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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY

UPON THE

TRADE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE;

THE

NAVIGATION OF THE COAST;

AND THE

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOURS OF THAT COLONY.

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REPORT

Of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the TRADE of the *Cape of Good Hope*, the NAVIGATION of the Coast, and the Improvement of the HARBOURS of that Colony.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G. C. B.
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,
&c. &c. &c.

Mauritius, 3d October 1828.

SIR,

HAVING upon more than one occasion adverted to the system by which the Commercial Intercourse of the Cape of Good Hope with other countries was regulated during the government of the Dutch East India Company, and to a partial relaxation of it which was afforded under the short rule of the Batavian Republic, it will not be necessary for us to recapitulate them; and we shall therefore confine our observations upon the Trade of the Colony, to the Enactments by which it has been regulated since the re-establishment of the British authority in the year 1806; and after noticing the natural advantages for trade which it derives from its geographical position, and those which may be added to it by art and capital, we shall submit to the consideration of His Majesty's Government the means by which we think these advantages may be improved. It would have been satisfactory to us, in the discharge of this part of our duty, to have derived that assistance which we were led to expect at an early period after our arrival in the colony, from the information which it was the wish of the leading members of the Associated Body of Merchants to have collected and supplied to us; but although reasons (of the propriety of which we forbear to judge) induced them to relinquish their intention, we have certainly experienced no reluctance in any individuals of the commercial body in the colony to afford us information when we requested it; and the evidence of two or three, who are distinguished for their experience and intelligence upon commercial subjects, will, we hope, be found to compensate for the more detailed communications with which we expected to have been favoured. The first regulation which was made after the capture of the colony in 1806, respecting its Trade, was that which was promulgated by Lieut.-General Sir David Baird, and dated 30th May 1806, in the form of a Government advertisement, containing extracts from instructions given to the Collector of the Customs. By this document the importation of Indian produce was permitted in British ships from any part of India or the Eastward, and by neutrals from Foreign and British Settlements, (the re-exportation of such produce being strictly prohibited.) European manufactures were also allowed to be imported in British and neutral ships, subject to duties of various amounts, but always favourable to British navigation.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament which passed in the year 1809, and which continued during the war, authorizing His Majesty to regulate the Trade of the Cape, an Order of Council was passed, by which His Majesty was pleased to allow the ships and vessels of all or any country in amity with Great Britain to import into the Cape and to export from thence any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, upon payment of a duty not exceeding 15 per cent on the value, but confining the importation of goods and produce of countries to the eastward of the Cape to the ships

12 April 1809.

ships of the East India Company, or to ships furnished with their license, and prohibiting the re-exportation of them, except for sea stores, without their license; this restriction was partially modified in the year 1811, when a trade between the Cape and the island of Ceylon and New South Wales in articles the produce of those colonies was sanctioned in ships, not exceeding three in one year, and of 300 tons each. A further modification was made in the year 1814, when after the passing of the Act of the 54 Geo. 3, c. 34, by which British vessels exceeding 350 tons were admitted to trade with places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and in which the Cape of Good Hope was specially included, an Order in Council was passed, dated 24th September 1814, admitting the vessels of foreign and friendly states to the ports of the settlement, and permitting the disposal of as much of their cargoes as might be necessary for defraying the expenses of repair and refreshment, and likewise the importation of provisions under license of the Governor; permission was also given for the exportation from the Cape to the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels of all articles the produce of countries to the eastward of the Cape, which might be legally imported into the settlement, and subject to the regulations and restrictions imposed by the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155; and also for the exportation of the same articles, or those of British or European manufacture, to places to which trade in them had been allowed to be carried on by the 54 Geo. 3, c. 34, in British vessels or in those built in the territories of the East India Company, or to any ports or places to which trade might be legally carried on from the settlement. The provisions of this Order had been in some degree anticipated by the local government, who, with a view to the encouragement of the transit trade, had issued a proclamation, dated the 24th June 1814, authorizing the entry and deposit of all goods coming from the eastward, which might be legally re-exported under the charge of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, and the exportation of them duty free within the period of eighteen months, on payment of the usual rates of wharfage and warehouse rent.

In the year 1820, His present Majesty, in the exercise of the power which was given by an Act passed in that year to regulate the Trade of the Cape, was pleased to issue an Order in Council, permitting the importation in British vessels of all goods, (except articles composed of cotton, iron, steel or wool,) the production of countries in amity with His Majesty, and the exportation of Cape produce, or of any other articles legally imported there. Permission was also given to the vessels of friendly and foreign states, to import into the colony and dispose of goods the produce and manufacture of the countries to which they belonged, (with the exception of the before-mentioned articles,) on payment of the same duties as those to which such goods were liable when imported in British vessels, or to any higher duty to which they were subject when exported from the country of their produce and in their own vessels. The Act passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, for regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions abroad, and an Order in Council framed in conformity to it, have now confined the importation of foreign goods to the vessels of those states in whose favour, and in consequence of fulfilling the conditions of reciprocity within the time prescribed by the Act, His Majesty has been pleased to declare the concession of this privilege.

6 Geo. 4. c. 114.

By an Order in Council, dated the 19th September 1823, which recites the Act of the 54 Geo. 3, and the Order in Council of September 1814, that was issued in conformity to it, regulating the trade between the Cape and other places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and the tonnage of vessels engaged in it, it has been declared, that so much of the order as related to the latter subject, and to the exportation of goods from the Cape to the ports of the United Kingdom, is revoked, and that both these matters are now made subject to the provisions of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 80, by the second section of which the trade between all places within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except China) is opened to any of His Majesty's subjects, and in vessels navigated according to law, without restriction as to their tonnage.

The importation of British goods and produce in British vessels, from any part of His Majesty's dominions, was declared by a proclamation of Lord Caledon, issued in the year 1807, to be free from duty, and it so continued until the 1st of August 1813, when by virtue of a proclamation that had been issued by Governor Sir John Cradock, in the month of January preceding, a duty of three per cent was imposed, which by a subsequent Order of the King in Council, was raised to three and

Proclamation, 18 Sept. 1807.

Order in Council, 14 Nov. 1821.

and a quarter per cent, the rate at which the duty is now assessed. The importation of goods not the produce of Great Britain and Ireland, in British vessels, was at first subject to a duty of five, which in the year 1809 was raised to 10 per cent, and when effected in foreign vessels was subject to a duty of 15 per cent, but which in the year 1820 was reduced to 10 per cent, a countervailing duty being added equal to that which might be imposed upon the exportation of the same goods in British vessels.

Proclamation of Lord Caledon, 29 Sept. 1809.

It was the policy of Sir John Cradock's government to relieve the exportation of Cape produce from the duties which had been imposed even upon provisions and stores by the authority of the Dutch governor and council in the year 1803, and at present it is subject to no other charge than that of one rix dollar for the permit and wharfage dues, which are levied for the support of the wharf.

After the Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1814, regulating the trade between places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, expectations were entertained by the colonial government that a transit trade in East India goods might be advantageously established between the Cape and other places; and a permission was accordingly given to persons interested in vessels coming from the eastward, to enter any goods which might be legally re-exported, duty free, and to lodge them in the Custom-houses at Cape Town and Simon's Town, and to re-export them within the space of eighteen months, upon payment of the usual rates of wharfage and warehouse, and expense of permits; but it was not until the year 1816 that the duties which had continued to be levied upon the re-exportation of articles imported from the United Kingdom, or the East Indies, were repealed, and by a proclamation of a later date, the entry and deposit of all foreign goods imported into the colony under the Order in Council of the year 1820 was permitted, as well as the re-exportation of them at any time within eighteen months, duty free, but subject to the condition (in the event of their sale when under bond) of investing two-thirds of the amount in colonial produce for exportation, which by parenthesis is explained as including merchandize legally imported or bonded.

Proclamation, 24 June 1814.

Proclamation, 24 May 1816.

Proclamation, 18 April 1822.

Until very recently the exportation and importation of wheat has been restrained by the authority of the local government upon the information received at different times of the deficiency or abundance of the annual produce in the colony. The former had been permitted to take place under licenses of the Governor, available only at the Custom-house, when the average market-price of wheat taken from a weekly return made by the president of the burgher senate to the collector of the customs, should exceed the price of 130 rix dollars per load of ten muids; and the importation of wheat was allowed for ten months subsequent to the month of February 1822, upon a reduction of duty from ten to three per cent, and wheat and flour imported in vessels trading under the Order in Council of 12th July 1820, were permitted to be received at all times in future into bond in the Custom-house or private stores, whenever the average market price of Cape wheat should amount to or exceed 160 rix dollars per load of ten muids. A deduction of one-fifth of the duty was also allowed in favour of wheat from India on account of its inferior quality and condition. The duty of ten per cent upon the importation of foreign wheat and corn was revived after the expiration of the period assigned for its temporary reduction, and in the present year the corn trade has been liberated from all these restraints.

Proclamation, 18 Feb. 1822.

From the Returns furnished to us of the tonnage of vessels that have entered Table and Simon Bays from the year 1819 to the year 1823, we find that its largest amount in any one year was 88,778 tons, not comprehending British and foreign ships of war, transports, chartered store-ships, and coasters; and that in consequence of the reduction which took place in the establishment of the island of St. Helena in the year 1820, the tonnage of vessels entering Table Bay in 1821 was reduced to 54,319 tons, and that of Simon's Bay, whence a considerable portion of the supplies for St. Helena were shipped, was reduced from 21,000 to 13,000 tons. In the year 1823, the tonnage of vessels that arrived in Table Bay amounted to 54,512, and that of Simon's Bay to 15,599 tons, not including ships of war, transports, and coasting vessels. But it must be observed that the return of tonnage entering Simon's Bay comprises a great portion of that which is included in the return of Table Bay. A return of a more comprehensive nature, furnished to us by the deputy port captain, of the vessels that entered Table Bay between the years 1810 and 1826, exhibits more distinctly the nature of the general

and commercial intercourse which has taken place in that period; and from the Abstract that has been made of this Return, it appears that during the period above mentioned, 1848 British merchant ships and 297 ships of war, transports and others have entered Table Bay; and that the number of British merchant ships increased after the years of war from 96 to 138, the largest amount that it attained in the year 1823. Of foreign vessels, 28 French and eight Dutch ships of war have entered Table Bay, and 377 foreign merchant ships, of which the Dutch and French were the most numerous; but we do not find that these numbers have much increased since the year 1820, in which the Order of Council was passed favouring their admission. The return of vessels that have entered Simon's Bay comprises a shorter period from 1819 to 1825, during which, and subject to the observation already made, and to that of being the anchorage of His Majesty's ships on this station, it appears that the British ships of war amounted to 120, the foreign ships to six, and the merchant ships altogether to 250.

Ships touching at Algoa Bay (otherwise called Port Elizabeth) have been occasionally allowed to land part of their cargoes there upon emergencies, and as it appeared that applications were made in the year 1825 to land cargoes under license, the local government, in the year 1826, published a minute, in which permission was given to vessels to enter into and clear out from that port, on payment of the accustomed dues. Since that period vessels have cleared out from England, and have been admitted to entry at Port Elizabeth direct, and others have also cleared out thence for Mauritius.

Vide Cape Gazettes. Government Minute, dated 26 July 1826.

A tonnage duty of two skillings (4½ *d.* sterling) per ton is levied upon all vessels that arrive in either of the anchorages for the purpose of trade, and of one skilling (or 2¼ *d.*) per ton upon those that only anchor for water and refreshments. Coasting vessels pay two skillings (4½ *d.*) per ton every six months, and vessels clearing out at the port-office are charged with two rix-dollars (3*s.* sterling) for the port instructions, and a fee of five rix-dollars (7*s.* 6*d.* sterling) paid to the port captain.

With a view to procure information respecting the nature and extent of the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, we obtained from the Custom-house a Return of the description and value of the goods imported and exported to and from Table Bay since the year 1816, and a similar return from the collector of customs at Simon's Bay from the year 1814. We were informed by the collector and comptroller of the customs at Cape Town, that they were not able to give a longer retrospect to these Returns, as the system of assessing the duty upon the value of imported goods by the declaration of the importer was not adopted until the year 1816; but we find that the duty of three per cent, which was directed to be levied on the manufactures of the United Kingdom as far back as 1813, was assessed upon their value in those instances in which it was not set forth in the book of rates, with which that proclamation was accompanied.

Proclamation, 1 Oct. 1813.

It was also stated by the collector and comptroller, that in order to obtain the real value of the goods imported, 25 per cent should be added to the estimated value, although authority had been given by a subsequent Proclamation to the officers of the customs to seize and sell any goods which should appear to them to be undervalued, and to pay the amount of the declared value to the proprietor or agent; and although we were informed by the comptroller, that he never recollected any instance of goods being seized on account of being declared at a rate below their value, and which is fixed by the officers of the customs according to the information they obtain of the state of the market.

Proclamation, 5 August 1814.

The articles of British manufacture which have been imported comprise woollen goods, wearing apparel and slop clothing; cotton goods, silks, haberdashery, linens, dressed and wrought leather, iron, hardware, glass and china wares, stationery and cordage. The produce of the British plantations imported from Great Britain has consisted of wood and staves, and a small quantity of spirits. The goods imported from the eastward (in which description is included the produce of the island of Mauritius) have consisted of cottons and muslins, sugar, coffee, wheat and rice, tea, French, Portuguese and Spanish wines.

The importations from South America and the West Indies, since the year 1820, have consisted of coffee, sugar and tobacco; those from New South Wales, of small quantities of wood and coals. Of this trade of import the largest portion consists of British manufactures, the official value of which having amounted to nearly

nearly three millions of rix dollars in the years 1817 and 1818, declined to one half of that sum in 1820, and after reaching three millions in 1824, again experienced a decline in the years 1825 and 1826, in the last of which it scarcely exceeded two millions of rix dollars.

or, £.225,000 sterling. Appendix, N° 2.

By reference to the Table of Imports from the year 1820 to 1826, the period in which the foreign trade with the colony was legalized, it will be found that the amount of importations from India, which have unfortunately been confounded in the Custom-house Returns with those from the island of Mauritius, and other places to the eastward of the Cape, began to decline in the year 1823. This circumstance is attributed to the successful competition of the British cotton manufactures with those of India, to a similar effect produced by importations of the silk manufactures of France, and the expensive freight to which goods from India are subject, and which is stated to be equal to that which is paid upon the whole voyage to Europe.

Ibid.

CHINA TRADE.

THE importation of Goods from *China* has been confined to that of tea, silks and a few articles of china and lacquered ware, which the officers of the East India Company's ships have been permitted to dispose of on the annual visit of their vessels to the Cape on their return voyage, and which have not usually exceeded two.

The restrictions by which the Company's monopoly of the China trade is guarded have been carried to their utmost extent by the officers of the customs at the Cape, and their effect upon the price of tea has been injuriously felt by the middling and lower classes of the population, amongst whom the consumption of tea of ordinary quality has become very general. The price at which it has been usually sold at public auction has not been subject to much variation; and according to the terms of the arrangement made between His Majesty's Government and the Directors of the East India Company in the year 1806, ought not to have exceeded an advance of six per cent on the cost freight and charges.

From an account which was furnished by a gentleman, who is very conversant in the China trade and with the mode in which it is conducted by the Company, it would appear that the profits realized in the sales of tea by their agent at the Cape have *greatly exceeded* that rate.

In the early part of last year, an attempt was made by a mercantile house in Cape Town to introduce a small quantity of tea, which had been permitted to be exported from England, and the Lieutenant-governor in Council gave directions for the delivery of it from the Custom-house, notwithstanding the opposition of the India Company's agent, and the opinion of the officers of the customs, who considered that the trade in tea at the Cape, and all places within or without the limits of the Company's charter, was restricted by the 55th Geo. 3 and the 4th Geo. 4, c. 80, exclusively to the Company, or to persons licensed by them; and that the restriction equally applied to the re-exportation of tea from England, whither it had been previously conveyed in the Company's ships, as to the direct importation of it at the Cape from China.

Whatever may be the ultimate determination of this question, we conceive that the East India Company are not entitled to deprive the inhabitants of the Cape of the secondary advantage of importing their tea from England, unless they are prepared to show that they have adhered to the terms upon which the supply of this article was stipulated; and while we observe with regret the injury which the colonists have suffered from a departure from these terms, we are not aware of any corresponding advantage which the colony has derived from the mode in which the supply has been made, which should recommend a continuance of the monopoly to which other places within the limits of the charter are not subject.

The imports from South America and the West Indies, consisting of sugar, coffee and tobacco, have upon the whole increased, and especially from Brazil, in the year 1826. Appendix, N° 2.

Of the foreign import trade the most considerable is that of the Netherlands and Java, consisting of provisions and spirits, and a few manufactured goods and coffee. Those from France, of which more than two-thirds were imported in French vessels, consist of wines, brandies and silks, and they continued to increase until the year 1825. The imports from the United States, consisting of wood, wheat

wheat and flour, have been very inconsiderable, and those, with a few articles of the same kind from Denmark, imported in Danish ships, constitute the whole of the foreign import trade which has subsisted since the promulgation of the Order in Council of 1820. Of these foreign goods it is fit to observe that eleven million three hundred and thirty-two thousand rix dollars in value, have been imported in British, and one million, six hundred and eighty-nine thousand in Foreign vessels.

Rds. 11,332,000.

Rds. 1,689,000. Appendix, N° 2.

The Appendix (N° 1,) of exports from the year 1807 to 1826 exhibits an increase in those which consisted of colonial produce during the first half of the period from one hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two rix dollars, to one million, two hundred and sixty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-nine; and in the last half to two million, one hundred and eleven thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven rix dollars.

Rds. 126,872, in the year 1807. *Rds.* 1,265,629, in the year 1816. *Rds.* 2,111,227, in the year 1826.

The principal articles have consisted of wines, hides and skins, butter, aloes and whale oil, ostrich feathers, wheat and wool: and from the Appendix (N° 3,) it appears that Great Britain receives nearly two-thirds of this produce, but that the amount in the year 1826 had diminished by one-third of that which appears upon the returns of former years. The exports of colonial produce to Mauritius and South America have increased, while those to Europe, between the year 1820 and the end of the year 1826, (and which have almost wholly been made to the Netherlands,) had gradually declined in the first five years, but have revived in 1826.

Appendix, N° 3.

The exportations to St. Helena appear to have been very considerable during the continuance of the large naval and military establishments, but they have also declined since the year 1820, and are now nearly limited to a supply of wine purchased on account of the East India Company.

An increase has taken place in the exports to New South Wales, consisting chiefly in wine; and in two years during the same period we observe that exportations of wine have been made to North America.

Appendix, N° 3.

Appendix, N° 2 & 3.

In preparing the abstracts and tables from the Custom-house returns, it has not been practicable to distinguish the trade carried on between the Cape and the island of Mauritius, and "other places to the eastward," the general term under which it is described; but a Return has been furnished of the imports and exports to and from the Cape from the Custom-house at Mauritius, *from which it is reasonable* to conclude that an exchange in the produce of both places, and *highly beneficial* to them, will in future be maintained, consisting in horses, mules, grain, butter and salted provisions from the Cape, for which sugar of a coarse quality, cheaper and more adapted to the consumption of the colonists than the finer, but weaker produce of Brazil has been returned. The value of the horses and mules increased from 9,340 *l.* in 1826 to double the amount in 1827, and we have no doubt that if the production and exportation of grain had not been checked at the Cape by the effect of the regulations there, a similar increase would have taken place in the exportation of that produce.

The trade between the Cape of Good Hope and the Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast of Africa appears to be checked by the successful competition which the owners of Portuguese vessels engaged in the slave trade upon that coast are enabled to maintain; gold dust, gums, ivory and tortoise-shell being articles which those vessels can carry in addition to their cargoes of slaves. When the period arrives in which the trade in slaves will cease to be lawful to the subjects of Portugal and Brazil, it is probable that an intercourse of a beneficial nature may be conducted between the Cape and the settlements on the eastern coast, and untainted by those suspicious circumstances which it became our duty on a former occasion to notice. No direct trade seems hitherto to have taken place between the Cape and the island of Madagascar, but we think it not improbable that a demand may arise there for the horses and mules of the Cape, exchangeable for the inferior kind of rice which is now imported through Mauritius, or for cattle which would be disposable in the latter island in exchange for sugars.

Report on the seizure of the Stedcombe schooner.

TRANSIT TRADE.

While this increase has taken place in the amount of the colonial produce exported to Great Britain, and to other places, we have to notice the state of the transit trade of the Cape; and upon reference to the Appendix, No. 3, it appears that during the first three years ending in 1822, the value of the goods re-exported increased from three hundred and forty-nine thousand to seven hundred and twenty-five

Appendix, N° 3.

Rds. 349,000.

twenty-five thousand rix-dollars, and that in the last four years it declined to one hundred and ninety-five thousand rix-dollars. The largest portion of this trade has consisted of the re-exportation of cotton goods, of Indian manufactures, spices and drugs to Great Britain and South America, and in smaller proportion to the Netherlands, and of articles of British manufacture to the East Indies, and to the colonies of Mauritius and New South Wales.

Rds. 725,000.
Rds. 195,000.

Having now detailed the regulations to which the trade of the Cape has been made subject, as well as the nature of the articles employed in it, and the direction which it has taken, we will consider the effect which the former may have had upon the commercial interest of the colony, and its capacity for foreign trade. Although the policy which has been recently adopted by Great Britain in the admission of foreigners to trade with her colonies was applied to the Cape of Good Hope at an earlier period than to her other colonial possessions, yet the support given to the commercial privileges of the East India Company has materially obstructed the benefits which these partial relaxations were calculated to confer. The importation of goods, the produce of the territories of the Company, was confined to their own ships, or those which enjoyed their license; and it was burthened with an expensive freight, equal to that which is paid on cargoes destined to London, and also with a local duty of 15 per cent.

See Proclamation and Order in Council, 1809.
D° - 24 Sept. 1814.
D° - 12 July 1820.

Appendix, N° 3.

The state of warfare in which Great Britain was engaged with the different powers of Europe, and their exclusion from the Southern and Indian Seas, restrained all intercourse with them, while the prohibition to export East India goods, except for sea stores, and with the license of the Company, operated as a discouragement to the commerce of friendly states with the Cape, by imposing a restraint upon the export, and by enhancing the price of those articles, the cheapness and abundance of which at that period would have formed a principal inducement for their resort to it.

By the order in council of 1814, the admission of foreign ships and vessels, and the sale of their cargoes were greatly restricted; and although the exportation of eastern produce to the ports of Great Britain was extended to other vessels than those of the East India Company, and likewise permitted to any ports or places to which trade might be legally carried on from the settlement, yet the regulation respecting the tonnage of vessels employed in it has been found to interfere with the limited scale upon which such undertakings could be advantageously conducted; and it does not appear that the power of exporting India produce from the Cape to other places with which trade was allowed, was understood in the sense which has been more recently applied to it.

Order in Council, 24 Sept. 1814.

In estimating the effects of these restrictions, we are not unmindful of the disadvantage under which the colony labours, and arising from the insecurity of its harbours, a subject which we shall notice hereafter; but we advert to them principally for the purpose of showing, that the policy by which the trade has been hitherto regulated has at no period, with which we are acquainted, since the return of the colony to the British dominion enjoyed that degree of freedom which we apprehend will be indispensable for the formation and encouragement of the trade of deposit. We think that it is also to be regretted, that after the admission of foreigners to the colonial trade under the order in council of 1820, burthened as it has been by the prohibition of certain articles of import, any condition should have been imposed by the colonial government which had the effect of fettering the choice, or limiting the means of re-investment.

Proclamation, 18 April 1822.

The produce of the Cape, as we shall hereafter show, does not offer that variety from which a large cargo can be assorted, either for the European or Indian markets, and until the vessels of small tonnage were permitted to convey it thither, opportunities were to be sort or waited for in vessels of large burthen and expensive freight, accidentally touching in Table Bay. A similar effect has been produced upon the trade with India, enhancing the price of the manufactures and produce of the former to European purchasers, and diminishing the inducement which they would otherwise have had to abridge the length of their voyage. Under these restrictions, we do not feel surprise that the returns of the transit trade have been so limited, and that so few European vessels have hitherto availed themselves of the advantages which the geographical situation of the colony undoubtedly holds out to them.

In considering the objections which may be made to any new mode of supplying the markets of England and of Europe with the manufactures and produce of the East, and to rendering the Cape the medium by which that object may be effected, it is to be observed that the commercial privileges of the East India Company have long ago yielded to the general interests of British commerce, and that the ports of India have been opened to it in vessels of light tonnage; and as foreigners have also been admitted to share in it, subject only to the payment of larger duties, we conceive that any injury that may be sustained by the loss of them will be compensated by an increased demand and facility of supply.

The re-exportation of Indian produce from the Cape to the ports of the United Kingdom is not subject to any other restriction than that which applies to goods imported from India direct, and which comprises all the precautions which have been considered necessary to secure the revenue in England; and as the direct exportation of them from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter (including the Cape of Good Hope) to any of the British possessions in America has been encouraged by recent enactments, we think it not improbable that a profitable employment may be found in conveying from the Cape the cheaper commodities of the East, together with salt provisions and wines, the produce of the colony.

7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 25.

A similar intercourse may be expected to take place with Brazil and other States of South America. Adverting therefore to the spirit in which the later regulations have been framed for the commerce of the British possessions in India, we see no just ground of jealousy or apprehension in the free admission and the exportation of articles of its produce to and from the Cape.

The great improvements that have taken place in navigation, and the shorter time with which Eastern voyages are now accomplished, may have diminished in some degree the importance which was first attached to the occupation of the Cape by the Dutch, as a place of refreshment for their vessels engaged in the trade with India; and the establishment of St. Helena by the East India Company has contributed to this effect, by the preference given to it by vessels returning to Europe and requiring supplies of water.

It has been stated to us, that the average amount of disbursements for refreshments made by British vessels at the Cape, including those of passengers, in a period embracing four years, has amounted to 600*l.* sterling for each ship, and where supplies of the same kind are procured at St. Helena or at Mauritius there can be no doubt that the expense must be far more considerable.

To afford to the transit trade of the Cape any chance of successful competition with the direct trade between Europe and India, it will be necessary that the former should be relieved from all imposts which might add to its expense; the system of admitting goods for entry and deposit free of duty, which has been applied to goods imported from the East as well as to foreign goods on re-exportation, should in like manner be applied to British and European goods.

This system has been acted upon, and although productive to the revenue in the shape of store-rent only, has met with due encouragement and accommodation from the local government and its officers; but we take this opportunity of recommending that the condition of investing the proceeds of goods sold when under bond in colonial produce, or in goods imported and warehoused for exportation, should be withdrawn as being contrary to the principle upon which alone the transit trade can be expected to prosper.

It has been stated, that to give full effect to the warehousing system, it will be necessary to extend the privilege of bonding imported goods to the warehouses of private merchants. Notwithstanding the facility which appears to have been generally afforded by the officers of the customs at Cape Town, in the admission and delivery of bonded goods, and the accommodation which the King's warehouses attached to them are capable of affording, we think that, for the purposes of selection and assortment of goods, the resort to private warehouses, and under the restrictions imposed by the 33d and following clauses of the 6 Geo. IV. c. 114, may be found very desirable.

We shall have to notice the improvements which we think may be made in the landing of goods in Table Bay; but as we apprehend that difficulty, as well as uncertainty,

uncertainty, arising from the prevalence of strong south-east winds in the summer season, in which ships are accustomed to anchor there, will always attend this operation, it would be advisable to afford as much facility as possible to the transfer of goods from vessels at anchor in the presence of officers of the customs. We anticipate that a trade of this description is more likely to prove attractive to European foreigners, who may be less disposed than British and American traders to adventure their capital in distant voyages.

As the restriction upon the tonnage of British vessels, in which East India goods are allowed to be exported from places within the limits of the company's charter into the ports of the United Kingdom, is now removed by the repealing clauses of the 4 Geo. 4. c. 80, sec. 14, the export trade from the Cape may be expected to increase; but in the view we have taken, unless foreign vessels are admitted to partake of it, the benefit to the colony will not be considerable.

The vessels which are most likely to avail themselves of this intercourse are those of France, the Netherlands, Denmark and the United States; and with the two last an expectation may be entertained of creating a demand for the cheaper wines of the colony in exchange for their timber, staves and iron. It is also not improbable that, with permission to dispose of such cargoes in the colony, they might be induced to exchange them for the produce and manufactures of the east, which, without such permission, they could only purchase with specie.

We are aware that in proposing the admission of foreign vessels and their produce to the ports of the Cape of Good Hope, without reference to the performance of the condition of reciprocity, which has been annexed to the admission of foreigners to the trade of other British colonies by the 4th clause of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 114, we are recommending an exception to a principle of commercial legislation now generally applied to British possessions abroad; but we submit that while the strict application of the principle will deprive the Cape of the great advantage which it might derive from its geographical position, it also imposes a severe limitation upon the disposal of two principal articles of its produce, corn and wine, which, instead of the protection and monopoly that is afforded to the produce of other British colonies in the market of Great Britain, are either positively excluded, or placed upon a footing in that market, very nearly with the produce of foreign states. The distance also by which the colony is separated from the mother country, and the expensive freight to which its produce is subject, form an additional reason for allowing the inhabitants to open a market in their own ports, and to make it an object of attraction to foreigners, by abridging the length of their voyages, by quickening the returns of their capital, and by enabling them to obtain provisions and refreshments at a cheap rate. Upon the same principle, and with the conviction that an unlimited choice of European goods is equally necessary to support that branch of the transit trade which may be carried on between the Cape and India, we venture to propose the entire removal of the restriction upon the importation of foreign manufactured articles of iron, cotton and wool; and we have already recommended * a reduction of the duties at present imposed on the produce and manufactures of foreign countries, and of those situated to the eastward of the Cape. With regard to these, or future regulations of the trade of the colony, we think it would be advisable that they should emanate from the authority of the metropolitan, rather than the colonial government. A practice, for which no authority exists, has prevailed of requiring the deposit of the ships registers in the hands of the collector and comptroller of customs, as a security for the payment of the port dues; we conceive, that as the detention of these documents for such a purpose is unauthorized, the receipt of the port dues may be sufficiently secured by withholding the clearance until a certificate of the payment of them is exhibited at the Custom-house. The detention and deposit of the registers which is calculated, and is stated to have been the subject of complaint and uneasiness, especially to the masters of large vessels, should no longer be required.

* Vide Printed Report on the Finances of the Cape, p. 56.

The charges made for bonding goods in the Custom-house are found to be reasonable, and the accommodation, although capable of improvement at a small expense, is advantageous to the merchants who resort to it.

The landing of goods at the wharf at Cape Town is liable to much interruption from weather, and special permission is required for landing them at any other place.

TRADE BETWEEN THE CAPE AND MAURITIUS.

THE Trade between the *Cape* and *Mauritius* has not recently been subject to the same degree of restraint as that with other places to the eastward; but the duty of ten per cent, which is levied upon all goods and produce imported from that quarter, tends unnecessarily to raise the price of a principal article of consumption (sugar), and which is imported from Mauritius in exchange for the grain, horses and provisions of the Cape; and which also would constitute a valuable medium of remittance to Great Britain, in the hands of the Cape merchants, if allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom under the same duty to which it is subject when imported direct from Mauritius, and under the same certificate of production that is required by the 27th clause of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 114, in the case of produce shipped for exportation in any of the British possessions in America, and not raised in the place of shipment. The present balance of the commercial transactions of the two colonies preponderates in favour of the Cape; and under the encouragement which has been recently afforded by the government of Mauritius in relieving salt provisions imported from the Cape, from the duty of six per cent, which had been previously imposed upon all imported goods, it is probable that the demand for them will be much extended.

6 Geo. 4, c. 114, s. 9.

The exemption from duty, which is conceded by the 9th clause of the Act for regulating His Majesty's possessions abroad, in favour of goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, when imported directly thence into Mauritius, and the colonies in America, would have placed the importation of provisions from the Cape upon the same footing as was doubtless intended to be given to the supply of His Majesty's colonial possessions in other produce of the east; but we find that this exemption is controlled by the 34th clause of a subsequent Act, and does not extend to duties imposed by other authority than that of the Imperial Parliament.

7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 34.

An abundant and cheap supply of those articles of provisions which the colony of Mauritius is unable, or has ceased to raise, must necessarily be an object of primary importance. In conformity to this principle, we find that grain, and all other provisions, with the exception of wheat flour, which is subject to a colonial duty of one per cent *ad valorem*, are admitted into Mauritius duty free; oats and hay, horses, sheep and cattle are exempted from duty by a colonial regulation; and we trust that it may be found expedient to continue this exemption, and to extend it to every kind of provisions, horses, mules and live stock.

Although the Cape wines appear to be but little adapted to the taste of the inhabitants of Mauritius, they are partially consumed, and a reduction of the duty of six per cent would be desirable, although the consumption of inferior French wines amongst the lower class of the population might not be altogether superseded. We think that the consumption of the preserved and dried fruits of the Cape will be increased by exempting them from the duty of six per cent, as they can enter into competition with those of France. The reduction and equalization of the duties upon the sugar of Mauritius imported into the Cape would materially tend to the commercial interest of both colonies. Of the several descriptions of sugar manufactured there that of middling fineness has been found to be best adapted to the Cape market; and as the duty of eleven pence per cwt. is levied upon all sugars exported from Mauritius, it has been calculated to amount in some cases to ten and fifteen per cent upon the coarser qualities, while on importation into the Cape it is again subject to a duty of ten per cent, taken *ad valorem*. As it is the principal article of export to the Cape, and as it is found to be more economical than the weaker sugars of Brazil, we conceive that a reduction of the duties in both colonies will tend to increase the consumption without impairing the revenue.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Government Advertisement, 31 July 1818.

6 Geo. 4, c. 114, s. 9, and 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56.

THE advantage which seems to have been contemplated in an official intimation of an open Trade between the *Cape* and the *West India* colonies does not appear to have been realized; but as the exportation of the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and thence to the British possessions in America, has been legalized and encouraged, we think that an opportunity is now afforded for combining it with the exportation of wine, salt provisions, and flour from the Cape; and as the voyage is not a long one, and may be connected advantageously with the export of West India produce to England and Europe, the freights of the intermediate voyage will be afforded upon reasonable terms.

Notwithstanding

HOME AND COASTING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the decline that has taken place in the demand for the ordinary articles of produce at the Cape, it is satisfactory to observe that since attempts have been made to establish more pacific relations with the frontier tribes, and in consequence of the activity and enterprise of the English settlers, an increase has taken place in the few articles which the former were enabled to exchange with the colonists of the Cape, and which consist of ivory, skins, hides and gums.

Appendix, N° 10.

In a period of seven years, ending in 1826, the quantity of hides exported has increased from 3,819 pieces to 40,047; that of ivory from 9,510 lbs. to 48,258; and of gum from 600 lbs. to 25,124. The employment of a greater number, and of different classes of the inhabitants, more especially of the Hottentots, in the collection and conveyance of these articles, and the increased communication between the eastern frontier and Cape Town afforded by coasting vessels, have much tended to produce this effect. The trade between the districts beyond Swellendam and Cape Town is chiefly carried on by the same means; and since the opening of the Breede River in St. Sebastian's Bay, a small port in the district, and capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons burthen, some activity has been given to the agriculture of the surrounding districts. A similar effect has been produced by the exertions of a few individuals upon the western coast, in the district of Clanwilliam and adjacent to the Kamiesberg. Nothing, however, would tend so much to stimulate the industry of the inhabitants, and to augment their means of creating and supplying a trade of export, as the improvement of the internal communications, whether in the direction of Cape Town or from the interior to the bays and harbours on the coast, to which vessels can conveniently or safely repair. The difficulty of these communications, together with the distance of the port or place of delivery, still press heavily upon the small profits of agricultural industry; while the abstraction of the farmer from his pursuits and from the superintendence of his labourers (especially if they consist of slaves), is attended with the worst consequences to both.

A considerable improvement has recently been made in a difficult pass of the ridge of mountains which separates the district of Worcester from those of Stellenbosch and the Cape; but the communication by the pass of Hottentot's Holland, and one of the district of George, which are nearly of equal importance, still require great amelioration.

COASTING TRADE.

ALTHOUGH the Coasting Trade has recently increased, yet the expense of freight from Port Elizabeth, the River Knysna, and Mossel Bay, from the most remote of which the ordinary length of passage does not exceed seven days, is stated to be equal to the expense of freight from the northern ports of Europe to England. The vessels engaged in this trade are not of large burthen, and do not exceed 150 or 200 tons, and are navigated chiefly by English and Foreign sailors. The navigation of this coast is not understood to be attended with greater danger that of the eastern coast of England; but the bays in which vessels can anchor are not secure, and the river harbours are difficult of access. Vessels are required to be well manned and equipped to be in a condition to withstand the tempestuous weather and heavy seas of a winter voyage, and the violence of the south-east winds which prevail in the summer.

On account of the cheapness of subsistence, and the slight degree of labour by which it may be acquired, maritime occupations have not yet become a necessary resource, nor do they seem to be popular amongst any classes of the community; and the failure of the attempts that have occasionally been made to fix a maritime population upon the coasts of the colony may be attributed, in a great measure, to these causes.

Establishments for conducting the whale fishery have been tried in favourable situations at Robben Island, in Table Bay, in Simon's, St. Helena and Mossel Bays, and on Deyer's Island; but from want of sufficient capital, and latterly, from the desertion of the coast by the whales, they have ceased to be productive.

Appendix, N° 13.

In the year 1823 the value of the oil exported from Table Bay and Simon's Bay exceeded the sum of 100,000 dollars, or 7,500*l.*; in the years 1825 and 1826 it did not amount to 3,000*l.* Seals are taken upon the eastern coast of the colony; and an establishment has been formed on one of the "Bird Islands," in Algoa Bay, which has given some promise of future success; but this trade, always uncertain

uncertain, is liable to great interruption from the arrival of the south-sea whalers, who also resort to St. Helena and to Saldanha Bays.

Abundance of fish, fit for curing, is procured in Table Bay, and in the other bays of the colony, and forms a considerable portion of the food of the labouring population at Cape Town, and in the immediate neighbourhood, where also the occupation of fishing affords employment to a great many individuals of the coloured classes, chiefly malays, and a few negro apprentices. In the districts of the colony the farmers are in the habit of repairing to the sea-coasts, and of taking and curing a sufficient quantity of fish for a limited consumption in their own families. When the roads of communication between these bays and the interior the country have been opened, by which the agricultural industry of the farmers will be stimulated, a spirit of enterprise in maritime pursuits may also be called into action, and supersede the indolence and inactivity in which the agricultural classes in South Africa are too prone to indulge. In reflecting upon the means by which these dispositions may be fostered and encouraged, it has occurred to us, that the presence of a naval force on the Cape station, in time of peace, and the probability of its increase in the event of a war, would afford favourable opportunities for the employment and instruction of apprentices selected from the families of the inhabitants of the colony, and thus of creating, in this remote position, a most desirable resource in time of war for the supply of the naval forces of Great Britain.

CAFFRE AND FRONTIER TRADE.

The policy by which the intercourse of the inhabitants of the colony with the border tribes had been regulated under the Dutch government was adverse to the establishment of commercial relations with them, and the circumstances which we have detailed in former Reports, and which are comprised in the period that has elapsed since the restoration of the colony to British authority, have had a direct tendency to keep alive in the breast of the colonists a distrust and suspicion of the pacific intentions of the border tribes, and in the latter, a spirit of vengeance and retaliation for gradual encroachments upon their territory. After the repulse of the Caffres in the year 1819, the intercourse with them was limited to the supply of their wants by barter at Graham's Town; but as a disposition was expressed by one of their chiefs to extend their intercourse, it was proposed to hold an annual fair on the banks of the River Keiskamma, a position somewhat in advance of the frontier line on the side of Caffraria, and certain regulations were framed and published, for the purpose of preserving order, and preventing the sale of spirituous liquor, arms and gunpowder. Similar encouragement was given to the intercourse with the Griqua, and other tribes upon the western frontier, who manifested a disposition to avail themselves of the fairs held in their neighbourhood.

Proclamations 28 Jan. 1820, and 20 July 1821.

Proclamation, 20 July 1821.

The first experiments that were made of this intercourse afforded a reasonable expectation of beneficial results, when it should become more extended; but as it was not deemed safe to permit any interchange of commodities with the Caffres, or with a body of Ghonaqua Hottentots who had settled in their territory, except at the public fairs, a prohibitory law was proclaimed in the year 1822, denouncing a penalty of 500 rix dollars and banishment from the frontier districts for five years for this offence, which not being found effectual, a proclamation was issued in the following year, declaring that the infraction of the law would be liable to the punishment of death or confiscation, as denounced in a proclamation of Governor Van Plettenbergh, or to corporal punishment as denounced in a proclamation of the Earl of Macartney. It was suggested at length that the evil consequences of clandestine intercourse with the Caffre tribes might be more effectually prevented by removing the place destined for legitimate traffic within the frontier, and placing it under the eye and immediate direction of the officer in command at Fort Willshire.

Proclamation, 13 Sept. 1822.

Proclamation, 28 Nov. 1823.

Proclamation, 5 April 1774.

Proclamation, 14 July 1798.

A proclamation was issued to this effect, and providing that persons who intended to traffic with the Caffres should obtain licenses and furnish a list of the goods they carried to the fair for sale; and while the former prohibitions were renewed against the sale of arms, ammunition and spirituous liquors, and the barter of cattle was prohibited, it was declared that the articles to be received from the Caffres should consist of ivory, ox hides, skins of animals, natural curiosities, corn, and of baskets, mats and samboes. The articles which were recommended for exchange with the Caffres consisted of woollen and cotton cloths, trowsers made of colonial leather, knives,

Proclamation, 23 July 1824.

knives, and implements of horticulture and agriculture; and an attempt was made to give the Caffres a taste for useful articles by combining them with those for which they have long manifested a predilection, consisting of glass-beads, brass-wire and buttons; and, to a certain extent, the experiment appears to have succeeded. After the feelings of distrust and suspicion with which the Caffres first regarded the invitation to attend the fairs at Fort Willshire had subsided, their numbers and their confidence increased, and considerable profit was made by the holders of articles of barter that happened to be scarce. It is stated that the value of beads, brass-wire and buttons that were disposed of by one mercantile house at Graham's Town, between the months of August and December of the year 1824 amounted to 32,700 rix dollars, for which ivory, gums and hides were received in exchange.

Since this period the Caffres appear to have acquired more knowledge of the value of the articles they purchased, and it seems that their natural quickness and sagacity are sufficient to protect them against imprudent or unequal bargains.

The commercial intercourse with the tribes who inhabit the extensive and sterile tracts that lie between the Buffalo and the Orange rivers, on the north western boundary of the colony, has latterly been limited to the supply of a few manufactured articles by the boors of the Kamiesberg, who receive ivory, skins and ostrich feathers in return. The failure of the attempts to assemble the tribes of Griquas and Corannas at the fairs held at a place within the frontier, near the Hantamberg, is attributed to the prevalence of drought and the dependence of the inhabitants and of their cattle upon occasional showers of rain; and it appears that the restrictions which have been imposed upon the occasional admission of these tribes within the colony, and which the boors had an interest in opposing, have had a tendency to check the progress of legitimate trade, without preventing the clandestine exchange of articles that were prohibited. The success with which the experiments upon the eastern frontier had been attended, at length induced the local government to consolidate the various regulations to which we have adverted, and to extend their operation to the whole frontier of the colony. An ordinance to this effect was published on the 11th September 1826, giving authority to the Governor to appoint fairs within the frontier, or in the territory beyond it, and in such places as should be agreed upon, with the different nations that inhabit them.

The attendance and trade at the border fairs were made subject to annual licenses, which were to be granted by the landdrosts and deputy landdrosts of the frontier districts to persons of good character, and to be chargeable with a stamp duty of 6*l.* sterling. The sale of arms, ammunition and spirituous liquors was prohibited, and the goods declared liable to seizure as contraband. Private trade with the native tribes beyond the frontier was permitted to be carried on by the colonists under annual licenses, and the landdrosts and deputy landdrosts were also authorized to grant passports to individuals of those tribes to enter the colony for the same purpose. Under this ordinance, which repealed the former proclamations upon the same subject, the trade in cattle was for the first time permitted.

Ordinance in Council, 11 Sept. 1826.

Without anticipating the observations which we shall have to make upon the question of general intercourse between the colonists and the native tribes, we consider that the system which this ordinance has introduced is not ill-calculated for the present state of their mutual relations, and that it will not only lead to a gradual extension of the wants of the various tribes, but encourage them to augment the number of the commodities which they raise themselves, or which they may obtain from the nations that are more remote.

INTERNAL MARKETS.

Report on Finance, printed Copy, p. 36.

HAVING adverted in our Report on the Finances of the colony to the restrictions to which the principal market of Cape Town and the provincial markets are also subject, it will not be necessary to enter into any long detail of them. The regulations which prevail as to the time of holding the markets are generally adapted to their various localities, but the accommodation which in earlier times the reserves of open commons near the towns, afforded to the farmers for the refreshment of their oxen and horses has, in many instances, been superseded by improvident grants of such reserves, as well as by the wants of the fixed population, and though productive of inconvenience to the farmers coming from a distance with their produce for for sale, the evil cannot now be remedied.

Vide Report on Finance, printed Copy, p. 36.

The restrictions upon the sale of wheat and the trade of bakers we shall notice hereafter, but we wish to add to the explanations already given in a former Report upon those to which the trade in cattle and butcher's meat is still liable: it is confined both in Cape Town and the provincial towns to persons who obtain licenses, to which a stamp is affixed of 50 rix-dollars, or 3*l.* 15*s.* sterling, either from the burgher senate or the landdrosts and heemraden of the districts; each license contains an obligation of the principal and of two securities to the amount of 1,500 rix-dollars, to continue the trade for a year, at the expiration of which the license is renewable. The butchers are likewise compelled to give notice of the price at which they intend to sell meat for every ensuing month, and which they are not allowed to raise without special permission and cause shown. When they send their servants into the country to purchase cattle, they are bound to furnish them with written instructions, to the strict observance of which the servant is sworn before the fiscal, also with lists which are to be filled up with the number of cattle and sheep that they may purchase; the names of the seller and the price and total amount; and lastly, with blank bonds or notes signed by the butcher, and which are to be filled up by the seller of the cattle, under a penalty of 1,000 rix-dollars for contravention. These bonds are negotiable, and have the privilege of immediate execution, on application to the president of the court of justice. The object of these last regulations was to provide security to the farmers and breeders of cattle who reside in the remote districts in their dealings with the butchers of Cape Town, who also had in view to accomplish the sale of their meat before their bills were presented for payment; but a change having recently taken place in the manner of conducting this traffic, cattle are now purchased of the farmers in the country by licensed hawkers and pedlars in exchange for dry goods, and instead of the cattle being driven, as formerly, directly to Cape Town, they are grazed at intermediate places, or on farms situated near the high roads. The cattle driven to Cape Town and other markets by these dealers, some of whom are English settlers, are likely to arrive in better condition, and upon the whole, we are of opinion, that although the price of goods sold by the itinerant merchants, as well as by those who have fixed establishments at the smaller ports on the coast, is enhanced to the farmer, and that of his produce is diminished by the trade of barter, which has succeeded in a great measure to the system of payment by means of privileged and accredited bills, yet he is relieved from the expense and loss of time and of stock occasioned by the journies he formerly made for the purchase of his supplies.

The effect which the regulations have had in limiting competition in the trade to those alone who are able to find the securities, and in confining the sale of cattle to those who are privileged by their license to kill them, has had a direct tendency to raise the price of meat to the general consumer, and to augment unduly the profits of the trade to the few who enjoyed the privilege, which sufficiently accounts for the privileged butchers being amongst the most opulent individuals of Cape Town.

The establishment of cattle fairs had long ago been suggested as affording facility to the farmers in the disposal, interchange and improvement of their stock; but whether from the preference they had been accustomed to give to private sale and to the privileges which the local law had attached to it, or from habitual aversion to the effect of competition in an open market, they have shown little disposition to resort to the first fairs that were held by authority of the local government at the newly-established village of Somerset and at Graham's Town. They were frequented however by the English settlers and the Caffres, and we are induced to think that the experiment should be repeated at both those places, and at the village of Uitenhage on account of its proximity and easy access to Port Elizabeth, and at the village of George when the communications with it and with the mouth of the Knysna are improved.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the colony are of the Dutch standard of Amsterdam, and are regulated and assized by a standard kept at the town-house, and in the care of the burgher senate.

By a renewed order which was issued by that authority in 1818, the yard, bushel and gallon measures were introduced; but, with the exception of the gallon, they have not been generally adopted, and in Cape Town goods continue to be sold in retail by the ell.

As

As it is probable that the commercial transactions of the colony will be chiefly carried on with Great Britain, and as it is desirable that in all public and official returns of colonial produce, whether imported or exported, the description and quantity should correspond with those which after revision have been sanctioned by the Imperial Legislature, we recommend that after one year's notice the weights and measures ascertained and appointed in the Act of the 5 Geo. 4., c. 74, should be declared to be applicable to the Cape of Good Hope in all contracts and agreements and to public and official returns; and that where any other of the weights and measures in use are mentioned, the proportion which they bear to the standard weights and measures should be previously published.

COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS.

In enumerating the articles of colonial produce which are likely to become valuable for exportation to other parts of the world we may mention wine, corn, horses hides and skins, butter, aloes, salted meat, dried and preserved fruits, ostrich feathers, gums and medicinal herbs, as articles of considerable as well as permanent value; of these the first in importance is the wine, in the production and exportation of which a very considerable increase took place between the years 1812 and 1826.

Proclamations: 19 Dec. 1811. 14 Feb. 1812. 30 Sept. 1813.

The attention of the local government appears to have been directed at the end of the year 1811 to the means of effecting some improvement in it; and earnest appeals were made to the colonists to induce them to adopt a better system of cultivation, and to the exporters to make a more cautious selection of their wines both as to age and quality, "the constant support and patronage of Government being "also pledged in favour of any meritorious exertions which might be made to "improve the cultivation of the vine, and every encouragement promised to honest "industry and adventure."

Instructions for the Wine Taster, dated 10 Jan. 1812. Government Advertisement, 14 Feb. 1812. See Parliamentary Papers, ordered to be printed 30th May 1827, p. 285, et seq.

The office of "wine-taster" was re-established, and certificates of the age, quality and soundness of the wine intended for exportation, for each legger of which he was authorized to charge the sum of two rix-dollars, were required from him to enable the exporter to obtain a permit. Directions for the cultivation of the vine were likewise published, and premiums were offered for the cultivation of the greatest quantity of vines in conformity to them. The reduction of the British duty upon Cape wine in the year 1813 to one-third of that which was charged upon Spanish or Portuguese wines, afforded fresh encouragement to the farmers to extend their vineyards. From the returns of the quantity of vine-stocks planted in each year, we find that the number had increased from eighteen millions and a half in 1811 to twenty millions in 1814, and to twenty-seven millions in 1819; and that the quantity of wine produced in the colony, which in the year 1811 did not much exceed eleven thousand leggers, had increased in 1816 to about fifteen thousand, and in 1823 to twenty-one thousand one hundred and forty-seven. It appears from the return of the wine registered in the wine-taster's office for exportation between the years 1810 and 1824, that in the year 1812 the number of leggers exported amounted to two thousand one hundred and fifty-two; that in 1817 it had increased to nine thousand and seventy-six, and declined in the four following years to four thousand five hundred, after which it again increased to seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, the quantity registered in 1824.

2 July 1813.

The attention of the Cape wine farmers has been forcibly excited to a consideration of the causes of the inferiority of most of the colonial to European wines from the continued decline in the price of the former from the year 1818 to 1823, and by the intention which at one period was announced of withdrawing the protection which had been given to Cape wine in the English market by the Act of the 53d of the late King. A committee was formed at Cape Town, with the sanction of Governor Lord Charles Somerset, and comprising the persons most interested in the production and export of Cape wine, and sub-committees were also formed in the principal wine districts, with a view of obtaining practical information respecting the mode of culture adopted by the South African farmers, and of pointing out to them any improvement which either the experience or the information of the committee might enable them to afford.

14 Feb. 1812. 6 Jan. 1815.

By a regulation which was abolished as unnecessary on the appointment of the wine-taster, but which was revived in the year 1815, on a representation by the merchants of its expediency, the inland carriage of wine into Cape Town and Simon's Town was restricted to an interval, commencing the last day of August and ending

ending the 1st of February in each year, which has sometimes been prolonged on account of the lateness of the seasons. The object of this regulation is to prevent as much as possible the mixture of new wine with old, and to prohibit the sale of any wine that is not five months old, the usual period of the vintage being in the months of February and March. Want of room in the wine stores, and of lustage, and the necessity of obtaining supplies for their families, compel many of the poorer class of farmers to transport their new made wines to Cape Town before the insensible fermentation has subsided. The wealthier farmers who possess more capacious stores, appear to be fully sensible of the importance of prolonging the process of fermentation, which is indispensable to the production of good wine in any country.

A general belief has long prevailed amongst the wine farmers, and is partaken by others, that the injudicious treatment of their wines by the exporting merchants at the Cape and the importing merchants of London, together with the mixture of wines of an inappropriate character, has tended to depreciate the general reputation of Cape wine in the English market, under which denominations the wines of inferior quality only were disposed of.

From the Return furnished from the wine-taster's office, in which the quantity and description exported from the year 1820 to 1825 inclusive is exhibited, it would appear that until the year 1825, with the exception of the wines of Constantia and Pontac, little distinction was observed in the qualities of the wine prepared for exportation, and that the Steen wine and Hock, which are considered wines of superior quality, and in higher estimation amongst the colonial consumers, have formed a very inconsiderable portion of it. To enable the wines of ordinary quality to bear the effect of a sea voyage, and to give body to them, a considerable quantity of French brandy is used, and for the importation of which, heavy payments have been required, amounting to not less than 1,350,000 rix dollars in a period of seven years, ending in 1826. The bad flavour of the spirit which has hitherto been obtained in the colony by distillation from the husks and stalks of the grape renders it unfit for admixture with wine, and the early attention of the wine farmers to an improved system of distillation was recommended by an intelligent member of the central committee, and circulated with its sanction.

Appendix, N° 9.

The mode in which the Cape wine was prepared for export had not become the subject of investgation by the central committee at the period of our departure from the colony, but the result of an experiment that was made by a few individuals in the years 1826 and 1827, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative value in the London market of Cape wines of different growth, sufficiently proves, by the price that was obtained for the wines of good quality, the importance of attending to those distinctions, both in the cultivation of the vineyards and in the subsequent preparation of the wine for shipment. The exportation of Cape wine that was not eighteen months old at least was prohibited by the regulations issued on the appointment of the wine-taster, who had also the power of condemning bad casks, and of seizing and securing those which, being intended for the exportation of Cape wine, were suspected by him to contain any admixture of foreign wine.

10 Jan. 1812.
24 Sept. 1813.
27 Feb. 1818.

We do not find that the exercise of these invidious powers has prevented the exportation of wine of the worst description from the Cape, while it led to an increase of inland duty, and to an interference with mercantile concerns, which could only be justified by the perception of a positive advantage. The functions of the wine-taster, together with the fees imposed in this and the gauging-office, ceased on the 4th July 1826.

Ordinance, 3 July 1826.

Notwithstanding the great decline of price which the wine experienced in the English market previous to the year 1822, the quantity registered for export in the two following years does not appear to have been much diminished, but it is to be inferred that much of the abundant vintage of the year 1823 remained in the hands of the merchants.

Appendix, N° 5.

From the Return of produce sold at the market in each year, from the year 1813 to 1824, it would appear that the highest annual average price of ordinary wine amounted to 185 rix-dollars, or 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per legger of 152 gallons, and the lowest to 45 rix-dollars, or 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, while the corresponding price of fine wine has amounted to 300 rix-dollars, or 22*l.* 10*s.*, and to 250 rix-dollars, or 15*l.* per

legger

legger. In the year 1825 and 1826 the average price of ordinary wine fell as low as 43 rix-dollars, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per legger. Appendix, N° 5.

It has been generally stated and admitted by the wine farmers that they are remunerated for the cost of production when they receive the sum of 100 rix-dollars, or 7*l.* 10*s.* for a legger of wine; it would therefore appear that the production of the ordinary wine has been attended with profit to the wine farmer in five only out of the twelve years comprised in the abstract of the market return, and in the other seven years, to which we may also add those of 1825 and 1826, it has been attended with heavy loss. Ibid.

The quality of the ordinary wine is such as to confine its consumption to the lowest orders of the population; and we accordingly find that a demand for it has arisen at Rio de Janeiro, where it is consumed by the slaves from being cheaper than the wines of Portugal.

To whatever market this inferior wine is sent its chief recommendation will be its cheapness, and this object will in some degree be facilitated by the late repeal of the colonial duties of 3, and 1 rix-dollar formerly paid to the wine-taster and gauger, and materially so by the repeal that we have proposed in our Report on the colonial finances of the tithe and opgaaff, amounting together to 7 rix-dollars 4 skillings and 4 stivers, or 11*s.* 3*d.* on each legger. The only colonial imports that will then remain will consist of the charges for the toll, the use of the market, the wharf tax, and the wine export license, the whole amount of which may be taken at 3 rix-dollars 5 skillings and 3 stivers, or 5*s.* 6*d.* per legger, and the tax of 1 rix-dollar, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon upon French brandy, which (as we have before observed) enters largely into the composition of the inferior kinds of Cape wine.

Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	
3	–	–	Wine Taster.
1	–	–	Gauger.
3	4	4	Opgaaff.
7	4	4	or 11 *s.* 3 *d.*

Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	
1	–	–	Town-Market.
–	1	4	Toll.
1	2	4	Permit and Wharfage.
1	1	1	Wine License.
3	5	3	or 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

The cost of the internal transport of wine at the Cape is very considerable, and is augmented by heavy losses of draught cattle, which are subsisted with difficulty upon the estates of the wine farmers. An improvement lately introduced in the construction of the waggons has tended in some degree to lesson this expense, but under the present reduced circumstances of the farmers, and the declining market for their wines, they would be most effectually relieved by an improvement in the principal road of communication from the wine districts to Cape Town. We do not conceive that any further reduction can be made in the colonial imposts which affect the price of Cape wine, except in that upon staves and iron hoops before recommended. The duty upon foreign brandy imported was imposed with the object of improving the colonial spirit. We think a reasonable expectation may be entertained of some improvement being made on the spirit generally known by the name of "Cape brandy," and with this impression we should feel reluctant to withdraw any encouragement to it, which the repeal of the duty may check, or to propose any increased facility to the injudicious mixture of brandy in the preparation of Cape wine for the English market.

Although we perceived that considerable anxiety was evinced by the wine farmers, as well as several of the mercantile part of the community, to acquire a knowledge of the existing defects in the cultivation of the vines, and of the means that might be recommended for their correction; and although the attention that has been excited by the formation and proceedings of the committees may tend to diffuse a desire for future improvement, yet we believe that there are very few of either class whose circumstances or leisure will permit them to make extensive practical application of the principles that have been recommended, or fairly to try their merits by the sacrifice of time, capital, or labour. Some experiments were tried on the recommendation of the Wine Trade Committee in the manufacture of wine in a few vineyards near Cape Town, but the results were not very important or satisfactory.

The approach of that period which has been fixed by the Act of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 104, for the increase of the present duty on Cape wine from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* per gallon will no doubt operate as a stimulus to the improvement of its quality, for it is asserted that unless such an amelioration takes place, the difference between the future duty and that which is now imposed upon European wines, (with exception of those of France,) and amounting to 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, will not be sufficient to enable the growers of ordinary wine at the Cape to maintain a competition with them; 5 Jan. 1830.

them; the improvements of which it is susceptible cannot be expected to be undertaken by the class of smaller wine farmers, by whom the cost of transport in the colony even is most seriously felt, and who are dependent for it upon their wealthier neighbours. Some relief will be afforded by relaxing the regulations which have restricted them from retailing their wines without license, and an increasing quantity of inferior wines may be disposed of in colonial markets; on which resources the producers of such wines must ultimately depend.

In looking to the future means which the wine farmers may reasonably expect for the disposal of their wines, we think that if an intercourse should be opened between the Cape of Good Hope and the United States, and the British Colonies of North America, the cheapness of the Cape wine might give it a preference in those markets over the wines of Spain and Portugal. From the past experience of that of India, little expectation can be indulged of any demand arising in that quarter. In South America and the Brazils any future demand will be limited to the consumption of the lowest classes of the population, and it is not probable that even the Cape wine of better quality will supersede the habitual preference which the wines of Spain and Portugal have obtained there, and some of which are sold at lower prices even than the wines of the Cape. The internal consumption of the Cape will certainly not take off the large surplus that will thus be thrown upon the hands of the cultivators; and although His Majesty's Government may not be induced from this consideration to revert to the system under which the production of Cape wine and its importation into the English market has been encouraged, yet before the period arrives in which the final adjustment of the duty is to take place, we would represent the great difference in the expence of carriage and transport of Cape wines, and those of Spain, Sicily and Portugal, and the time that may be necessary to admit of a reduction of these expenses by improving the roads, and the means of carriage, and by introducing a more economical system of farming than by the labour of slaves. We would also recommend the expediency of allowing the importation of spirits, certified to be the produce of the colony into Great Britain, and likewise into the British colonies of North America, upon payment of the same duty as that which is imposed upon spirits imported from the West Indies.

WHEAT and GRAIN.

THE cultivation of wheat at the Cape is impeded by the want of moisture that is frequently experienced during the season in which the land is under preparation for seed, and also by the effect of blight or rust, which during the last seven years has in a greater or less degree visited the crops in every district of the colony.

Bokkeveld, Tulbagh, upper part of Swellendam, Lange Kloof.

The tracts in which the soil is most favourable for the production of wheat consist of those which are fortunately visited by the most copious rains, and in which artificial irrigation is least practicable. These tracts also possess the advantage of being contiguous to the market of Cape Town, from which the grain of the other districts, although more favoured by climate, is nearly excluded, on account of the distance, difficulty and expense of transporting it. With these deductions, the soil of the Cape cannot be said to be generally unfavourable to the production of wheat; for the quality of this grain is good and heavy, and the flour produced from it is of great fineness when properly prepared, and when the grain has been carefully sifted from the earth and dust, which mix with it in the process of treading, which is universally practised and preferred to that of threshing, on account of its cheapness, and the saving of manual labour and building, which it occasions.

It does not appear that the same degree of culture which is considered necessary in less genial climates is practised at the Cape, and although the introduction of improved ploughs some years ago by an English agriculturist selected by the British Government for this purpose has given a facility to the operation of ploughing at periods in which, from the continuance of drought and hardness of the soil, the more ancient and heavy implements are useless, yet it must be admitted, that the period for preparing land for seed is a short one, requiring all the means and strength which the farmer is able to employ. When we add, that the collection of manure is little practised, that the cattle on a corn farm are generally grazed at a distance, no artificial food being produced, and no shelter being afforded them from weather, it is not surprising that the productive powers of the soil are enfeebled, and that they require the long period which is stated by some experienced witnesses to be allowed for their renovation.

We

We find that the average rate of produce of wheat during 10 years ending in 1823, did not amount to 10 per cent, and in the district of Koeberg, where the soil is considered to be most favourable to the growth of wheat, it does not exceed 12 bushels to an acre. The produce of barley and oats is much more considerable, although neither are equal in strength to the grains of Europe. Appendix, N° 11

From the abstract that has been prepared of the quantity of grain sown and reaped in each year from 1806 to 1826, it does not appear that the cultivation of wheat has been much extended. We will advert to those circumstances which appear to have had a direct influence upon this cultivation, and which may tend to afford an explanation of the small increase which has taken place in it during a period of 20 years, commencing in 1806. We will state, in the first place, that the exportation of corn, although admitted to be essential to the prosperity of the inhabitants of the colony and adapted to its natural resources, has been limited by the powers exercised by the governors in granting or withholding licenses, and which depended upon the view they might entertain of the sufficiency of the supply; and it was declared in the year 1818, that such licenses should never be available at the Custom-house (except for the export of wheat to St. Helena) when the market price should exceed the sum of 130 rix-dollars per load of 10 muids, or something more than 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

Appendix, N° 11.

Vide Appendix, N° 11.

Preamble to Proclamation, 20 Mar. 1818.

There does not appear to have been any importation of wheat or flour previous to the year 1819, and when effected in foreign vessels, or the produce of foreign countries or of the East Indies, it was subject, in common with other goods, to a duty of 10 per cent. From the last-mentioned period, and especially in the years 1821 and 1822, the quantity of wheat imported was considerable in consequence of the failure of the crops from blight and drought, and of the reduction of the duty from ten to three per cent, with a deduction of one fifth from the value of the Indian wheat on account of its inferior quality. Permission was also given at the same time to introduce English and foreign wheat for bonding, and to dispose of it subject to the reduced duty, whenever the average market price of wheat (to be ascertained by the burgher senate) should be at or above the price of 160 rix-dollars per load, or sixty shillings per quarter, that price having been then considered to afford ample remuneration to the growers of wheat in the colony.

Appendix, N° 4.

Proclamation, 8 Feb. 1822.

In the years 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, and the early part of 1826, exportations of wheat took place notwithstanding the effects of blight with which the crops had been affected in many parts of the colony. With a view to obviate the inconvenience arising from the alternations of scarcity and abundance in the supply of grain, to keep down monopolies and to afford encouragement to the farmers, a grain fund had been established under the Dutch and was continued by the British Government, the direction of which was placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the Government, and was afterwards transferred, together with a balance in its favour in the year 1819, to the burgher senate. With these means, aided by advances from the local government and the produce of a tax of one rix-dollar which they were permitted to impose upon every muid of wheat consumed by the privileged bakers in Cape Town, the burgher senate at the commencement of every harvest was enabled to make purchases of wheat from the farmers at the prices at which they had tendered it, or regulated those which they made in the market by the information which they received of the state of the crops. The use of capacious and convenient stores for grain, in an eligible part of the town, enabled them to keep a quantity sufficient to prevent any great augmentation of price; and we find, that resort was made by them in 1820 to another capacious store for grain established by the Dutch Government in Mossel Bay, whence a considerable quantity of the produce of the districts of George and Uitenhage was shipped to Cape Town, and at other periods they have made purchases of wheat from Bengal, and of American flour, of which the licensed bakers were at first compelled to take such quantities as the burgher senate chose to dispose of, at prices fixed by themselves and which were calculated to cover the prime cost and charges. This system was latterly relinquished, and the wheat and flour have been sold at public auction. The effects of this system are not however confined to the sale of wheat and flour alone, but extend to it in its manufactured state. By virtue of a proclamation of Governor Lord Charles Somerset, of the 6th December 1822, the privilege of carrying on the trade of a baker in Cape Town was declared to appertain to any person who was a

burgher of the colony, upon taking out a license renewable annually and subject to a stamp of fifty rix-dollars and fees in the secretary's and fiscal's offices amounting to eight rix dollars more, and likewise to the condition of giving their bonds, with two securities to the amount of 1,500 rix-dollars to the burgher senate, for the due observance of their orders and regulations; and in return for these restraints, the licensed bakers are protected in their privilege of selling bread or flour made of Cape wheat in less quantities than 200 *l.* by a penalty of 500 rix-dollars, or 37 *l.* 10 *s.*; but it was made known at the same time, that no debts due to bakers for bread and flour would be recoverable in any of the courts of the colony after the lapse of two months from the delivery of them. By another clause of the proclamation, the bakers were bound to conform to such regulations as the burgher senate had issued or might issue respecting the colonial granary, one of which was the payment of one rix-dollar for every muid of wheat or flour consumed by them.

Proclamation, 6 Dec. 1822.

Similar regulations prevailed in the country districts; and we think that the general effect has been that of checking the exertions of the agricultural population, and confining the ordinary extent of them to the domestic supply of the farmer or that of his immediate neighbourhood, while the regulations of the burgher senate, and the system upon which their purchases of wheat have been conducted, have not succeeded in preventing the fluctuations of price; although we believe that in some instances relief has been afforded at the commencement of harvest in the disposal of produce, which otherwise would have remained on hand. It was not indeed to have been expected that a municipal body, possessing neither commercial agents abroad nor the means of local information that are necessary to anticipate in due time the consequences of an insufficient supply, could provide against their recurrence; and while their interference has proved ineffectual in affording that protection, it has checked the enterprise of the merchants. It was under this impression which subsequent information has tended to confirm, that we ventured to recommend at an earlier period that entire freedom should be conceded to the trade in corn, and that it should be equally exempt from the interference of Government or the competition of any municipal or privileged body. The returns from the Custom-house will at all times enable the local government to obtain correct information of the state of the corn trade, and the contiguity of the ports of Madagascar and Rio-de-Janeiro will afford opportunities to the merchants to make timely provision against the pressure of a sudden deficiency by the importation of flour and rice.

While we are of opinion that the ordinary effects of commercial enterprise and competition will afford a sufficient protection to the colony against monopoly and scarcity, we do not think that it will be requisite to provide any to the agriculturists by imposing a duty upon the importation on foreign corn. From the best information we have been able to collect, it appears, that the expense attending the importation of wheat from every quarter of the globe would raise the price beyond that which is admitted to give a fair remuneration to the colonial grower, and which may be taken to be 120 rix-dollars or nine pounds sterling per load, or to something more than forty-five shillings per quarter.

CATTLE TRADE.

Barrow's Travels, 2 vols.

THE next article of importance amongst the products of the Cape is one which has only recently been made available as an export, although it was long ago noticed as one which was adapted to the great extent of pasturage in the eastern and northern districts of the colony, and also to the habits of the people, which for a long period have been rather pastoral than agricultural. Notwithstanding the various diseases to which cattle are liable from the effects of noxious herbage at certain seasons, the difficulty of obtaining water for them in the summer season, and the depredations of wild animals, and of the border tribes, their number has more than trebled from the year 1806 to 1824. Of these the greater part consist of a mixed breed of the native African cattle, and those of Dutch Friesland, and in later periods of the improved Devonshire and Durham breeds, imported for the Government farm at Groote Post.

The districts in which the best cattle are bred and reared are those of Somerset, Albany and Graaff Reinet; and as permission is now given for the exchange of cattle with the Caffre tribes, and a more extensive intercourse may be expected to take place with the "Bastaard Hottentots," who feed large herds of cattle upon the north western frontier of the colony, the supply of cattle will be much increased.

During

During the interruption to which the cattle trade of South America has been subject the demand for hides and horns has added to the profits of the butchers and slaughterers of cattle at the Cape, but has not yet perceptibly improved the situation of the breeders. An establishment has at length been effected at Port Elizabeth, on the eastern coast, which affords a fair prospect of success in the curing and export of beef. The process of curing can be conducted in the winter * months only, and as the cattle are then in good condition, and have no long journey to perform, we think that an extensive export may be expected to take place for the supply of the island of Mauritius, for that of vessels touching on their way from India, and eventually for the West India Islands. The rearing and fattening of pigs has never made a part of the occupations or profits of the Cape Dutch, in consequence of the abundance of sheep and cattle which their extensive farms supplied. Since the introduction of the English settlers, whose farms were of less extent, and by whom some efforts were made to raise fences, and small enclosures, the breeding of pigs has been attempted in Albany, and pork of an excellent quality and flavour has been cured there. The local government has also been forward in giving its assistance, by introducing and distributing pigs of the best breed procured from England.

* From the beginning of May to the end of August.

The climate of the Cape is generally favourable to the breeding of sheep, and the facilities which have been afforded to the occupation of extensive tracts of land on the frontier districts, and the easy terms upon which the Cape Dutch farmers have been able to obtain the services of the Hottentots and Bushmen as shepherds, have contributed to augment the numbers, although their increase has not been equal to that of the horned cattle. The number of sheep returned to the "Opgaaff" in 1824 amounted to 2,192,302.

The breed is distinguished by an accumulation of fat in the tail, which is found very useful for domestic purposes. The animal is capable of bearing the vicissitudes of climate; but is not well adapted, from the long and slender form of its legs, for sea stock. The fleece has a nearer resemblance to hair than wool, and is used as covering to Hottentots and Bushmen. Sheep of the Spanish breed have been introduced into the colony, and were strongly recommended to the attention of the farmers by the Dutch Government. At more recent periods flocks of the pure and mixed breed have been preserved at the Government farm at Groote Post, and have been occasionally sold to the farmers at moderate prices; a few were also imported by some of the English settlers into the district of Albany. Their numbers were returned in 1824 at 20,241, and although from the trials that have been made, it is fair to presume that the climate of the Cape is not unfavorable to the growth of fine wool, yet from the nature of the pasturage and the number of thorny shrubs with which it is every where intermixed, some loss of the fleece is inevitable, and from the want of running streams a difficulty is experienced in washing and clearing it of sand and dust before shearing. The great increase which has taken place in the sheep of the Cape breed affords a proof of the congeniality of the climate; and the very limited success that has attended the introduction of the Spanish breed, the wool of which is approved, indicates some defect in the treatment of them, which experience will be required to remedy.

WOOL.

Vide Instructions for the Country Districts, 1804.

The improvement that has been effected in the breed of horses by the frequent importation of good stallions from England has not only increased the foreign demand for them, but has excited a greater degree of attention and care than the Cape farmers are generally disposed to bestow upon their live stock. The general want of enclosures, and the indiscriminate admixture of horses of various breeds and ages in the open pastures, and the necessity which exists every where of giving protection to young horses against the attacks of wolves and wild animals, and of confining them frequently to stables, are circumstances which are unfavourable to the developement of their early strength, as well as to their appearance.

The Cape breed of horses is derived from the breeds of South America and Java, and is now mixed with the breed of Persia. From these have been bred a race in which want of bone and muscular strength are the principal defects; but possessing, at the same time, hardy and vigorous constitutions, and capacity to undergo fatigue upon slight food. The recent introduction of some very highly bred English horses has greatly improved their figure and action; and the establishment of races in several of the villages, and the increased demand that has arisen in the island of Mauritius, have very materially augmented the profits of the principal breeders of horses, and added to the value of the colonial exports.

Oxen are every where preferred for draught, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town; but it has been stated by an experienced agriculturist, that in the use of the plough he has found that horses, when well fed, are very superior to them.

Mules are bred at the Cape; but they are neither numerous nor strong, and are rarely used for transporting goods and heavy weights over the steep and rocky eminences, which are so destructive to the oxen. The number of mules imported at Mauritius from France, and the prices paid for them, attest the advantages that the Cape might derive from an improved breed of mules for exportation.

The natural resources upon which the inhabitants of the colony have to rely for the support of the stock we have mentioned, consist of the wild pasturage extending over tracts of country by no means fertile; and in the progress of the population, and the subdivision of farms, some diminution of these resources may be expected.

There are few places in the colony calculated for the production of artificial grasses, although with good management, and a command of water, they are found to resist and survive the long droughts which are common at the Cape. The natural grasses abound with deleterious and astringent herbs, the taint of which is perceivable in the breath and milk of the cows, and at certain seasons of the year are destructive to the cattle. Change of pasturage is found to be the only remedy for the numerous diseases with which they are affected, and which are rendered more frequent and destructive by want of care, and protection from cold and wet weather.

The north-eastern parts of the colony have been subject to the visitation of locusts, which are equally destructive to artificial as to natural pasturage; but even the recurrence of these checks upon the natural resources of the colony has not perceptibly affected the general increase of grazing stock, which constitutes the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants of the districts.

WOOD.

The expense and difficulty which attend the cutting and transport of the best species of wood from the place of its growth in the forests near the River Knysna and Plettenberg's Bay, will materially obstruct its value as an export. The two species which are found to be the most calculated for domestic use and construction, are those which are known by the names of the yellow wood, and the stink wood, or African oak. The former, which is the most common, does not bear exposure to the weather, but is in general use for flooring; and the latter is found to be well adapted to building and naval purposes. The other woods found in the colony are generally of close and firm texture, and are well calculated for the construction of wheels and waggons, and for other purposes.

See Proclamation, 20 Nov. 1812.

With a view to protect the forests from indiscriminate and careless cutting, a proclamation was issued by Governor Sir John Cradock, in the year 1812, prohibiting the entry of the forests without a permit containing the numbers and the names of the persons employed, and the felling of timber without leave of the overseer; also declaring, that persons of any description who should be found in the woods without a license would be liable to apprehension, and confinement on bread and water for six years.

The principal forests are situated in the districts of George and Uitenhage. The farmers who live in the vicinity of the forests enter into contracts for the supply of timber, and generally employ the Hottentots, or other classes of the coloured inhabitants, to furnish it. From the difficulty of dragging the heavy timber out of the ravines, in which the largest trees are found, some waste not unfrequently takes place, which the presence of an overseer is no longer afforded to check. We think that the licenses which are renewable at the expiration of one month may, in the absence of such authority, prevent indiscriminate access to the woods; but it is known that the regulation has been evaded. The Hottentots of the Missionary institutions frequently engage in contracts for the supply of wood, and the high price that it bears in the colony (equal according to one statement to that of timber imported from the Baltic) would suggest the expediency of removing every unnecessary restraint upon the labour of those who are willing to engage in this useful branch of industry, and which was applied to the Hottentots in a greater and more inconvenient degree than to the other inhabitants.

The

TOBACCO.

THE cultivation of tobacco has been attempted in different parts of the colony, and has succeeded; but the quantity produced has rarely exceeded the domestic demand of the individuals who have tried it, and it will probably not be attempted upon a larger scale until the supply of labour has increased.

FRUITS.

THE fruits which are produced in the colony consist of the best, and the most delicate of those kinds which are known in Europe. The trees bear abundantly, and where they are placed in favourable situations, and well selected, the flavour of the fruit is excellent, although much is lost from the manner in which the fruit is dried and preserved, the want of sugar having induced the farmers in some cases to preserve it with salt. From the success which has attended the exportation of fruit imperfectly prepared, we are disposed to think that, with greater attention and the employment of more ample means, it may be exported with advantage to the eastern markets. The olive tree is scarce, and its value little known or appreciated. The mulberry tree thrives, and yields abundantly; and the attention of the colonists having been recently directed to the introduction of silkworms, it is probable that, with proper protection from the violence of the winds, the production of silk may become general.

SILK.

The other articles of produce which are in demand for exportation consist of aloes, gums, ivory, ostrich feathers, hides, skins and medicinal herbs, the duties upon which, in compliance with the suggestions of the Cape trade committee in London, have experienced a reduction by the Act of the 6 Geo. 4, c. 111, which cannot fail to be beneficial.

We are not aware of any other articles of produce which are calculated for exportation or for the supply of the domestic wants of the inhabitants; but from the experience which later years have afforded, we conceive that just expectations may be entertained that the trade of the Cape in the articles we have enumerated will not decline, and that the amount and value of its exports will furnish a full equivalent for the importation of manufactured goods. By the comparative Statement in the Appendix, drawn from the Custom-house returns of goods imported and exported between the years 1816 and 1824, it appears that the excess of imports amounted to fifteen millions, and fifty-two thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight rix-dollars, and that the bills drawn by the Commissariat Department in the same period amounted to fourteen millions, two hundred and forty-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty three rix-dollars, leaving a deficiency of only eight hundred and four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five rix-dollars, which would be met by the private bills, including those drawn for the expenditure of the Indian residents and of the Missionary societies.

Appendix, N° 12

Rds. 15,052,948.

Rds. 14,248,153.

Appendix, N° 12.

The system of accommodation, to which we had occasion to advert in a former Report, and the encouragement that was afforded to the wine trade, had tended to give a temporary impulse to that branch of industry and to swell the amount of imports; and although the fall in the price of Cape wine in the London market, and the recurrence of the calamity of blight in the corn, has greatly affected the profits of agricultural industry at the Cape, and produced a corresponding effect upon the colonial trade, yet we see no reason to believe that a commercial debt of any extent between Great Britain and the colony has been the consequence of the large importations that we have noticed; on the contrary, we are disposed to think that although the system of accommodation was in many instances carried too far, and that consequent loss has been sustained by individuals within the colony, more especially by those who became securities for advances either from public bodies or from the capitalists, yet we cannot infer, from the experience which the state of the commercial transactions of the Cape afforded in the period before mentioned, any ground of apprehension for the future. The reduction in 1825 of the duties in British ports upon several articles of Cape produce has tended materially to augment the exportation of them, and has given at the same time a stimulus to the industry of the lower classes of the inhabitants; and while we express our earnest hope that the same liberality may be extended to other articles of production, on account of the remoteness of the colony from those markets in which a demand for them exists, we beg leave to repeat our recommendation that the Cape should be allowed to enjoy all the advantages which her intermedial position may enable her to offer to foreign trade.

Report on Finance, printed copy, p. 64.

6 Geo. 4, c. 111.

HARBOURS.

HAVING endeavoured to explain the various regulations by which the foreign and domestic trade of the Cape is governed, and having suggested such alterations in them as we think will be found conducive to the general interests of the inhabitants, we proceed to the examination of a subject which, independent of the claim upon our attention which it possesses from having been specially recommended, ranks among the first and perhaps the indispensable objects by which any permanent improvement is to be effected in the commerce of the Cape of Good Hope. It is hardly necessary to observe that the security of a good harbour, in which vessels of all sizes can be protected from the violence of the south-east and north-west gales, and in which the damage so frequently incurred in doubling the Cape can be repaired, and the embarkation and landing of goods can be easily and safely conducted at all times and seasons, is of the first importance to a station which is to become a place of refreshment, or of deposit of goods intended for ulterior destination, and not for consumption on the spot.

For these purposes, the possession of one safe and capacious harbour would be more valuable than several small ones, however important the latter may be in affording protection to ships in distress, and in the encouragement which they would give to the coasting trade. The different harbours and roadsteds of the Cape have been already described with so much accuracy by an author who possessed the best means of information, that we do not think it necessary to do more than to refer to the details with which his work abounds. Since the period of its publication a survey and report have been made by Captain Moresby, of His Majesty's ship "Menai," of Algoa Bay (now Port Elizabeth), and the mouth of the Zwartkop's River that flows into it, as well as of the entrances of the Bosjesman's, the Karega, the Kowie, the Great Fish, and the Kieskamma rivers on the eastern coast.

Barrow's Travels, 4to edition, p. 239, &c.

A survey was executed in the year 1826 by Captain Owen, of His Majesty's ship "Leven," of Table Bay; and an examination and report were made in 1823 by Captain Rous, of Hout's Bay, situated on the western coast between Table and False Bay. The capacity and security of Saldanha Bay are well known, and are fully and correctly described in the work to which we have alluded, as well as the character of the surrounding country, and the want of water which prevails in it. It is to be regretted that no pains have since been taken to ascertain the practicability or the expense attending the conveyance of water to the shores of the bay from the Berg River, or even to improve the immediate sources of supply which present themselves in the neighbourhood. That which is obtained by sinking wells on the sea-shore is brackish but easily procured, and a weak spring of pure water has been found by boring through a granite rock. We have reason to conclude that the want of water at Saldanha Bay might be remedied by economizing the natural and by improving the artificial supply; but even with these advantages, the situation of the bay is not so convenient for the resort of merchant vessels on their voyage from India to Europe as those of Algoa Bay, False Bay and Table Bay, and the communication by land from the latter, as well as from the country that is most productive in corn, is impeded by a long succession of heavy sand hills.

In another Report we had occasion to explain our reasons for not recommending any addition to the establishment that has been found necessary for the control of the crews of whaling vessels, and others frequenting Saldanha Bay, and we conceive that the magisterial authority, which we also recommended to be exercised by the resident, will ensure protection to the inhabitants, and perhaps prove an inducement to the formation of a fishing village, for which purpose the shores of the bay are in some respects well calulated.

TABLE BAY.

TABLE BAY, which is the principal resort of ships touching at the Cape for purposes of trade or refreshment is an open roadsted, but containing good anchorage on the south eastern side, and abreast of the Chavonne and Amsterdam batteries in a depth of four to seven fathoms. It is much exposed to the north-west winds which blow with great violence from the month of May to September, and it has no protection against the south-eastern gales, which prevail in the summer season, and blow with such force from the land as to drive vessels from their anchorage and to prevent communication with the shore.

It is generally believed, and upon good grounds, that much of the loss and damage that have occurred to vessels in this bay have arisen from want of timely precaution, or of sufficient equipment; and it is perhaps to the acknowledged necessity of having

having recourse to them, and to the fatal consequences of their neglect, that so much apprehension has prevailed amongst the owners of vessels, and so much prejudice amongst the commanders, against resorting to or remaining in the anchorage.

No complaint is made of want of activity in the boatmen, who assist in loading or unloading, but the operation is frequently suspended by the violence of the south-east winds, which blow at the season of the year in which the vessels chiefly resort to the Cape for purposes of trade.

It appears from the records of the Dutch government that these disadvantages had at an early period attracted the notice of the directors of the Dutch East India Company, and that the Governor of the Cape proceeded in the year 1745 to execute their instructions for constructing a mole for reception of shipping within a projecting point of the western shore of Table Bay, to which the inhabitants of Cape Town contributed by the labour of their slaves, and those of the districts with their funds. After very inconsiderable progress had been made in the work, it was discontinued, but for what reason we have not been able to ascertain. Although the project has not since been resumed, yet the frequent reccurrence of disasters to the shipping in Table Bay has impressed all persons who have visited it with the advantage which the commerce of the colony could not fail to derive from its being made secure.

Different plans for the accomplishment of this object have been suggested by very competent persons, and transmitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Government; and as the preference to which the several plans of a breakwater, or of a mole and basin, or that of mooring chains may be entitled, involves questions which are entirely professional, we shall abstain from offering an opinion upon that point; we may, however, be permitted to remark, that the plan of a mole and basin appears to us to offer the greatest degree of commercial advantage, as it embraces that of facility in the landing and embarkation of goods, security to vessels, and the means of repairing them, which the present state of the anchorage of Table Bay does not admit of, and protection against the attempts of an enemy in time of war. The expense attending the construction of a mole or breakwater would exceed any means which the colony can afford to defray out of its own funds; and we do not think that the present tonnage duty of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton will admit of augmentation; but it has been suggested, that a great portion of the labour might be performed by convicts, the supply of whose subsistence would afford, in common with other useful public works, a very important relief to the colonists; and we think, that adequate accommodation might be found for a number of convict labourers, not exceeding 300 men, within the precincts of two batteries, which are contiguous to the place that has been recommended for the construction of the mole, and in which their separation from the population of the town might be effectually secured without detriment to their health.

The decayed state of the present wharf or landing-place has already been represented by the local government, and it is therefore hardly necessary for us to dwell upon the importance to the trade, as well as to the revenue of the colony from the proposed structure of a mole, combining the means of landing and embarking goods directly from the shipping moored in safety.

Considering the great expense that has been incurred in the continual and ineffectual repair of the present wooden pier, we should readily join in the recommendation which has been made in favour of constructing a new one of stone, which is easily procured, and of a durable quality, from the adjoining hills, if the construction of a mole were not calculated to provide for the convenience of the port in this respect, as well as for the security of shipping.

As the finances of the colony are at present quite unequal to provide the funds necessary for this undertaking, we trust that a work of such general utility to commerce, and in time of war, to His Majesty's ships, may be found deserving of encouragement in England.

LIGHTHOUSE.

Table Bay.

From the professional opinions that have been given of the advantageous situation of the present lighthouse, we are led to conclude that it affords a good direction to vessels approaching or entering Table Bay in the night time.

As vessels frequently approach Table Bay after encountering severe gales of wind, and are in want of assistance; and as in calm weather they are liable to be drifted

drifted by the strong current that sets into the bay upon the rocky shore by which it is approached from the westward, it is of importance that the communications and signals they make should be well understood, and repeated from the principal signal-post on the mountain called the "Lion's Rump," to the office of the port-captain in Cape Town. A signal-post or a semaphore erected at Robben Island, and communicating with that which we have just described, would also greatly tend to hasten the communication of the wants and condition of vessels, when they are prevented by strong south-east winds from reaching the anchorage in Table Bay.

PILOTS.

THE establishment of a pilotage in an advantageous position on the western shore of this bay, has been suggested as conducive to the security of vessels on their entrance to it; but we conceive that the dangers against which vessels require the greatest degree of precaution, consist much more of those to which they are exposed when lying in the anchorage, than either in the entrance or departure from it; and we apprehend that if they were compelled to take pilots, and were to become chargeable for the expense in the shape of an additional duty, the trade to this bay, or at least the resort of vessels for water and refreshments might be seriously affected.

PORT OFFICE.

We are however of opinion that an efficient establishment in the port-captain's office will enable him to give assistance to vessels on their entrance to Table Bay. A depôt of anchors and cables for the supply of vessels has been established at Cape Town, under the direction of the port-captain, who, in conjunction with another individual, possesses an interest in it, and which we think will prove beneficial to the public and to themselves; and in the event of the wharf being removed to another situation, it will be expedient that the office of the port-captain should also be removed to its immediate vicinity, or to a situation in the bay that is more convenient for embarkation in stormy weather than that of the present wharf. We also recommend that the port-office should be furnished with a good barometer, and with the means of communicating by signal to the post on the Lion's Hill, to which we have before alluded. The right of searching for and taking up anchors left by vessels in Table Bay, which appears to have been attached to the office of the port-captain, was suspended by an order of Sir David Baird in 1806, and revived in 1812, when it was understood that the roadsted was cleared of anchors. This right has been and is now exercised by the port-captain, who is entitled to receive one-third of the value of anchors left without buoys, and not claimed within a certain period, and one-eighth if left with buoys; and the importance of keeping the ground clear of anchors is so obvious, that we think that the exercise of the right by the port-captain, subject to the exceptions we have mentioned, should be continued. Although we think that the profits which this officer may derive from the supply of anchors and cables to ships in distress, as well as from the right of salvage, which we have just described, will operate as an incentive to an active performance of very important duties, we do not think that they should be extended as they were at a former period in this bay, and at a late one in Simon's Bay, to the supply of water to the ships in boats belonging to the port-captain or his deputy. From the early access to ships which these officers possess, they are enabled to secure a preference in the employment of their boats, which interferes with that of the regular boatmen, where the masters of vessels think proper to employ them. The demands of these individuals for landing and embarking passengers are much complained of; and from the difficulty that occurs in applying any regular rate of charge to exertions which are required only in one season of the year, and which are constantly liable to variation and risk from the changes of wind and weather, they have not been hitherto subject to regulation; but we think that it will be found expedient to give authority to the port-captain to modify any charge made by a licensed boatman, upon complaint preferred to him of its being excessive or exorbitant.

SIMON'S BAY.

THE anchorage of Simon's Bay is protected from the north-west, but not wholly so from the effect of the south-east winds, which in the summer season blow with great violence, and cause a heavy swell on the shores of False Bay, of which Simon's Bay forms a small indentation. Large vessels may anchor in this bay with security, but not in great numbers; and they may also be heaved down and repaired, an operation which cannot be performed with safety in Table Bay. Supplies of water are easily obtained, but provisions, and especially vegetables, are scarce and dear. The land in the immediate neighbourhood is sandy and sterile, and the first four miles of the road to Cape Town (a distance of 22 miles) pass through

through beds of loose and heavy sand, which are penetrated by streams from the neighbouring mountains, and which it is impossible to avoid, and very difficult to improve. The carriage of goods between Simon's Town and Cape Town is therefore subject to heavy charges, and the communication by sea, during six months of the year, is liable to delay and uncertainty from the prevalence of strong south-east winds in the summer, when the anchorage of Table Bay is secure.

LIGHTHOUSE, SIMON'S BAY.

As Simon's Bay is, however, more secure than any other, except that of Saldanha Bay, we beg leave to notice the expediency of a measure that has been recommended for facilitating the access of vessels to it by night, and for preventing the mistakes which the appearance of the headlands in False Bay have frequently occasioned. In making the entrance of the latter, vessels must pass between the Roman rock, not always distinctly seen, and a rock called "Noah's Ark," of a low tabular form, but sufficienty elevated above the sea line to admit a good foundation, and separated by a narrow channel from the main land. The want of some conspicuous object, indicating the entrance to Simon's Bay, has both deterred vessels from attempting to beat up to it against contrary winds during the night, and occasioned the loss or damage of others that have been deceived by the resemblance of the headlands of Muizenberg.

A light placed upon the "Noah's Ark" rock, which might be constructed at little expense, would enable navigators who were strangers to False Bay to enter it at night, whether coming from the eastward or the westward, to avoid a dangerous rock called the "Whittle," and to steer directly for the anchorage in Simon's Bay, without apprehension of the Roman rock, or mistake of the headlands of Muizenberg. While the benefit to be derived from this light would be of great importance, it appears, by reference to an estimate upon which the greatest reliance may be placed, that the expense of constructing a stone "Lighthouse" will not exceed 500 *l.* sterling, assistance in mechanical labour, boats and tackle being afforded by the naval establishment at Simon's Town, and by the crews of His Majesty's vessels. There can be little doubt that the inhabitants of the town and vicinity would readily give their assistance in the carriage and collection of materials, of which stone and shell lime are easily procured. The expense of the light and attendance may be estimated at 41 *l.* per annum, which would be amply covered by a small tonnage duty, amounting to 1 ¼ *d.* per ton, taking the average of that which has entered Simon's Bay for five years, ending December 1823.

The wharf in Simon's Bay is more dangerous, from want of repair, than that in Table Bay, and the deposit of goods in the Custom-house stores is both expensive and inconvenient, on account of their distance from it. The repair of the wharf, therefore, is a work which ought not to be delayed, more especially as it appears that the naval service derives occasional assistance from it, which is given gratuitously, but which should be repaid by contributions of labour in repairs. The same wharf dues are received there as at Cape Town, and we find that those charged for landing a cargo of a ship of 500 tons amounted to the sum of 20 *l.* sterling. This operation is performed with more facility than at Table Bay, and if the trade of deposit were to be established at the Cape, Simon's Bay would in all probability be preferred. From circumstances of a local nature, which we have explained, it is not likely to become a place of resort for vessels that are in want of supplies, or laden with cargoes destined for colonial consumption; but having been selected as a place of deposit for naval stores, it will afford means of repair and equipment, which the commercial establishments at Cape Town cannot command.

HOUT'S BAY.

From later examinations that have been made of Hout's Bay, it appears that it is less capacious and secure than the anchorage in Simon's Bay, although in point of situation it is superior, as well as in the fertility and resources of the surrounding country.

BREEDE RIVER, and ST. SEBASTIAN'S BAY.

The Breede River, which discharges itself into St. Sebastian's Bay, in the district of Swellendam, has lately been found accessible to vessels not exceeding 200 tons, and the farmers of that and the neighbouring districts have found the means of exporting their produce in exchange for the merchandize which has been supplied through commercial houses in Cape Town. From the facility of internal access that has been found to the banks of this river, and the little danger and risk in approaching it from the sea, some increase in the export of grain may be anticipated.

MOSSEL BAY, and PLETTENBERG'S BAY.

THE anchorages in Mossel Bay and Plettenberg's Bay are too much exposed to the south-east winds to become places of resort, but they afford shelter to coasting vessels in the winter season.

Fresh water is not abundant, and the supply of shipping is attended with difficulty in Plettenberg's Bay, which was a place of resort for vessels loading with timber, a trade which has latterly been carried on at the Knysna.

KNYSNA.

The "Knysna" is a salt-water inlet of considerable depth and capacity, and contains good anchorage for vessels from 300 to 400 tons burthen; but the entrance is narrow and not safe, except with a leading wind. The shores of this channel are precipitous and rocky, and vessels are met in it by baffling winds, in which state they would derive security from warping buoys, if placed at intervals in the channel. A signal tower has been built upon the high land, which commands the entrance, near to which is a house for a pilot, who acts as harbour-master, and is authorized to charge two skillings (4½ *d.*) per ton for every vessel entering the Knysna.

Water is obtained at a landing place on the left shore of the harbour, where 80 acres of land were ceded by the proprietor in exchange for the right which is reserved to the Crown upon his other estates bordering upon the river and harbour, and at a place called "East Ford" in the former, to which the tide does not ascend. Between the month of February 1817, when the Knysna was entered for the first time, and the month of December 1823, it appears that 55 ships and vessels, some of which were of 300 and one of 437 tons burthen have entered it. The contiguity of some large forests, and the adaptation of some species of timber which they contain to naval purposes, induced the naval commissioner to obtain supplies for His Majesty's ships on the station, and to submit to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty the expediency of establishing a building yard there for frigates and other vessels.

A vessel of 200 tons burthen has since been built at the Knysna, of materials procured from the neighbouring forests. We think it probable, that the construction and repair of vessels of small tonnage will be continued at this port; and if the communication with the district of George were improved, the produce of that and the neighbouring district of Uitenhage would be conveyed thither for exportation. The establishment of a village upon the banks of the Knysna must now depend, in a great measure, upon the disposition which may be evinced by the two proprietors of the adjoining land, to concur with the local government in an appropriation of a portion sufficient to ensure subsistence to a labouring and maritime population; the most eligible situations for this purpose having been included in the grants that were made to one of the proprietors without a sufficient consideration of their future value, and the small portion which is reserved to the Crown in its grants of land upon the banks of rivers having been exchanged with the same person for a landing and watering place, which was required for the naval department. The right of the Crown to the margin of the opposite bank is still entire; but although the water is deep and the anchorage good, the shore is generally steep and not so fertile as that in which the right of the Crown has lapsed. As it is the interest of the proprietor of these estates to encourage the exportation and consumption of the timber of the neighbouring forests, and to promote the settlement of industrious labourers, we have reason to believe that he will concur in any scheme of exchange or substitution for the quantity of land that may be required for the wants of the inhabitants of a village, although we did not think ourselves justified in holding out to him an expectation that the Government would consent to repurchase land that had been so recently and improvidently granted, and upon which he seemed to place a high value.

ALGOA BAY.

THE anchorage of Algoa Bay was surveyed (as we have already stated) by Captain Moresby, of His Majesty's ship Menai. The advantages which it possesses are fully and justly described, but the operation of landing parties of emigrant settlers in 1820, which Captain Moresby superintended with so much success, indicate a facility which is chiefly attributable to the skill and energy of the sailors of the navy, but which has not been attained by the boatmen and labourers by whom this service is now performed. During six months of the year, when the north-west winds prevail, little difficulty

difficulty occurs, but during the remaining months, a heavy sea rolls in from the south east, which impedes the embarkation and landing of goods, and frequently injures them. As it may be reasonably expected that the commerce of Port Elizabeth with India and with Mauritius will increase, and as it presents the most favourable opportunities to vessels to obtain supplies of water and provisions at a very cheap rate, the construction of a jetty or wharf for boats would be attended with real and immediate advantage. A pier constructed in England upon the principle of suspension would probably be found the most useful and economical; the cost would be readily ascertained, and an engineer might be sent out for the purpose of erecting it.

The remarks of Captain Moresby comprise a description of the mouth of the Zwartkop's, the Sunday, the Kowie, the Great Fish, and the Kieskamma rivers, the characters of which are nearly alike, and present difficulties which are not to be removed without incurring an expense, which neither the present circumstances of the colony nor any reasonable expectation of future improvement in its resources could justify.

KOWIE.

The advantage of a place of export for the produce of the district of Albany was eagerly anticipated by the inhabitants, and prematurely by the local government; and the expectation which was entertained by Captain Moresby and others, of finding an easier entrance for vessels to the river "Kowie" than to the other rivers on the same coast, has not been realized. We subjoin a plan for its improvement, which will serve to explain the causes of the obstructions which occur in the navigation of this and the other rivers that we have mentioned.

KROMME RIVER.

The difficulties of internal communication, and the distance from the market of Cape Town, has impressed the inhabitants of the maritime districts with the necessity of resorting to some other and more prompt expedient for transporting their produce to market; and those of the districts of George and Uitenhage united in a memorial to us, in which they represented the advantages which an establishment at the "Kromme River" would afford them. This river discharges itself into an open bay of the southern extremity of Africa, and is not navigable for vessels drawing more than eight feet water. The anchorage in the bay is good; the entrance of the river appears to be attended with little difficulty or danger, and from the depth of water near the shore, the surf is not so high as upon the eastern coast. The land which is best calculated for a maritime establishment is occupied by an individual, who would not be unwilling to dispose of a part or the whole of it. A small portion would be sufficient for the construction of a residence for a pilot and boat's crew, but the establishment of a village would require a space of ground of not less extent than three hundred acres. We do not conceive that the maritime intercourse which may be established at this port will interfere with that of Port Elizabeth, from which the distance by land is greater than by sea, but it will tend to facilitate the export of produce from part of the district of Graaff Reinet, and from the neighbouring districts of George and Uitenhage.

The opening of these ports, although calculated only for vessels of small tonnage, will give encouragement to the coasting trade of the Cape, and gradually supersede the necessity of an expensive and tedious transport by land, which is so unfavourable to the progress of agricultural industry and improvement.

From the account that we have given of the bays and anchorages of the colony, we do not entertain any sanguine hope of their being rendered attractive to foreign commerce, Saldanha Bay alone forming an exception in point of security but not of situation. The eastern and southern shores of the colony however are anxiously observed and approached by vessels in their voyage from India; and it has been generally found, that a passage round the Cape in the winter months is more easily accomplished by keeping in with the southern shore than at a distance from it.

LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE RECIFE.

Cape Recife forms the extreme point on the south-east coast of Africa, and from being a low and rocky projection presents the greatest danger to navigators. Upon the authority of two naval officers well acquainted with this position, and confirmed by subsequent observations, we strongly recommend that a lighthouse should be constructed upon it, which would essentially contribute to the safety of all vessels returning from India to Europe, and from its proximity to Port Elizabeth would in an equal degree encourage their resort to it.

We conceive that the expense attending the construction of the lighthouse at Cape Recife might justly be defrayed in England, on the ground of the general advantage to commerce and navigation to be derived from it, and the colony might be charged with the current expense of maintaining the light. This lighthouse would be an inducement to all vessels to make the coast at that point to ascertain their position, and several would enter Algoa Bay for refreshments, where the construction of a jetty would add greatly to their convenience, and facilitate the trade of the eastern province.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

JOHN THOMAS BIGGE.
H. W. M. COLEBROOKE.
W. BLAIR.

The Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries
of State, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

LIST.

N°

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12.—Comparative Statement of the Amount of Imports and Exports at the Cape of Good Hope, in each Year from 1816 to 1824 - - - - - - p. 46

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Appendix, N° 1.

Value of Imports and Exports from 1807 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 1.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the total Estimated Value of ARTICLES Imported into

YEAR.	BRITISH GOODS, in British Ships.	FOREIGN GOODS, in British Ships.	FOREIGN GOODS, in Foreign Ships.	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS.
	Rix dollars.	*Rix dollars.*	*Rix dollars.*	*Rix dollars.*
1807	- - -	- - -	- - -	146,853
1808	- - -	- - -	- -	476,863
1809	- - -	- - -	- - -	390,633
1810	- - -	- - -	- - -	659,315
1811	- - -	- - -	- - -	518,312
1812	- - -	- - -	- - -	650,308
1813	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,127,630
1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,633,462
1815	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,257,385
1816	1,883,673	1,627,171	38,110	3,548,954
1817	2,808,462	1,763,564	120,890	4,692,916
1818	2,906,137	1,647,738	187,568	4,741,443
1819	1,793,555	1,605,192	194,767	3,593,514
1820	1,690,585	1,476,765	246,986	3,414,336
1821	2,925,414	1,812,206	129,041	4,866,661
1822	2,324,266	2,307,272	451,290	5,082,828
1823	2,177,947	1,675,691	226,813	4,080,451
1824	3,012,225	1,543,512	119,380	4,675,117
1825	* 2,472,067	1,213,120	258,706	3,943,893
1826	* 2,031,706	1,303,680	256,934	3,592,320

* The Imports and Exports from Simon's Town are not included for the both from Table Bay and Simon's Bay,

The above Returns of Imports and Exports have been compiled from those furnished Cape Town, and by the Collector of

Appendix, N° 1.

Value of Imports and Exports from 1807 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 1.

EXPORTS.

and Exported from the Cape of Good Hope, from 1807 to 1826.

YEAR.	COLONIAL PRODUCE.	GOODS, not the Produce of the Colony, Re-exported.	TOTAL VALUE of Exports and Re-exports.
	Rix dollars.	*Rix dollars.*	*Rix dollars.*
1807 -	126,872	57,043	183,915
1808 -	316,857	112,223	429,080
1809 -	117,275	33,823	151,098
1810 -	316,900	327,419	644,319
1811 -	375,028	265,393	640,421
1812 -	650,308	150,712	801,020
1813 -	780,405	231,216	1,011,621
1814 -	900,620	161,161	1,061,781
1815 -	1,124,296	195,209	1,319,505
1816 -	1,265,629	334,260	1,599,889
1817 -	2,883,130	445,230	3,328,360
1818 -	2,906,090	224,480	3,130,570
1819 -	1,861,910	393,130	2,255,040
1820 -	1,792,785	349,968	2,142,753
1821 -	1,820,857	369,682	2,190,539
1822 -	2,396,324	725,649	3,121,973
1823 -	2,618,601	234,112	2,852,713
1824 -	2,790,380	231,055	3,021,435
1825 -	* 2,863,560	336,907	3,200,467
1826 -	* 2,111,227	195,746	2,306,973

years 1825 and 1826. For all the preceding years, the Imports and Exports, are included in the Return.

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to the Commissioners of Inquiry by the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Customs at Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 2.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Estimated Value of Goods imported at the

Year.	From Great Britain.			From Mauritius, India, and Eastward.		From South America and West Indies.	From the Netherlands.		From France.	
	British Goods in British Ships.	British Plantation Goods in British Ships.	Foreign and East India Goods in British Ships.	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	In British Ships.	In British Ships.	In Dutch Ships.	In British Ships.	In French Ships.
	Rix dollars.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
1820	1,667,809	22,776	307,363	1,094,728	40,044	51,664	544	156,933	250	2,004
1821	2,913,839	11,575	480,491	1,316,124	22,397	1,826	-	69,317	1,226	36,551
1822	2,289,151	35,115	729,637	1,478,096	89,613	92,755	117	166,126	2,052	54,241
1823	2,166,352	11,595	588,509	987,149	13,844	66,183	-	118,221	5,298	59,852
1824	2,979,105	33,120	411,676	1,040,168	- -	89,297	-	46,367	60	49,843
*1825	2,439,586	32,480	362,187	732,267	- -	58,173	-	144,706	60,493	66,374
*1826	2,025,200	6,507	324,907	824,387	12,106	151,040	-	81,093	3,347	38,733

RECAPI-

Year.	British Goods in British Ships.	Foreign Goods in British Ships.
	Rds.	*Rds.*
1820 -	1,690,585	1,476,765
1821 -	2,925,414	1,812,206
1822 -	2,324,266	2,307,272
1823 -	2,177,947	1,675,691
1824 -	3,012,225	1,543,512
1825 -	2,472,067	1,213,120
1826 -	2,031,706	1,303,680

* The Imports of Simon's Town are *not* included in this Return for the two last years, viz. 1825 and 1826.

Appendix, N° 2.

IMPORTS.

Cape of Good Hope, in each Year, from 1820 to 1826.

From Java.		From United States.	From Russia.	From Malta and Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Portugal.	From Madeira.		From Spain.		From New South Wales.		Total Value of Imports.
In British Ships.	In Dutch Ships.	In American Ships.	In Russian Ships.	In British Ships.	In Danish Ships.	In British Ships.	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	
Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
21,359	14,223	- -	- -	102 from Malta	33,622	630	75	90	50	70	-	-	3,414,336
3,288	776	- -	- -	17 fr. Sweden	- -	410	8,667	-	-	-	157	-	4,866,661
1,230	36,106	47,030	49,462	- -	8,632	1,595	1,790	80	-	-	-	-	5,082,828
610	17,890	13,906	- -	- -	- -	1,275	360	1,470	-	-	26,312	1,630	4,080,451
1,806	770	- -	- -	- -	22,400	75	430	- -	-	-	-	-	4,675,117
- -	27,147	20,480	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,943,893
- -	43,507	70,626	- -	- -	10,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,59 ,3 20

TULATION.

Foreign Goods in Foreign Ships.	TOTAL IMPORTS.
Rds.	*Rds.*
246,986	3,414,336
129,041	4,866,661
451,290	5,082,828
226,813	4,080,451
119,380	4,675,117
258,706	3,943,893
256,934	3,592,320

The above Return has been made from those furnished by the Collectors of Customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town respectively.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 3.

Exports from 1820 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 3. - - - - - - -

EXPORTS. - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Estimated Value of Goods Exported

YEAR.	To Great Britain.	To Mauritius and India.	To South America and West Indies.	To the Netherlands.	To France.	To Java.	To North America.
	Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
1820.	1,153,291	163,483	95,880	47,260	- -	- -	- -
1821.	1,278,713	187,385	67,540	26,790	- -	- -	- -
1822.	1,736,090	167,009	119,162	89,726	1,400	1,515	36,836
1823.	2,201,220	156,429	99,794	8,675	- -	- -	- -
1824.	2,242,509	192,164	222,445	2,748	- -	- -	- -
*1825.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
*1826.	1,474,106	148,466	95,467	60,547	- -	3,200	74,413
					To the Mediterranean		
1820.	53,613	204,065	40,020	22,720	- -	3,820	- -
1821.	84,774	168,976	39,440	29,395	- -	- -	- -
1822.	114,228	380,077	16,762	47,713	- -	1,800	6,900
1823.	59,095	99,545	2,120	17,616	6,476	- -	- -
1824.	42,415	142,301	36,395	- - -	- -	- -	- -
*1825.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
*1826.	64,600	105,293	2,666	4,134	- -	12,186	- -

* The Exports from Simon's Town are included in this Return for all except the last two years.

Appendix, N° 3.

Exports from 1820 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 3.

EXPORTS.

from the Cape of Good Hope from 1820 to 1826.

To New South Wales.	To St. Helena.	To Bourbon.	To Mozambique.	TOTAL EXPORTED.	
Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	
2,450	330,421	- - -	- - -	1,792,785	Colonial Produce.
5,395	253,994	1,040	- - -	1,820,857	
34,129	184,742	24,965	750	2,396,334	
41,147	117,336	- - -	- - -	2,618,601	
29,672	100,842	- - -	- - -	2,790,380	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,863,560	
118,454	131,560	5,014	- - -	2,111,227	
3,650	22,080	- - -	- - -	349,968	Articles not being the produce of the colony re-exported.
12,080	32,627	2,390	- - -	369,682	
116,392	30,069	9,958	1,750	725,649	
26,257	23,003	- - -	- - -	234,112	
8,135	1,809	- - -	- - -	231,055	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	336,907	
400	6,467	- - -	- - -	195,746	

The above Return has been made from those furnished by the Collectors of Customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town respectively.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 4.

IMPORTED

RETURN of the Value of Wheat, Flour, Biscuit, Rice, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas and Grain, Imported

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Biscuit.	Rice.	Barley.	Rye.	Beans and Peas.	Grain.	Pearl Barley.	Oats or Oatmeal.
	Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
1820	6,660	8,187	962	63,351	800	- -	1,105	453	9,072	378
1821	187,096	32,075	838	190,566	- -	- -	484	1,454	5,380	238
1822	579,812	69,007	6,864	220,321	- -	19,134	655	1,640	7,384	10,150
1823	29,328	916	2,463	122,892	95	- -	495	280	4,633	190
1824	75	5	- -	97,085	- -	- -	1,300	- -	5,777	- -
1825	- -	- -	- -	69,480	- -	- -	2,493	- -	5,826	- -
1826	99 800	124,613	3,666	151,746	- -	- -	133	- -	6,493	- -

—	Imported.
	Rds.
Value of Wheat Imported or Exported in 7 years -	902,771
Flour - - - - - - -	234,803
Biscuit - - - - - - -	14,793
Rice - - - - - - -	915,441
Barley - - - - - - -	895
Rye - - - - - - -	19,134
Beans and Peas - - - - -	6,665
Grain - - - - - - -	3,827
Pearl Barley - - - - - -	44,565
Oats and Oatmeal - - - - -	10,956
Barley, Oats, Bran, &c. - - - -	- - -
Rds.	2,153,850

Excess in the Importation above the Exportation of Corn, &c. during seven

The above Return has been compiled from those furnished to the Commissioners

Appendix, N° 4.

EXPORTED.

and Exported at Cape Town and Simon's Town, from the 1st January 1820 to the 31st December 1826.

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Biscuit.	Rice.	Barley.	Beans and Peas.	Grain.	Oats.	Pearl Barley.	Barley, Oats, Bran, &c.
	Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
1820	149,340	31,500	- -	12,287	44,120	- -	800	5,780	- -	1,305
1821	- -	2,140	- -	680	42,010	160	- -	10,010	- -	6,330
1822	- -	46,958	- -	1,760	19,691	1,732	1,200	5,011	- -	3,809
1823	54,676	22,860	- -	6,395	16,310	- -	550	7,539	- -	5,026
1824	19,487	10,380	- -	310	15,183	520	- -	2,571	3,800	2,553
1825	130,640	1,933	- -	10,826	14,466	706	- -	9,546	- -	—
1826	6,266	- -	- -	- -	8,906	- -	- -	20,053	- -	—

Exported.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
Rds.	*Rds.*	*Rds.*
360,409	542,362	—
115,771	119,032	—
- - -	14,793	—
32,258	883,183	—
160,686	- - -	159,791
- - -	19,134	—
3,118	3,547	—
2,550	1,277	—
3,800	40,765	—
60,510	- - -	49,554
19,023	- - -	19,023
758,125		
	1,624,093	228,368
	228,368	
Years - - *Rds.*	1,395,725	

of Inquiry by the Collectors of Customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 5.

Annual Prices of Cape Wine sold in each year from 1813 to 1824.

Appendix, N° 5.

RETURN of the average Annual Prices of CAPE WINE sold at the Market in Cape Town in each Year from 1813 to 1824.

YEAR.	ORDINARY WINE, Per Legger.	SUPERIOR WINE, Per Legger.
	Rds.	*Rds.*
1813	145	300
1814	145	300
1815	130	280
1816	48	200
1817	185	300
1818	135	300
1819	82½	250
1820	70	250
1821	45	250
1822	57½	250
1823	55	250
1824	50	250

A true Extract from the Return of the average Market Prices of Colonial Produce furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry by the Burgher Senate.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 6.

Quantity of Cape Wine produced, registered for Exportation, and actually exported, from 1812 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 6.

CAPE WINE.

RETURN of the Quantity of CAPE WINE declared at the Annual Opgaaff to have been produced in all parts of the Colony, the Quantity registered for Exportation at the Wine Taster's Office, and the Quantity actually Exported, according to the Books of the Custom House.

YEAR.	Leggers Returned at the Opgaaff.	Leggers Registered for Exportation at Wine Taster's Office.	Leggers Exported according to the Books of the Custom House.
1812	11,979	2,152	no return furnished
1813	6,724	2,824	- ditto -
1814	8,697	2,341	- ditto -
1815	14,365	3,647	ditto -
1816	15,398	4,111	4,418
1817	10,713	9,076	9,105
1818	12,382	5,580	6,399
1819	13,543	4,621	4,805
1820	15,210	4,712	4,338
1821	16,254	4,221	5,005
1822	15,348	7,600	7,257
1823	21,147	7,939	7,013
1824	16,183	7,966	8,013
1825	no return furnished	no return furnished	6,814
1826	- ditto -	- ditto -	6,026

The above Return has been compiled from the Opgaaff Rolls, and the Returns furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry by the Wine Taster and Collector of Customs.

John Gregory, Sec.

Legger, 152 gallons.
Pipe, 110 gallons.

Appendix, N° 7.

Appendix, N° 7.

Value of French Wines imported from 1820 to 1826.

RETURN of the estimated Value of FRENCH WINES imported into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in each Year, from 1820 to 1826.

	Rds.
In the year 1820 - - - -	42,055
1821 - - - -	46,131
1822 - - - -	47,404
1823 - - - -	20,117
1824 - -	28,787
1825 - - -	45,560
1826 - - -	23,240

Extracted from the Returns of the Collectors of Customs of Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Secy.

Appendix, N° 8.

Appendix, N° 8.

Quantity of Cape Wine exported to Rio de Janeiro in 1826.

Quantity of Cape Wine exported to Rio de Janeiro in 1826.

NAMES of the SHIPPERS.	Description of Cask.			SHIPS NAMES.
	Pipes.	Half Pipes.	Quarter Pipes.	
Sheppard - -	232	15	- - -	City of Bourdeaux.
Venning - - -	48	1	- - -	Hope.
Hertzog - - -	74	52	4	Barbara.
Couvin - - -	40	- - -	- - -	Barbara.
Sandenberg - -	6	- - -	- - -	Barbara.
Herman - - -	40	10	- - -	Barbara.
Watson and Thomson -	376	89	- - -	Barbara and Rival.

Custom-house, Cape Town, 15th March 1827.

(E. E.)

(signed) *W. Wilberforce Bird*,
Comptroller of Customs.

A true copy,
John Gregory, Secy.

Appendix, N° 9.

Quantity of Foreign Brandy imported and exported, from 1820 to 1826.

Appendix, N° 9.

RETURN of the Quantity of FOREIGN BRANDY Imported and Exported at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1820 to 1826.

		IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rds.		*Rds.*
1820	Table Bay -	not stated -	127,905	3,120	10,580
	Simon's Bay -	—	—	—	—
1821	Table Bay -	not stated -	159,856	4,421	15,425
	Simon's Bay -	not stated -	39	- not stated -	1,149
		gallons.			
1822	Table Bay -	82,642	219,056	728	2,690
	Simon's Bay -	- not stated -	3,353	- not stated -	6,632
		gallons.			
1823	Table Bay -	198,529	407,166	780	3,032
	Simon's Bay -	- not stated -	3,843	346	1,384
		gallons.			
1824	Table Bay -	105,643	222,936	7½	38
	Simon's Bay . -	- not stated -	5,956	- not stated -	296
		gallons.			
1825	- Table Bay -	80,654	167,933	2,523	10,880
		gallons.			
1826	- Table Bay -	49,530	96,706	3,294	10,000
		Rds.	1,414,749	*Rds.*	62,106

RECAPITULATION.

FOREIGN BRANDY	*Rds.*
Imported in 1820 - - -	127,905
— 1821 - - -	159,895
— 1822 - - -	222,409
— 1823 - - -	411,009
— 1824 - - -	228,892
— 1825 - - -	167,933
— 1826 - - -	96,706
Total Value of French Brandy Imported	1,414,749
Ditto - - - Exported	62,106
Rds.	1,352,643

FOREIGN BRANDY	*Rds.*
Exported in 1820 - - -	10,580
— 1821 - - -	16,574
— 1822 - - -	9,322
— 1823 - - -	4,416
— 1824 - - -	334
— 1825 - - -	10,880
— 1826 - - -	10,000
Total - - - *Rds.*	62,106

- - Value of Brandy imported for consumption in the colony in seven years, from 1820 to 1826.

The above Return has been compiled from those furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry by the Collectors of Customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 10.

RETURN of the Quantity and Declared Value of ALOES, HIDES, IVORY and GUM, the produce of the Colony, exported from the Cape of Good Hope in each Year from 1820 to 1826.

Year.	ALOES.		HIDES. (Ox and Horse.)		IVORY. Elephants and Sea-Cow Teeth.		GUM.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	*Rds.*	*Pieces.*	*Rds.*	*Lbs.*	*Rds.*	*Lbs.*	*Rds.*
1820	248,000	58,780	3,819	20,990	9,510	17,560	600	170
1821	355,800	174,000	2,732	15,880	4,538	8,330	1,690	580
1822	344,861	59,182	16,391	127,304	24,420	46,750	3,576	1,322
1823	270,126	76,644	15,017	110,311	19,855	42,576	2,933	1,116
1824	355,241	62,102	12,126	104,829	20,661	44,587	25,435	10,397
1825	529,037	92,346	29,722	313,920	106,778	221,146	111,853	29,120
1826	189,560	27,293	40,047	280,413	48,258	103,946	25,124	7,426

The above Return has been compiled from the several Returns furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry by the Collectors of Customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 11.

RETURN of the Quantity of WHEAT Sown, the quantity Reaped, and its Average Price in the Cape Market.

Year.	MUIDS of Wheat sown.	MUIDS of Wheat reaped.	AVERAGE PRICE in the Cape Market.		MUIDS of Wheat passed the Cape Market.
			Rds.	*st.*	
1806	14,106	187,993	—		—
1807	13,378	118,522	—		—
1808	10,708	128,435	—		—
1809	10,989	200,247	—		—
1810	11,199	124,343	—		—
1811	12,419	131,419	—		—
1812	15,343	173,003	—		—
1813	15,115	135,689	104	1	—
1814	12,918	119,882	132	–	—
1815	16,599	186,365	93	3	—
1816	16,138	187,981	68	–	—
1817	15,572	149,206	93	–	—
1818	16,270	163,447	174	–	—
1819	17,572	178,099	171	–	—
1820	18,261	193,435	93	–	54,124
1821	18,792	99,275	213	–	18,322
1822	16,732	84,108	264	–	10,268
1823	14,197	139,926	104	–	31,403
1824	15,849	163,027	133	–	32,744
1825	- - -	- - -	111	–	53,002
1826	- - -	- - -	224	–	14,532

The above Return has been compiled from the General Opgaaff Returns, and from the Returns of the Burgher Senate.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 12.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Amount of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Cape of Good Hope, in each Year, from 1816 to 1824.

YEAR.	RATE of EXCHANGE.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	EXCESS of IMPORTS.	AMOUNT of Commissariat Bills drawn upon the Treasury.	ANNUAL EXCESS, or Deficiency of Bills.
	£. s. d.	Rds.	Rds.	Rds.	Rds.	Rds.
1816	– 2 1	3,548,954	1,599,889	1,949,065	1,959,801	Excess - 10,736
1817	– 1 9¼	4,692,916	3,328,360	1,364,556	1,382,863	Excess - 18,307
1818	– 1 9	4,741,443	3,130,570	1,610,873	1,415,771	Deficiency 195,102
1819	– 1 10¼	3,593,514	2,255,040	1,338,474	1,808,661	Excess - 470,187
1820	– 1 9	3,414,336	2,142,753	1,271,583	1,623,977	Excess - 352,394
1821	– 1 8	4,866,661	2,190,539	2,676,122	1,955,472	Deficiency 720,650
1822	– 1 5¼	5,082,828	3,121,973	1,960,855	1,532,674	Deficiency 428,181
1823	– 1 6¾	4,080,451	2,852,713	1,227,738	1,411,161	Excess - 183,423
1824	– 1 5½	4,675,117	3,021,435	1,653,682	1,157,773	Deficiency 495,909

Excess of imports above exports in nine years - - - -	Rds.	15,052,948
Bills drawn by the Commissariat in nine years at the average rates of exchange above specified - - - - - - - -		14,248,153
Deficiency of Bills in nine years - - - -	Rds.	804,795
Average annual deficiency of bills - - - -	Rds.	89,421

The above statement has been formed from the returns of bills negociated by the Commissariat Department, and from the returns of imports and exports furnished by the collectors of customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 13.

Appendix, N° 13.

Oil and Seal Skins exported from 1816 to 1826.

RETURN of OIL and SEAL SKINS exported from the Cape of Good Hope between the Years 1816 and 1826.

YEAR.	Value of OIL Exported.	Value of SEAL SKINS Exported.
	Rds.	*Rds.*
1816	24,400	—
1817	16,900	1,900
1818	22,180	12,250
1819	24,690	3,450
1820	143,376	14,490
1821	24,287	15,920
1822	92,901	37,700
1823	107,735	21,274
1824	18,247	14,920
1825	35,946	55,440
1826	13,386	13,146

The above Return has been compiled from those of the Collectors of Customs.

John Gregory, Sec.

Appendix, N° 14.

Appendix, N° 14.

Quantity and Value of Tea imported from 1816 to 1826.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TEA imported at the Cape of Good Hope in each Year, from 1816 to 1826.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	DECLARED VALUE.
		Rds.
1816	not stated in the Custom-house returns.	247,171
1817	- - ditto - - -	232,445
1818	- - ditto - - -	237,013
1819	- - ditto - - -	212,316
1820	- - ditto - - -	307,577
1821	93,795 pounds - - -	187,667
1822	not stated - - - -	147,930
1823	- ditto - - - -	154,301
1824	- ditto - - - -	225,500
1825	113,215 pounds - - -	223,360
1826	106,512 pounds - - -	213,066

A true extract from the returns furnished by the collectors of customs at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

John Gregory, Sec.

SHIPS "ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON" AND "WATERLOO."

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1843;—*for*,

—1.—

COPY of a LETTER from Vice-Admiral Sir *E. D. King*, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope Station, to the Honourable *Sidney Herbert*, dated the 13th day of September 1842, reporting the Loss of the "ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON" Transport, and the "WATERLOO" Convict Ship; with the Two following Enclosures to that Letter:—(A.) Letter from Captain Sir *John Marshall*, of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," to Vice-Admiral Sir *E. D. King*, dated the 10th day of September 1842, reporting upon the Wreck of the "Waterloo."—(B.) Copy of the Report of Mr. *John Stevens*, Carpenter of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," of the State and Condition of the Materials of which the "Waterloo" Convict Ship was formed, from a Survey made of the Wreck on the Beach at Table Bay; with Copy of the Opinion of the Captain and Master of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," attached to this Report.

—2.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty to *Charles Graham*, Esq. the Secretary of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, dated the 28th day of November 1842.

—3.—

COPY of Mr. *Graham*'s REPLY, dated the 2d day of December 1842, to the above Letter, and of the several Enclosures therein.

—4.—

COPY of LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty to *S. M. Phillipps*, Esq. dated the 5th day of December 1842, respecting the Loss of the "Waterloo" and "Abercrombie Robinson."

—5.—

EXTRACTS from the INSTRUCTIONS to the Transport Officers at Deptford, relating to the Survey of Ships, 1810.

—6.—

COPY of the REGULATIONS, dated the 22d day of December 1842, under which Transports, Convict Ships, Ships taken up for the Conveyance of Troops, and Freight Ships engaged for the Conveyance of Stores exceeding one-half their Tonnage, are to be examined by the Master Attendant of Deptford Yard and the Inspector of Transport Shipping.

(Captain Gordon.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1843.

Under 3 oz.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir E. D. King, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope Station, to the Honourable Sidney Herbert, dated 13th day of September 1842, reporting the Loss of the "Abercrombie Robinson" Transport, and the "Waterloo" Convict Ship, with the two following Enclosures to that Letter, marked (A.) and (B.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

(A.)—Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir John Marshall, of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," to Vice-Admiral Sir E. D. King, dated the 10th day of September 1842, reporting upon the Wreck of the "Waterloo" - - - p. 4

(B.)—Copy of the Report of Mr. John Stevens, Carpenter of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," of the State and Condition of the Materials of which the "Waterloo" Convict Ship was formed, from a Survey made of the Wreck on the Beach at Table Bay, with Copy of the Opinion of the Captain and Master of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," attached to this Report - - - - - - p. 8

No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Charles Graham, Esq., the Secretary of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, dated the 28th day of November 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9

No. 3.—Copy of Mr. Graham's Reply, dated the 2d day of December 1842, to the above Letter, and of the several Enclosures therein, marked (C.), (D.), (E.), (F.), (G.), (H.), (I.) p. 9

(C.)—Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee for managing the Affairs of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, dated 17th November 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9

(D.)—Report of Survey on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 3d of October 1834, p. 10

(E.)—Report of Survey on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 2d of March 1836, p. 10

(F.)—Annual Surveys.—Report on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 25th of August 1837 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 11

(G.)—Report of Survey on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 19th of April 1839, p. 11

(H.)—Report of Survey on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 9th of November 1839, p. 11

(I.)—Report of Survey on the Ship "Waterloo," dated 19th April 1842 - p. 12

No. 4.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to S. M. Phillipps, Esq., dated the 5th day of December 1842, respecting the Loss of the "Waterloo" and "Abercrombie Robinson" - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 13

No. 5.—Extracts from the Instructions to the Transport Officers at Deptford, relating to the Survey of Ships, 1810 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 13

No. 6.—Copy of the Regulations, dated the 22d day of December 1842, under which Transports, Convict Ships, Ships taken up for the Conveyance of Troops, and Freight Ships engaged for the Conveyance of Stores exceeding one-half their Tonnage, are to be examined by the Master Attendant of Deptford Yard, and the Inspector of Transport Shipping, p. 14

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from Vice-Admiral Sir *E. D. King*, Commander-in-Chief at the *Cape of Good Hope* Station, to the Honourable *Sidney Herbert*.

"Southampton," Simon's Bay,
13 September 1842.

Sir,

IT is with much concern that I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the "Abercrombie Robinson" transport, and the convict-ship "Waterloo," drove on shore in Table Bay during a gale on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and were both totally wrecked. By the enclosed copies of letters from the agent of transports and surgeon-superintendent, reporting the particulars of these disasters, their Lordships will perceive that the troops were all landed from the transport in safety; but that, owing chiefly to the rapidity with which the "Waterloo" went to pieces after she took the ground, the loss of life from her has been lamentably great; 188 persons, out of 302 whom she appears to have had on board, having unfortunately perished.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of these distressing events, I dispatched proper officers under orders to adopt such measures for saving and protecting the public property on board the respective vessels, as circumstances on the spot might require; and copies of their subsequent reports are herewith transmitted.

The sudden and apparently unaccountable destruction of the "Waterloo" in particular, by which so frightful a sacrifice of human life was occasioned, created a great excitement in the public mind, and rendered it, in my opinion, indispensable to investigate most strictly the circumstances attending the wreck of these two vessels, both of them being under charter to Her Majesty's Government; I therefore lost no time in appointing a board of inquiry, under Captain Sir John Marshall, of Her Majesty's ship "Isis," for that purpose, and now beg to forward full and circumstantial minutes and reports on the case of each of these vessels, separately, for their Lordships' consideration.

These documents, which are most creditable to the discretion and diligence of the officers employed on the inquiry, will, I think, enable their Lordships to form, without difficulty, a just opinion of the whole matter; my chief object having been, in my instructions to the officers on the inquiry, to ascertain, as far as possible, the real merits of these sad events, and especially whether any and what blame was attributable to the Government agents, the masters, or other persons on board the respective vessels in question.

Most assuredly, had I received any previous intimation of these vessels having put into Table Bay at this stormy and very unsafe season of the year at that anchorage, I should have felt it to be my duty to have instantly ordered them both to Simon's Bay; but the agent's report of his arrival there in the transport only reached me at the same time, and by the same conveyance, as that stating the wreck of the vessel, and the surgeon-superintendent does not appear to have made any report whatever to me of the "Waterloo's" arrival; by which omission he has, however, only followed the common and very reprehensible neglect of duty, in this respect, of surgeons superintending convict-ships in general.

Whilst these investigations, and the measures for saving and protecting the stores and provisions were in progress, it became necessary to provide for the conveyance of the surviving convicts to Van Diemen's Land, their original destination; I therefore caused advertisement to be made for tenders to supply a suitable vessel for that service; but as there was not sufficient time, before the day appointed for my resigning the command, to receive such tenders as might be made, I have furnished my successor with all necessary information on the subject.

Amongst the other documents will be found reports of the names and numbers of persons of all descriptions on board the "Waterloo" who were either saved or drowned on the late melancholy occasion, and you will also

 herewith

herewith receive statements of the stores and provisions already saved from the two vessels, and of articles condemned by survey as too much damaged to be serviceable, and subsequently sold, by my direction, at public auction on the beach, for the benefit of the Crown.

The boisterous weather which has almost incessantly prevailed in Table Bay since the wreck of the convict-ship and transport, and by which a number of other merchant vessels have also been stranded, has prevented our getting out and landing the salt provisions on board the "Abercrombie Robinson;" but the naval officer of the yard is charged to take all necessary steps regarding the public property from both vessels, and will render duly authenticated accounts to the proper departments.

Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the freight ship "Susan Crisp," which arrived a few days ago in Table Bay, I understand, with Government stores and provisions; but I am glad to say, that by the last accounts, she was still holding on, though surrounded by numerous vessels either driven or driving on shore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. D. King*,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

(A.)

COPY of a LETTER from Captain Sir *John Marshall*, of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," to Vice-Admiral Sir *E. D. King*.

Her Majesty's Ship "Isis,"
Simon's Bay, 10 September 1842.

Sir,

PURSUANT to your order, dated on the 31st August, directing me to institute a minute and careful investigation into the circumstances attending the wreck of the "Waterloo" convict-ship in Table Bay, on the 28th August, I proceeded to Cape Town on Thursday, the 1st instant, accompanied by Mr. Cox the master, Mr. Stevens the carpenter, and Mr. Wilson the purser, of Her Majesty's ship "Isis," under my command; the latter officer acting as my secretary.

In drawing up my report upon this most important investigation, I shall, in order to make the details clear and distinct, arrange them under four heads:

First, the state and condition of the ship, as shown by the fragments of the wreck, and other facts, and her sea-worthiness when she left England.

Second, the circumstances which induced the surgeon-superintendent to put into the Cape of Good Hope, and the reasons assigned by the master for coming to Table Bay instead of Simon's Bay.

Third, the conduct of the captain, officers, and crew during the tempestuous weather prior to the ship being wrecked, and the measures they adopted to save the ship.

Fourth, the measures resorted to by the captain, officers, and crew of the "Waterloo" for saving the lives of the convicts and other persons on board, previous and subsequently to the ship being brought up by her anchors on the verge of the breakers, the ship then striking, and her wreck being inevitable.

First. Shortly after our arrival at Cape Town, we proceeded, accompanied by Commander Bance, port captain at Cape Town, to inspect the fragments of the "Waterloo," which lay extended on the beach for the space of a third of a mile, and about a mile to the eastward of the town.

After a minute and careful examination of every part of the wreck, I cannot hesitate to declare my opinion, and that of the officers conjoined with me in the investigation, that the "Waterloo" was unseaworthy when she left England on this voyage; general decay and rottenness of the timbers appeared at every step we took.

Insufficiency of either iron or copper fastening was manifest in some of the timbers and plank of the original construction, many of which appeared crumbling to dust with age and rottenness.

Our surprise at her breaking up so rapidly after she came on the beach was dispelled on examining the condition of the materials.

Being desirous that this examination should be conducted with the utmost truth and justice to all parties, I have endeavoured to have this subject particularly well defined, and I have consequently annexed an enumeration of several defective portions of the wreck, made by Mr. Stevens, the carpenter, and which I and all the other officers above named have personally examined.

The history of the "Waterloo" is briefly as follows: she was built at Bristol in 1815, of 414 tons, for the India trade.

On

On referring to Lloyd's Register, it appears that in 1833 she had new decks and large repairs.

In 1836 she underwent repairs for damages occasioned, Mr. Jackson, the first mate, states, by grounding on the bar of Hook-in-honga, in New Zealand, where she went for a cargo of spars.

Considerable sums of money may have been expended in her repairs from time to time, though it may be reasonably inferred that the ship was run too long before they were entered into.

The doubling, which was put on in 1839, was of three-inch Dantzic fir, appears now in good condition; but to double a ship's bottom beneficially, I beg deferentially to observe, that a careful reference must be made to the timbers, and the mode of fastening the doubling. If the timbers are faulty, the additional fastening by bolts must increase their defective state, particularly if iron is used, inasmuch as they would be much cut by the bolting, besides having to carry a large additional weight in proportion to the doubling.

It may be urged, that while a vessel is afloat the pressure of water upon the bottom counteracts this, a position which might be good if the vessel was always in a quiescent state; but the heavy working of a ship in bad or stormy weather would strain her, and soon manifest whether the ship was improved in strength by doubling.

If the timbers be sound and of good scantling, doubling may no doubt be usefully resorted to, if it is well bolted to them. In the case of the "Waterloo" the timbers must have been in an advanced and progressive state of decay when she was doubled, as the extensive decay now visible could not have been the work of two or three years; and further to show the insufficiency of the doubling of the "Waterloo," although it is admitted to be sound at present, the evidence of her officers prove that she was leaky and required pumping out every day, more or less, according to the state of the weather.

The classification of this ship, as given in Lloyd's Register, may have misled the Government surveyors, who after the most severe scrutiny must be obliged to take some things for granted, as they cannot open all the ship's frame.

The appalling catastrophe that has followed the wreck of the "Waterloo," would seem to require an inquiry into the system of classification at Lloyd's, contingent as it must have been upon the capacity and integrity of their surveyors. The inquiry may not rest here, for should the above facts relative to the "Waterloo's" condition extend, as they possibly will, over the commercial world, the British commercial shipping interests may suffer when they are compared with the letter and high character given her by the committee of Lloyd's. I cannot better illustrate this part of my report than by referring to Lloyd's Register, in which it is required that there should be one bolt at least in every butt. The "Waterloo" is described in the Register as being in the second description of the first-class ships, and is designated by the diphthong Æ, and being found, agreeably to the rules of Lloyd's, (*see* page 17,) upon survey, of a superior description of ship, and fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world, she was distinguished by having her character inserted in red, with an asterisk thus prefixed *Æ.

It further appears from the Register that where ships are doubled as a substitute for shifting plank, that the surveyor is to make a special report thereof to the committee, that it is properly fastened, which with reference to the decayed state of the timbers could not have done; Lloyd's committee also direct that all vessels of the "Waterloo's" tonnage should have three anchors, and at least 240 fathoms of chain-cable, and at least two good boats.

The number of anchors and boats, and length of cable on board the "Waterloo," is stated to have been in accordance with the rules of Lloyd's, but as another cable might have saved the "Waterloo," and the lives lost in her, it becomes a consideration how far it may not be desirable for all ships or transports employed in the service of Government, to be compelled to carry a third cable, with penalties provided against the owners should it not be bent to the anchor and clear at all times for letting go when lying at an anchor. This precaution may be the more expedient if carrying troops, convicts, Government stores, or property which may be uninsured. In page 9 of Lloyd's Register, it says that the characters to be assigned to ships are to be as near as possible a correct indication of their real and intrinsic qualities, and to be in all cases fixed not by the surveyors, but by the committee, after a due consideration of the reports of the surveyors; in page 17 of the same volume, it says, that for the purpose of continuing a ship on the list of the ships of the second description of the first class, a careful survey will be required to be held annually. The "Waterloo" must then have been reported advantageously to the committee by their surveyors within the last 12 months to enable her to maintain her present name and character, and fit to carry dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world, whilst the fact of her being a leaky ship is undeniable. The doubling must have added, as I have shown, to her weakness, instead of strengthening her. This conclusion is drawn from the inspection of some large fragments of the wreck, with some doubling attached to it, lying on the beach.

In concluding this branch of my report, I shall merely observe that the hull of the "Abercrombie Robinson," hired transport, which ship was wrecked on the same day as the "Waterloo," remains entire to this day, and from appearances, will continue so for some time, although lying on the same beach, about half a mile from the wreck of the "Waterloo," the beach being of the same description where both ships lie, and both positions being equally exposed, whilst the "Waterloo" went instantly to pieces.

The only inference is, that she was weak and defective, whilst the "Abercrombie Robinson" is a strong and sound ship; it is also remarkable that the "Waterloo," and

"Abercrombie Robinson," should have been the only vessels lost on this occasion, out of 25 that were then anchored in Table Bay.

Second. With reference to the second branch of the investigation, it appears that about the 17th August, the ship being then in 34 lat. on the meridian of Greenwich, the surgeon superintending gave a written order to the master to put into the Cape of Good Hope, for fresh meat and vegetables, in consequence of there being many of the prisoners ill with scurvy; he being apprehensive that if he did not procure refreshments the symptoms would increase.

His instructions authorized him to touch either at the Cape Verd Islands, or Simon's Bay; he states that a course was shaped for Simon's Bay, and that they made the land about the Cape on the evening of Tuesday, the 23d ult., distant about 25 miles, the wind being then, to the best of his knowledge, fair for Simon's Bay, if the ship had been kept on her course; and that the captain hove the ship to in the evening of that day; it also appears, by the master and mate's statements, that he first saw the Table Mountains, being E. N. E. on Tuesday, at two P. M., and that in the evening of that day he hove to, the weather being rather thick, with the ship's head to the N. W., the wind being at S. W. and the ship at noon was in lat. 35 S. and long. 17. 30 E., the Cape of Good Hope bearing at that time about E. N. E., distant about 60 miles. There does not appear to have been any obstacle to their shaping a course for Simon's Bay, but his having hove the ship to with her head to the N. W. instead of the South Eastward, very probably brought him to leeward of the Cape Point; it does not therefore appear to me that every endeavour was used to reach Simon's Bay, from noon on Tuesday the 23d; but that on the contrary her course was intentionally diverted from Simon's Bay, which opinion is not only supported by existing facts, but further by the master having hove up at midnight, and steering E. by S., without consulting the medical superintendent; it is clear that he had allowed the ship to drift to leeward of Cape Point, and that he should have put the ship's head to the S. E. in the evening, instead of N. W.

Third. The third head of the inquiry leads me to explain the conduct of the captain and officers, and the measures adopted by them to save the ship from becoming a wreck: it appears that the master was not on board at any time during the bad weather; that the care of the ship was entrusted to the three mates (from whose statement, with the exception of that of the chief mate) it will be seen that the ship drove on Friday morning, when the starboard bower-anchor was let go with 30 fathoms of chain, the larboard-anchor being veered at the same time to 90 fathom.

Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, they again veered about 25 fathom on each cable, the ship being then stated to have had 120 fathom on the larboard bower, and 60 on the starboard bower; she held fast until about four A. M. on Sunday, when she parted her best bower-cable, and continued driving until the sheet-anchor was let go, with the stream-chain attached to it, when she brought up on the verge of the breakers, about half-past four o'clock, with her stern in only 18 feet water, the ship drawing 15 feet, when she struck, and continued in that position under these circumstances until the time of her total wreck, about half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, which catastrophe must have been inevitable from that time.

It is stated the top-gallant masts were on deck from the commencement of the gale, having been got down to be shifted. If the topmasts had been struck after the ship first drove on Friday, when the starboard and bower was let go, she would in all probability have rode in perfect safety, it being admitted that the sea never broke over the ship; and it is stated by the port-captain, that the gale was not of very extreme force, or the sea extremely high, at any time except from about midnight on Saturday until half-past four on Sunday morning, when it blew extremely hard. On Saturday night, after they had veered cable on both anchors, the topmast should have been struck, the weather then being a strong gale, and the ship at no great distance from the beach, and there being no third cable on board to bend to the sheet-anchor, if we except the stream-cable, which was insufficient.

After four o'clock on Sunday morning, they remained till past 10 o'clock, about six hours, the ship striking, and their wreck inevitable, without adopting any measures to lighten or relieve the ship; it is stated they commenced starting the fresh water, and pumping it out about eight o'clock on Sunday morning: this work does not seem to have been commenced sufficiently early, nor were the spars, provisions, and other articles of weight thrown overboard. The long-boat should have been got out, and the masts afterwards cut away; this would not only have lightened the ship, but relieved her, and she might even in this extremity have survived the gale; but at the worst, the long-boat would have been eminently useful in saving the lives of the people; the quarter-boats appear to have been equally overlooked; that on the larboard side, the largest of the two, being on the lee-side, with which a communication with the shore might have been immediately established, was, it appears, stowed bottom up, and nothing done to prepare her for lowering. The chief mate states he did not feel himself justified in cutting away the masts from his own head, thus showing his inexperience and want of professional judgment; he states, the long-boat was so lumbered with spars, that she could not be cleared away, whilst he admits that he might have had any number of convicts to assist in any requisite work, and who would, if called upon, have undoubtedly struck the topmasts and thrown the spars overboard, and got out the long-boat in a very short space of time, had they been only directed by a competent officer, with the assistance of a few seamen; the sheet-anchor was let go, but unstocked,

stocked, after a long time being lost in getting it clear from the fore-chains, it being stowed inside the fore-rigging.

Nothing was done to avert the appalling catastrophe. The master, who appears an experienced seaman, remained on shore, and left the ship in charge of a young man, who is quite incompetent, or who, if competent, is more culpable in having omitted the adoption of those measures which would in all probability have saved the ship from being wrecked, or when wrecked would have saved the lives of the people on board. If the master, knowing as he did that there was no third cable on board, had sent off a cable at any time on Saturday, the ship might have been saved; a signal to that effect was made from the ship on Sunday morning, but too late to be available. If the ship could have been run stem-on the beach, the loss of life would have probably been very much lessened, if not altogether averted; but at the last moment, when the ship was striking, and it became advisable to beach her, it was found impossible to slip the small bower cable, from the shackle-bolt of the cable being corroded and adhering firmly to the shackle; all the punches were broken, and she thus lay with her bow to the sea, and a much farther distance from the beach than she otherwise would have been. Upon consideration of all the circumstances attending the loss of the ship, and the statements of the officers, I can come to no other conclusion than that she was wrecked in consequence of not having a third cable on board, and the incompetency of the chief mate in omitting such measures as would have conduced to her safety, and the master being on shore.

Fourth. The fourth division of this investigation obliges me to recur to the time when the second anchor was let go on Friday, when apprehensions might reasonably have been entertained of some disaster, the weather continuing threatening, and no cable being on board to bend to the sheet-anchor except the stream. The time had arrived when clearing away the spars and lumber from the long-boat should have become a subject for immediate consideration, where there were 300 persons on board of her; nothing was however done to clear away the numerous heavy spars which covered her, and things remained in this state until half-past five on Sunday morning, when the ship, after parting from one anchor, had driven to the verge of the surf, and after a considerable delay, the sheet-anchor being got clear and let go, she was brought up, the tide being at this time about half-flood; the rise and fall of water being six feet on springs and about four feet on neaps. The mates of the ship state that there was no objection made to the convicts being employed in any way for the safety of the ship; this was the moment when, if their exertions had been employed and properly directed, the result might have been different; they could have thrown all the spars and lumber overboard, got out the long-boat, pumped and bailed out the water, got out the provisions, and in fact considerably lightened the ship; the masts should have been cut away immediately the long-boat was hoisted out, and if this had been done with judgment, they would have formed a bridge over which the people might have passed in comparative safety to the surf-boats, and thus to the shore. The prisoners, it is stated, were set free, but were afterwards ordered below by the surgeon-superintendent, under an apprehension that they might rush into the boats that should come off to their rescue; he directed them to be bolted down, but it appears that from some inadvertence the corporal of the guard affixed a padlock to the bolt, and locked it without any orders to do so, the corporal being, it is presumed, under the influence of the panic incident to the unexpected and almost instantaneous demolition of the ship, omitted to unlock the door. The surgeon-superintendent and officer of the guard were both unacquainted with the fact of the prisoners being locked up, and consequently gave only a general order for their release.

The 13th article of the Queen's Army Regulations, under head of Convict Guard, directs that the non-commissioned officer of the guard is to have charge of the key of the prison during the day, and that he is to attend to any instructions he may receive from the surgeon-superintendent, with reference to the prisoners. With submission to the superior information upon which the Army Regulations are drawn, under the head of convict guards, I do not conceive the supreme authority of either the medical superintendent or the officer of the guard to be sufficiently defined. A full and active co-operation is enjoined, but the amount of responsibility is not defined, and it should, I think, be vested in one person; being divided between two persons it becomes disjoined, and it seems difficult to fix it on either party. Were an efficient lieutenant of the navy placed as agent in every convict-ship, with the sole command and control over all on board, the system would be simplified, and the occurrence of any irregularity or accidents avoided in future.

Most providentially, the awful consequences that this unaccountable conduct of the corporal might have occasioned, were happily averted by one of the prisoners striking off the padlock with a hammer that had accidentally been left in the prison early on that morning, it having been used to remove the irons from the only prisoners who wore them for a punishment for some offence. The prisoners were on deck in time to avail themselves of the best opportunities that offered for saving their lives.

A letter having been intercepted from a convict named Edward Alexander, written, as he says, for publication in England, in which he states that the officers of the ship and crew were drunk at the time the wreck occurred, I have carefully inquired into the fact, and no reason exists for believing such to be the case; but on questioning Edward Alexander, he informed me that his reasons for considering they were drunk are, that the first mate was incapable to drive a metal belaying-pin as a drift-bolt, with an axe, for the purpose of removing the shackle-bolts of the chain-cable, that they might slip it, and that he gave the axe to another man to do it. The motion of the ship at that time, and the possible awk-

wardness of the mate in using the axe, may readily account for his leaving it to be done by another person.

He also instanced the case of one of the seamen who first swam on shore, and then swam back to the ship, I presume to assist in some way, as evidence of the man being drunk; but the fact of these two persons being saved, may be assumed as good proof that they were sober, as a drunken man would have had but little chance in contending against the surf.

The statement coming at this time from a convict, I deemed it right to investigate, and I am satisfied that it is totally unworthy of belief.

The heavy responsibility that attaches to the master and the officer of the convict-ship in adopting every possible means for saving the lives of the persons committed to their charge, does not appear, in the case of the "Waterloo," on board which ship there were 302 persons, to have been rightly understood; I conceive the master's remaining on shore to be highly blamable, particularly where he must have been a competent judge of his chief mate's fitness to take charge of the ship under circumstances of difficulty and danger. The mate appears to have neglected employing the ample means at his disposal for the safety of either ship or people on board, and under these circumstances the preservation of any part of the guard, convicts, and crew, may be regarded as a subject of congratulation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Marshall*, Captain.

(B.)

REPORT of Mr. *John Stevens*, Carpenter of Her Majesty's Ship "Isis," of the State and Condition of the Materials of which the "Waterloo" Convict Ship was formed, from a Survey made of the Wreck on the Beach at Table Bay.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	STATE AND CONDITION.
Dead wood - - - -	4 pieces - -	Quite rotten.
Top timbers - - - -	2 pieces - -	Part sound, one end decayed.
Beams - - - - -	6 whole 2 halves	-- Decayed at the inner ends, knees attached to the same also rotten.
Bottom plank, of original construction.	-- 1 plank, 28 feet long 4 in. thick.	- - Fastened with tree-nails, which were rotten, and no bolts or bolt-holes in this plank.
Doubling - - - -	- - -	Good 3-inch Dantzic fir.
Doubling, how fastened - -	- - -	-- With metal dumps and spikes, tree-nails, and bolts. In one piece of doubling, 28 feet long, saw 14 copper or metal dumps, and only one three-quarter copper bolt.
Shelf piece - - - -	One - - -	Partly decayed.
Floor timber - - - -	One - - -	-- 13 feet long, perfectly rotten, and others quite decayed.
First futtock - - - -	One - - -	-- 9 inches by 7, rotten, fastened by tree-nails, which were also rotten.
Copper sheathing - - -	- - -	Apparently half worn.
Thickness of wales - - -	- - -	5 inches of African oak.
How fastened - - - -	- - -	- - Iron bolts and tree-nails, bolts 3 feet apart.
Part of the vessel the fragments of the wreck here described belong to.	- - -	Both above and below the floor-heads.
Thickness of lining or ceiling, and plank used.	- - -	-- 2-inch fir aloft, and 2½-inch oak below.
Condition of seams - - -	- - -	Good.

From a consideration of the state and condition of the above materials, and a close examination of a considerable portion of the wreck as it lay on the beach, I am of opinion that the "Waterloo" was not seaworthy when she left England on this voyage.

(signed) *John Stevens*,
Carpenter.

The fragments of the wreck above described were examined by us, and we concur in the above statement.

(signed) *John Marshall*, Captain H. M. S. Isis.
C. F. Cox, Master H. M. S. Isis.

— No. 2.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty to *Charles Graham*, Esq., the Secretary of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Sir, Admiralty, 28 November 1842.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will acquaint me, for their Lordships' information, whether you can furnish me with a copy of the resolution which my Lords have been informed was passed at the meeting of the committee for Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, held on the 17th of this month, respecting the "Waterloo," with copies of the surveys therein alluded to, the same to be used as public documents if necessary.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Barrow.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of Mr. *Graham*'s Reply.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,
Sir, 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, 2 December 1842.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. requesting to be informed whether I could furnish you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a copy of the resolution which their Lordships had been informed was passed at the meeting of the committee for Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, held on the 17th of last month, respecting the "Waterloo," and also with copies of the reports of survey therein alluded to, the same to be used as public documents if necessary; and having laid the same before the committee, I beg to acquaint you that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the committee have upon this occasion determined to depart from their established rule, and to allow of the issue of copies of the documents referred to. In pursuance, therefore, of their instructions, I lose no time in forwarding to you a copy of the resolution in question, and also of the reports of survey, numbered as below,* upon which the same was founded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Graham.*

Sir John Barrow, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

(C.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee for managing the Affairs of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, at a Meeting held on Thursday 17th November 1842.

Resolved,

THAT the records of the Society furnish ample evidence of the efficiency of the ship "Waterloo," both in hull and stores, for her intended voyage to Hobart Town; and the committee having fully and attentively considered the same, feel that they owe it to the public and to themselves to record their deliberate opinion that the said ship was at the period of her last survey in April 1842, in a most efficient state of repair and equipment, and fully competent for the safe performance of any voyage to any part of the world.

(signed) *Charles Graham*, Secretary.

---

* No. 683. 2260. 3555. 5202. 5910. 8696.

(D.)

No. 683; Port of London; date, 3d October 1834; survey of the ship "Waterloo;" master, John Cow; tonnage, 414; owners, Thomas Brocklebank; Port, London. By whom built?—Hilhouse. Where built?—Bristol. When built?—1815. Destined voyage? New South Wales. Surveyed in dry-dock.

Timbering?——English and African oak.

The quality, squaring, and workmanship?——Good quality and workmanship, and well squared.

Planking?——English and African oak.

Outside and inside quality, edging, and workmanship?——Good quality and workmanship, and well edged.

Fastenings?——Copper; deck beams secured with double lodging oak knees.

If sheathed, doubled, or fitted?——Stringer, clamp and iron diagonal knees, hold beams with iron staple lodging knees, iron standard knees to every alternate beam, and iron hanging diagonal knees with waterway, spirketting, and clamp; five breasthooks of oak, and two iron braces round the bows between the upper and lower deck; two pointers aft, two beams over the stern timbers, one with oak knees and the other iron knees; six bilge and one limber strake.

Repairs?——In January 1833, had new wales, upperworks of African oak, new decks of Dantzic deal, several new beams, hog kelson, part new ceiling, knightheads, hawsepieces, stemson, dead wood, breasthooks, new mast and yards, rigging, upwards 500 treenails, and sheathed with boards over patent belt, and coppered, and a general overhaul.

General Observations and Opinion, as required by the Instructions?——This vessel, from her large repairs, is in the highest state of efficiency, and I am of opinion had they been done under the superintendence of the surveyors agreeable to the present rules for restoration, the Committee would have given her the same advantages as those recently restored to the first letter.

(signed) *N. Middleton.*

(Copy.)

(signed) *Charles Graham*, Secretary.

(E.)

REPORT OF SURVEY FOR REPAIRS. 2260.

No. ; survey held at London; date, 2 March 1836, on the ship "Waterloo" master, J. Cow; tonnage, 414; built at Bristol. When built?—1815. By whom built?— .—Owners?—Brocklebank. Port belonging to?—London. Destined voyage?—New South Wales. If surveyed afloat, or in dry-dock?—Dry dock.

Original Survey, No. 683; dated 1834. Classed Æ 1. Port, London.

Repairs?——March 1836, bottom caulked; keel, seam, and wood ends fetted and listed with copper; fitted, woodsheathed, and coppered.

The above repairs are in consequence of damage received during her last voyage to New Zealand, and she is now in a good and efficient condition as to her hull.

(signed) *George Bayley.*

Present Condition of the—

Decks.	Breasthooks.	Copper.
Upper-deck beams and fastenings.	Transoms.	Windlass.
Lower-deck beams and fastenings.	Timbers of the frame.	Capstan.
Spirketting.	Topsides.	Pumps.
Plank shears.	Wales.	Masts, yards, &c.
Waterways.	Counter.	Sails.
Hatchway comings.	Plank and treenails (outside to the water's edge).	Cables.
	Rudder.	Anchors, number of.
		Standing and running rigging.

General Observations and Opinion?——The bottom plank, now exposed, is in very good condition; the frame, where seen, and also the inside planking, is sound and good; fastenings are firm and secure; the stores sufficient and good. I am of opinion she may be contained in her present class, Æ 1.

(signed) *P. Courtenay.*

The amount of fee, £. is received by me.
Committee's minute 18
Character assigned

(Copy.)

(signed) *Charles Graham*, Secretary.

(F.)

ANNUAL SURVEYS. 3555.

No. ; survey held at London; date, 25th August 1837, on the ship "Waterloo;" master, Cow; tonnage, 414; built at Bristol. When built?—1815. By whom built?— . Owners?—Brocklebank. Port belonging to?—London. Destined voyage?—Sydney. If surveyed afloat or in dry dock?—Blackwall dry dock.

Original Survey, No. 683. 2260; Port of London, March 1836. Classed Æ 1.

The surveyor is required to state the present Condition of the—

Decks - - - good.	Transoms - - good.	Pumps - - - good.
Upper deck beams and fastenings - - firm.	Timbers of the frame —	Masts, yards, &c. - —
Lower deck beams and fastenings - - firm.	Topsides - - - —	Sails - - three suits.
Spirketting - - good.	Wales - - - —	Cables, two chain and two hawsers.
Plank shears - - —	Counter - - - —	Anchors, number of, three B.A., one S.A., one R.
Waterways - - —	Plank and treenails (outside to the water's edge) good.	Standing and running rigging, overhauling.
Hatchway comings - —	Rudder - - - —	Copper, examined - good.
Breasthooks - - —	Windlass - —	
	Capstan - - - —	

General Observations and Opinion, as required by the Instructions?——At the present time docked for examination; copper good and smooth; her general appearance is very favourable, and having had very large and substantial repairs so recently as 1833, is in my opinion at present fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable cargoes to and from all parts of the world, and should retain her present character, Æ 1.

(signed) *George Bayley.*

Committee minute 184
Character assigned

(Copy.)
(signed) *Charles Graham*, Secretary.

(G.)

REPORT OF SURVEY FOR REPAIRS. 5202.

No. ; survey held at London; date, 19th April 1839, on the ship "Waterloo;" master, now G. Robinson; tonnage, 414; built at Bristol. When built?—1815. By whom?— . Owners?—Brocklebank. Port belonging to?—London. Destined voyage?—Quebec. If surveyed afloat or in dry dock?—Blackwall.

Original Survey, No. 683. 2260; dated March 1836. Classed *Æ 1. Port, London. and 3555,

Repairs?——At the present time flat of bottom stripped, woodsheathing, renailed, and caulked; copper repaired and made good.

(signed) *G. Bayley.*

(Copy.)
(signed) *Charles Graham*, Secretary.

(H.)

REPORT OF SURVEY FOR REPAIRS. 5910.

26th 29th Oct.
No. ; survey held at London; date, 9th 22d Nov. 1839; on the ship "Waterloo;"
6th Dec.
master, Robinson; tonnage, 414; built at Bristol. When built?—1815. By whom built? . Owners?—T. Brocklebank. Port belonging to?—London. Destined voyage?— . If surveyed afloat or in dry dock?—Blackwall dry dock.

Original Survey; No. 683. 2260; dated April 1839. Classed *Æ 1. Port, London.
3555. 5202.

Repairs?——At the present time stripped, doubled from keel to wale with three-inch American elm below water, and three Dantzic deal above; all through fastened with treenails and bolts, and coppering to 10 feet.

18 December.—This ship is now coppered.

(signed) *P. Courtenay.*

Present Condition of the—

Decks - - -	Transoms - - - good.	Windlass, good and efficient.
Upper deck beams and fastenings - - - good.	Timbers of the frame - —	Capstan - - ditto.
Lower deck beams and fastenings - - - good.	Topsides - - - —	Pumps - - ditto.
Spirketting - - —	Wales - - - —	Masts, yards, &c., good and efficient.
Plank shears - - —	Counter - - - —	Sails, good and efficient.
Waterways - - —	Planks and treenails (outside to the water's edge,) good.	Cables - - ditto.
Hatchway comings - —	Rudder - - - —	Anchors, No. of - -
Breasthooks - - —	Copper, 1839, fetted and doubled.	Standing and running rigging - - -

General Observations and Opinion?——In my opinion this ship is now eligible to remain as classed, *Æ 1.

(signed) *George Bayley.*

The amount of fee, £. is received by me.
Committee's minute, 18 .
Character assigned

(Copy.)

(signed) *Charles Graham,* Secretary.

(I.)

REPORT OF SURVEY FOR REPAIRS. 8696.

No. ; survey held at London; date, *April 19th to 28th, 1842; on the ship* "Waterloo;" master, H. Ager; tonnage, 414; built at Bristol. *When built?—1815.* By whom built?— . Owners?—Brocklebank. *Port belonging to?*—London. Destined voyage?—Hobart Town. *If surveyed afloat or in dry dock?*—Afloat.

Original Survey, No. 683. 2260; dated . Class *Æ 1. Port, London.
3555. 5202. 5910.

Repairs?——At the present time caulked from the copper up, and both decks; shifted the wing transom and head of larboard bastion-piece; fitted an additional pair of transom knees to the transom below the wing; repaired deck, fitted a new half-beam to forecastle.

(Seen in dry dock by Mr Bayley.)

Present Condition of the—

Decks - good condition.	Transoms - new wings.	Windlass - - good.
Upper deck beams and fastenings - firm and good.	Timbers of the frame, good, where seen.	Capstan - - —
Lower deck beams and fastenings - firm and good.	Topsides - - good.	Pumps - - - —
Spirketting - - good.	Wales - - - —	Masts, yards, &c. - —
Plank shears - - —	Counter - - - —	Sails - - well found.
Waterways - - —	Plank and treenails (outside to the water's edge)	Cables - - —
Hatchway comings - —	Rudder - - - good.	Anchors, No. of —
Breasthooks, firm and good.	Copper - - -	Standing and running rigging - - - good.

General Observations and Opinion?——This ship appears in a good, sound, wholesome state, fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world, and in our opinion should remain as classed.

(signed) *P. Courtenay.*
Nathl G. Clark.

The amount of fee, £. is received by me.
Committee's minute, 18 .
Character assigned

(Copy)

(signed) *Charles Graham,* Secretary.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty to *S. M. Phillipps*, Esq.

Sir, Admiralty, 5 December 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the loss of the "Waterloo" convict-ship, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the consideration of Secretary Sir James Graham, copies of the surveys taken on the "Waterloo" in the Transport-office of this department, together with copies of the resolution passed by the committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, and the surveys on which that resolution is grounded, by which it would appear that that vessel was pronounced to be in a fit and seaworthy state previous to her sailing.

My Lords desire me also to call attention to the fact, that the "Abercrombie Robinson" was stranded at high water, whereas the "Waterloo" went broadside on at nearly low water, and being held by an anchor, she rolled rapidly and heavily against the beach several times.

These circumstances would fully account for the difference of the fate of the two vessels, and the one going so rapidly to pieces.

The master of the "Waterloo," who, with the carpenter, held a survey on the vessel subsequent to the wreck, report that, generally speaking, the timbers were in good and fair condition, and although some of them looked bad, yet, on the outside and sap being broken off, the hearts were found sound; and both the master and the ship's carpenter were satisfied of her being seaworthy, and fit to perform any voyage.

I am further desired to state, that, the accounts being so contradictory, my Lords, feeling that too much precaution cannot be taken to insure safety when human life is at stake, have issued instructions for a new and more stringent mode of examination of vessels tendered for survey, which my Lords trust, and are of opinion, will render it impossible in future for any unsoundness to escape detection.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Barrow.*

— No. 5. —

EXTRACTS from the INSTRUCTIONS to the Transport Officers at Deptford, relating to the Survey of Ships, 1810.

To the Inspecting Agent for Transports.

YOU are, in conjunction with our shipwright officer, to survey all ships or vessels intended to be hired as regular transports; and jointly to report, according to the form in the Appendix, as to their fitness for the service, stating such repairs or alterations as may appear necessary to be made to them by the owners, previously to such ships being accepted.

To the Shipwright Officer.

WHEN any ship shall be ordered to be surveyed, either for a regular transport or on freight, you are particularly to inspect into the state of the hulls, masts, and yards; and, jointly with our inspecting agent, to report as to its fitness for the service. In the performance of this duty, so far as relates to regular transports, it will be necessary that you keep a pocket survey-book, similar to the form in the Appendix, in which you are to insert such remarks on the general state of the ship as may enable you to fix the value of the hull, masts, and yards, with the greater accuracy.

James Meek,
Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services.

Admiralty,
24 February 1843.

— No. 6. —

A COPY of the REGULATIONS, dated 22d day of December 1842, under which Transports, Convict Ships, Ships taken up for the conveyance of Troops, and Freight Ships engaged for the conveyance of Stores exceeding one-half their Tonnage, are to be examined by the Master Attendant of Deptford Yard, and the Inspector of Transport Shipping.

1st. THE hold to be cleared fore and aft; the keelson, limber boards, breast hooks, and transoms, to be cleaned and exposed to view, and a listing from two to three inches wide to be cut between the breast hooks on both sides.

2d. A listing from two to three inches wide, about 20 feet in length, to be cut between the keelson and the second futtock heads on both sides, when required by the surveying officers.

3d. A listing from two to three inches wide, about two-thirds the length of the ship, to be cut on both sides, at the second futtock heads; one-third in one part and one-third in another.

4th. A listing from two to three inches wide, about one-third the length of the ship, to be cut amidships, under the clamps of the hold beams, on both sides; and a stage to be slung under the beams fore and aft, in order that the state of the beams and knees may be carefully inspected.

5th. The 'tween-decks to be perfectly clear, and a listing from two to three inches wide to be cut just above the spirketting on both sides, in length about 20 feet forward, and 20 feet aft, and also amidships, if required by the surveying officers.

6th. The state and condition of the decks, waterways, knees, outside planking, and copper on the bottom, to be carefully inspected in a dry dock; and the masts and rigging to be carefully examined, for the purpose of ascertaining that they are in a good and sound condition.

7th. Ships tendered for the conveyance of stores not exceeding one-half their tonnage, are to undergo such a survey as may be considered necessary by the surveying officers, who are to report their fitness and extent of accommodation for Government passengers.

Admiralty,
24 February 1843.

James Meek,
Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services.

Admiralty,
28 February 1843.

(signed) H. F. AMEDROZ,
Chief Clerk.

SHIPS "ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON" AND "WATERLOO."

LETTERS and DOCUMENTS respecting the Loss of the "Abercrombie Robinson" Transport, and the "Waterloo" Convict Ship.

(*Captain Gordon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1843.

84.

Under 3 *oz.*

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

EXPEDITION

TO THE

RIVER NIGER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

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Map of the River Niger, showing the course of the Expedition under Captain Trotter in 1841.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER NIGER.

No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

RIVER NIGER.

My Lords, Downing-street, 26th December, 1839.

No. 1.

THE state of the foreign Slave Trade has for some time past engaged much of the attention of Her Majesty's Confidential Advisers. In whatever light this traffic is viewed, it must be regarded as an evil of incalculable magnitude; the injuries it inflicts on the lawful commerce of this country, the constant expense incurred in the employment of ships of war for the suppression of it, and the annual sacrifice of so many valuable lives in this service, however deeply to be lamented, are not the most disastrous results of this system. The honour of the British Crown is compromised by the habitual evasion of the treaties subsisting between Her Majesty and Foreign Powers for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the calamities which, in defiance of religion, humanity, and justice, are inflicted on a large proportion of the African continent, are such as cannot be contemplated without the deepest and most lively concern. The Houses of Lords and Commons have, in their addresses to the Crown, expressed in the most energetic terms the indignation with which Parliament regards the continuance of the trade in African slaves, and their anxious desire that every practicable method should be taken for the extinction of this great social evil.

To estimate the actual extent of the foreign Slave Trade is, from the nature of the case, an attempt of extreme difficulty; nor can anything more than a general approximation to the truth be made. But after the most attentive examination which it has been in my power to make of official documents, and especially of the correspondence communicated to Parliament from the department of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I find it impossible to avoid the conclusion, that the average number of slaves introduced into foreign states or colonies in America and the West Indies, from the western coast of Africa, annually exceeds 100,000. In this estimate a very large deduction is made for the exaggerations which are more or less inseparable from all statements on a subject so well calculated to excite the feelings of every impartial and disinterested witness. But making this deduction, the number of slaves actually landed in the importing countries affords but a very imperfect indication of the real extent of the calamities which this traffic inflicts on its victims. No record exists of the multitudes who perish in the overland journey to the African coast, or in the passage across the Atlantic, or of the still greater number who fall a sacrifice to the warfare, pillage, and cruelties by which the Slave Trade is fed. Unhappily, however, no fact can be more certain than that such an importation as I have mentioned presupposes and involves a waste of human life, and a sum of human misery, proceeding from year to year, without respite or intermission, to such an extent as to render the subject the most painful of any which, in the survey of the condition of mankind, it is possible to contemplate.

The preceding statement unavoidably suggests the inquiry, why the costly efforts in which Great Britain has so long been engaged for repressing the foreign Slave Trade have proved thus ineffectual? Without pausing to enumerate the many concurrent causes of failure, it may be sufficient to say that such is the difference between the price at which a slave is bought on the coast of Africa and the price for which he is sold in Brazil or Cuba, that the importer receives back his purchase-money tenfold on the safe arrival of his vessel at the port of destination. It is more than probable that the general profits of the trade, if accurately calculated, would fall exceedingly below this estimate, as indeed it is certain that in many cases it is carried on at a ruinous loss. But your Lordships are well aware how powerful and constant an impulse may be given to any species of illegal traffic, however hazardous, when they who engage in it are allured by the hope of very large and quick returns, if their good fortunes could enable them to escape the penalties of

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the law. It may, therefore, be readily understood how effective is such a stimulus, when, as in the case in question, the law itself is regarded with general disfavour in the society to which the violater of it belongs, and is reluctantly executed by the government of that society. We must add to this exciting motive the security which is derived from insurances, and insurance companies, which are carried on to a great extent, and combined powerful interests. Under such circumstances, to repress the foreign Slave Trade by a marine guard would scarcely be possible if the whole British navy could be employed for that purpose. It is an evil which can never be adequately encountered by any system of mere prohibition and penalties.

Her Majesty's Confidential Advisers are, therefore, compelled to admit the conviction that it is indispensable to enter upon some new preventive system, calculated to arrest the foreign Slave Trade in its source, by counteracting the principles by which it is now sustained. Although it may be impossible to check the cupidity of those who purchase slaves for exportation from Africa, it may yet be possible to force on those by whom they are sold the persuasion that they are engaged in a traffic, opposed to their own interests when correctly understood.

With this view it is proposed to establish new commercial relations with those African chiefs or powers within whose dominions the internal Slave Trade of Africa is carried on, and the external Slave Trade supplied with its victims. To this end the Queen has directed Her Ministers to negotiate Conventions or Agreements with those Chiefs and Powers, the basis of which conventions would be, first, the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the Slave Trade; and, secondly, the admission for consumption in this country, on favourable terms, of goods the produce or manufacture of the territories subject to them. Of those Chiefs, the most considerable rule over the countries adjacent to the Niger and its great tributary streams. It is, therefore, proposed to dispatch an Expedition which would ascend that river by steam-boats, as far as the points at which it receives the confluence of some of the principal rivers falling into it from the eastward. At these, or at any other stations which may be found more favourable for the promotion of a legitimate commerce, it is proposed to establish British factories, in the hope that the natives may be taught that there are methods of employing the population more profitable to those to whom they are subject than that of converting them into slaves, and selling them for exportation to the slave traders.

In this communication it would be out of place, and indeed impracticable, to enter upon a full detail of the plan itself; of the ulterior measures to which it may lead, or of the reasons which induce Her Majesty's Government to believe that it may eventually lead to the substitution of an innocent and profitable commerce, for that traffic by which the continent of Africa has so long been desolated. For my immediate purpose it will be sufficient to say that, having maturely weighed these questions, and with a full perception of the difficulties which may attend this undertaking, the Ministers of the Crown are yet convinced that it affords the best, if not the only, prospect of accomplishing the great object so earnestly desired by the Queen, by her Parliament, and her people.

16 November.

Having instituted a careful inquiry as to the best and most economical method of conducting the proposed Expedition, I find from the enclosed communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it will be necessary to build three iron steam-vessels for this service, and that the first cost of those vessels, including provisions and stores for six months, will amount to 35,000*l.* It further appears that the annual charge of paying and victualling the officers and men will be 10,546*l.* The salaries of the conductors of the Expedition, and of their chaplain and surgeon, will probably amount to 4,000*l.* In addition to this expenditure, presents must be purchased for the Chiefs, and tents, mathematical instruments, with some other articles of a similar kind, will be indispensable for the use of the persons who are to be engaged in this service, when at a distance from their vessels. I have some time since given directions for the completion of this additional estimate, but with those directions it has not hitherto been found practicable to comply. The charge for this branch of the proposed service will not be very considerable.

I have to convey to your Lordships my recommendation that in the estimates to be laid before the House of Commons for the services of the year 1840, the sums be included which are necessary to provide for the expenses of the proposed Expedition to the Niger, on the scale already mentioned, under the several heads of expenditure.

I have, &c.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 2.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from R. MORE O'FERRALL, Esq. to JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., dated 16th November, 1839.

No. 2.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of Lord John Russell, a copy of a report from Sir Edward Parry relative to the equipment and expense of the proposed steam-boat expedition to the River Niger.

Enclosure in No. 2.

SIR EDWARD PARRY'S REPORT with reference to Mr. More O'Ferrall's Minute on Mr. Stephen's Letter of the 6th November, 1839.

Encl. in No. 2.

IN order to afford a reasonable prospect of success in the object which Her Majesty's Government has in view in sending an expedition up the River Niger, I conceive that three steam-vessels are indispensable. In many cases a fourth vessel of the smaller class might afford very important facilities, but in the estimates of the expense I am about to offer the calculations are confined to three.

The vessels should be built very strongly of iron, expressly for this service, the two larger to have very roomy and airy accommodations for their officers and crews, and to be of exactly the same size, rig, and power, with all their stores precisely alike. The third vessel, intended for detached service up smaller rivers, for conveying intelligence or sick persons, and especially for sounding ahead of the other vessels in difficult or unknown navigation, should also have her stores of every kind as much like those of the other two as possible.

The steam-engines of the three vessels, that is, two in each of the larger and one in the other, should be of the same power, constructed by the same manufacturer, and precisely alike in the most minute particular, so that the duplicate (or spare) parts may fit any of the engines without selection or alteration.

This arrangement, both as regards the engines and all the other parts of the equipment, is obviously of the greatest importance, in increasing the resources of the Expedition, where the means of repair must be limited, and the distance from any regular establishment great, for a considerable time. It may also be observed, that the expense of duplicate parts for the engines, and the quantity of spare stores of every other kind, are greatly reduced by this arrangement.

After consulting with Captain Trotter and other competent persons, I am of opinion that the vessels should be of about the following dimensions:—

The two Larger.

Length on deck	136 feet.
Breadth of beam	27 „
Depth of hold	10 „
Tonnage, about	440 tons.
Draught of water not to exceed	4 feet 9 inches.
Two sliding keels	6 feet deep.

Each of the larger vessels to have two engines of 35 horse power each engine, that is, an aggregate power of 70 horses; to carry coals for 15 days (of 12 hours), and to be fitted with projections over the gunwale on each side, like the vessels on the American rivers, for the convenience of stowing a supply of wood for fuel.

The smaller Vessel.

Length on deck	110 feet.
Breadth of beam	22 „
Depth of hold	8 feet 6 inches.
Draught of water not to exceed	3 feet.

To carry one engine of 35-horse power, and coal for 10 days (of 12 hours).

The estimated expense of building and equipment is as follows:—

	£.
Cost of the two larger vessels, including engines, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and fixtures	24,000
Cost of the smaller vessel, including the same	6,750
Ordinary provisions for six months	1,146
Preserved meats and soups extra for sick	1,104
Stores for six months	2,000
Total first cost, and equipment for six months	35,000

It will be necessary also to furnish the Expedition with a supply of articles as presents to the natives, which are not included in the foregoing estimate.

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The annual charge for paying and victualling the officers and men upon the annexed scale of establishment (which is considered to be a proper one), will be nearly as follows:—

	1st Vessel.	2d Vessel.	3d Vessel.
	£.	£.	£.
Wages	3032	2789	2077
Victuals	990	974	684
	4022	3763	2761

Total Annual Charge for Wages and Victuals . £10,546.

It will, in my opinion, be highly expedient to contract with one iron shipbuilder for the whole of the vessels and engines; the selection of the manufacturer of the engines, as well as the plan of their construction, being strictly subject to the approval of the Admiralty.

And as there are only two or three individuals who understand the peculiar art of iron shipbuilding, and Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, are the most eminent and experienced in this line, I recommend that they be desired to furnish plans and estimates for this undertaking. Messrs. Laird have already built several iron vessels for enterprises of this nature; among the rest, for the Euphrates expedition; and one of these gentlemen being himself an African traveller of considerable reputation, they would not only bring to the subject much more information and experience than any other persons can possess, but would also take a deep personal interest and pride in making the vessels in all respects fit for this important undertaking. I may add, that Messrs. Laird are now under contract with the Admiralty for furnishing an iron steam-vessel for a Dover packet, with her engines and everything complete for sea, in the manner above recommended.

I find on inquiry, that one of such larger vessels as I have proposed might with great exertion be completed, with her engines, in eight months from the date of the order, a second in nine months, and the third in ten months. But as their complete equipments for sea would require some weeks after they are out of the manufacturer's hands, and the Expedition ought to be *bonâ fide* ready to leave England by the 15th of October, no time should be lost in calling for the plans and estimates. Indeed I have reason to believe that the demand for iron vessels, especially for foreign countries, is becoming so urgent, that unless the order be very soon given, it is doubtful whether the vessels could be completed in time to proceed to the Niger next year at all.

As vessels of the description here proposed, though in all respects adapted to river navigation, cannot carry out with them, across the sea, anything like sufficient resources for an enterprise of this nature, it will be necessary that they should be accompanied, or perhaps preceded, by a transport to convey a supply of provisions and stores; a portion of these to be put on board the steam-vessels at the mouth of the Niger, and the remainder to be landed at Fernando Po, or some other convenient place, as a depôt for future use.

(Signed) E. W. PARRY.

Admiralty, 14th November, 1839.

Classes.	First Vessel.	Second Vessel.	Third Vessel.	Total.
Captain (6th rate)	1	..	..	1
Commander	..	1	1	2
Lieutenant	2	2	1	5
Master	1	1	1	3
Chaplain	1	..	..	1
Surgeon	1	1	1	3
Purser	1	1	..	2
Assistant Surgeon	1	1	1	3
Mates or Midshipmen	4	4	3	11
Master's Assistant	1	1	1	3
Clerk	1	1	1	3
1st Class Engineers	1	1	1	3
2nd ditto	2	2	1	5
Stokers	4	4	4	12
Seaman's Schoolmaster	1	1	1	3
Gunners' Mates	2	2	1	5
Carpenters' Mates	1	1	1	3
Caulker	1	1	1	3
Boatswains' Mates	2	2	2	6
Quartermasters	3	3	2	8
Captain's Coxswain	1	1	1	3
Sailmaker.	1	1	1	3
Captain of Forecastle.	1	1	..	2
Ship's Cook	1	1	1	3
Captain of Main and Foretop	2	2	1	5
Cooper	1	1	..	2

Classes.	First Vessel.	Second Vessel.	Third Vessel.	Total.
Carpenter's Crew	2	2	1	5
Purser's Steward	1	1	1	3
Able Seaman	4	4	2	10
Captain's Steward	1	1	1	3
Captain's Cook	1	1	1	3
Gun-room Steward	1	1	1	3
Young Gentlemen's Steward	1	1	1	3
Serjeant of Marines	1	1	..	2
Corporal	1	1	1	3
Privates	6	6	3	15
Fifer	1	1	..	2
Total	58	57	40	155

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 30th December, 1839.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the letter addressed to them by Lord John Russell on the 26th instant, submitting a plan for the effectual abolition of the slave trade, and recommending that the expenses thereof may be included in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament, I have it in command to request you will state to his Lordship that my Lords will be prepared to sanction such estimates as may be required for the service in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. PENNINGTON.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

Colonial Department, Downing-street,
7th February, 1840.

R. VERNON SMITH.

(No. 1.) No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30th January, 1841.

No. 3.

HER MAJESTY being earnestly desirous to put down entirely the traffic in slaves, and to substitute instead thereof a friendly commercial intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the natives of Africa; and Her Majesty having determined to send persons of trust to open a communication with the native African Chiefs; and, where it shall appear expedient, to conclude in Her Majesty's name with those Chiefs agreements calculated to attain the salutary objects above declared: Her Majesty has been pleased to approve that an expedition shall be sent for this purpose to the several African States which are situated on or near the sea-coast, within the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or within the mouths of the chief rivers which open into the said Bights, and up and within the river Niger and its tributary streams, as far as they shall be navigable for steamers of the size and draught of those which may accompany and form part of the expedition; or, in the event of the Niger and its tributaries not proving navigable for vessels of this size and draught, to proceed either by land or water to any place or places on their banks, or to any countries lying within a distance convenient to be reached, where, in the opinion of the Commissioners named in the accompanying Commission, it may be important and advisable to treat with the Native Chiefs, in conformity with the main objects of this expedition. And Her Majesty, having the fullest trust and confidence in your tried fidelity, zeal for the service, your prudence and ability, has, by the accompanying Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual, been pleased to appoint you to be her Commissioners to accompany and form part of the expedition for the aforesaid purpose described: and Her Majesty has further been pleased to command me to give you the following instructions for your guidance:—

1. I am, in the first instance, commanded to impress upon you Her Majesty's injunctions, that you act always and in all points respecting your commission cordially and in unison with each other. You will not withhold from each other the free expression of any variance of opinion; but you will distinctly understand, that if after due consideration you cannot agree, the opinion of that gentleman is to prevail whose name stands first in the Commission which Her Majesty has been pleased to give to you. In such event, however, each dissentient will, if he sees sufficient reason, record in writing his opinion, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

2, 3. The First Commissioner, as commander of the naval portion of the expe-

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dition, consisting of three of Her Majesty's steam vessels, built expressly for this service, commanded respectively by the first, second, and third Commissioners, will receive instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to take on board the fourth Commissioner, and proceed to the river Niger, touching at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle.

4. You will deliver to Her Majesty's Governor of Sierra Leone the letter addressed to him, which accompanies these Instructions; you will explain to him, and to Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Mixed Commission Courts established in that Colony, the objects of your commission; you will request them to afford to you such information and advice as they can give towards assisting you in the accomplishment of those objects; the substance of which information you will forward to this Office, and you will preserve all written communications.

5. You are at liberty to select at Sierra Leone, or at any part of the African Continent, within the limits of your Commission, and to take with you, as volunteers, any native Africans, or persons of African descent, whom you may meet with there, and who, in your opinion, may be likely to be of use to you as interpreters or otherwise, and who may be willing to accompany you on a fair and moderate remuneration, which you are hereby authorized to make to them for their services on this Commission, provided that such remuneration does not exceed the amount allowed in the Parliamentary Grant.

6. On your arrival at Cape Coast Castle, you will deliver the accompanying letter to Mr. Maclean, the President of the Court of Magistrates of that settlement. You will explain to him the objects of your commission; and you will obtain from him what information you can respecting the present state of those neighbouring parts of Africa to which your commission extends, particularly the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and respecting any other matters which may be of use to you towards the attainment of the objects of your commission.

7. In case you visit Fernando Po, you will find that the gentleman entrusted with the management of the concerns of the British Commercial Establishment there, is in possession of an instruction from the West African Company, of which I annex a copy, and you will obtain from him what information you can for facilitating the objects of your commission.

8. Arrangements will be made by the Admiralty for the purpose of enabling you, on your arrival at the mouth of the Niger, to proceed with the least possible delay through the unhealthy marshes of the Delta, till you reach Eboe, where you will immediately commence operations, with the view to the execution of the principal objects of your commission. From that point you will begin to visit, as you proceed, and prosecute those objects with the several native Chiefs in succession, up to the highest point of the Niger and its tributaries which you may be able to reach. But, if circumstances with which Her Majesty's Government are not acquainted should, in your opinion, render it expedient to change the order in which it is otherwise prescribed to you to make those visits, you are at liberty to do so. You will, however, in case of making any such alteration, transmit to me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as occasion offers, a statement of the reasons which have weighed with you in that proceeding.

9. Her Majesty's Government do not limit to any particular period your stay at any one place; but you will consider it as an indispensable instruction not to continue so long at any one place as to risk the successful prosecution of the objects of your commission at the remainder.

10. On your arrival at each native settlement, you will ascertain the proper mode for opening a communication with the Chief; and in all your intercourse with him, you will take care that you are treated by him with proper respect; and you will not neglect, also, to treat him with the respect which is due to the rank which belongs to him.

11. You will tell the Chief that you are sent by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to express Her Majesty's wish to establish friendly relations with him; and to settle and agree with him for the extinction of the Foreign Traffic in Slaves in his dominions; and for the substitution instead thereof of a full and free intercourse and barter of all articles of innocent trade between the subjects of Her Majesty and those of such Chief, for his profit and advantage, and for the mutual use, comfort, and benefit of the subjects of both countries. You will ask him what articles he and his subjects are in want of, and you will express generally the readiness of this country to supply them; you will ask him what articles of trade he and his subjects wish to dispose of; and you will express generally the readiness of this country to purchase them. You will inquire what further articles of

native growth, or produce, or manufacture his country can supply as articles of useful export trade with Great Britain; and you will encourage him to the cultivation or production thereof, by expressing generally the readiness of this country to take off his hands, on fair and reasonable terms of barter, all such articles of useful trade for this country as he can supply, in return for all such articles of use, and comfort, and advantage to himself as he requires.

12. You will show to him the advantages of putting down the Foreign Slave Trade, and of building upon that abolition a lawful and innocent trade. You will say to him, that his subjects will thereby be induced to cultivate the soil, to value their habitations, to increase their produce, and to behave well, in order to keep the advantage which that produce will give to them; that they will thus become better subjects, and better men, and that his possessions will thus become more full of what is valuable. You will impress upon him, that he himself will no longer need to make, or to keep up, quarrels with his neighbours, or to undertake distant and dangerous wars, or to seek out causes of punishment to his own subjects, for the sake of producing from the odious Trade in Slaves an income to himself. You will explain to him, that the people of his country will, out of the produce of labour in cultivating, gathering, and preparing articles for trade, bring to him more revenues, and be consequently more valuable to him.

13. You will tell him, that Her Majesty, desirous to make that innocent commerce which is a benefit to all nations, a peculiar benefit to himself, proposes that, upon his abolishing the Slave Trade, not only he and his subjects shall have this free and advantageous commerce; but that he himself shall have, for his own share, and without any payment on his part, a sum not exceeding one-twentieth part value of every article of British merchandize brought by British ships and sold in his dominions; such proportion to be taken by himself without any reference to the amount of articles for which the remaining nineteen-twentieths shall be bartered with him or with his subjects; and you will make agreements with him on this subject conformable, as far as possible, with the draft agreement. You will, where possible, stipulate in return for a free right of barter for his subjects, and the abolition of any monopoly in his own favour, should such exist.

14. While explaining to the Chief the profit to be derived from the cultivation of the soil, you will not fail on all proper occasions, so far as you may deem it expedient and compatible with the main objects of your mission, to draw his attention to the superior advantages of free over slave labour: to impress upon him the impolicy as well as the injustice of slavery: and to acquaint him with the abhorrence in which it is held by Her Majesty and the people of England. You may remind him of the large tracts of waste land in his possession; state how unprofitable they are to him at present; and inform him that if he could procure such land to be cultivated by his subjects on a system of free labour, he would be justly entitled to receive a considerable share of the increased profits: far more than enough to counterbalance all the profits which could possibly arise from the continuance of the Slave Trade. You may further remind him that every man naturally works harder for himself than for another, and is more economical and more careful of his own property; consequently, that the produce of his country would be much greater by free labour than by any other system, and that he would derive a double advantage, first, from his share of the produce as a landlord, and afterwards from the duties he would get as Chief on the sale of the remainder. You may further intimate to him, that a compliance with the wish of Her Majesty's Government and her people, in this respect, would certainly increase Her Majesty's interest in his welfare, and enable Her Majesty and her people to render much greater assistance and encouragement in improving the condition of himself and his people, than could be afforded them during the continuance of a system of slave labour. But you must always bear in mind that the main object of your commission is the extinction of the Foreign Slave Trade, and all other points must for the present be considered subordinate.

15. You will, at the proper time, exhibit the presents with which you are furnished from Her Majesty, as proofs of the desire of friendship which the Queen entertains towards the Chief, and as samples of the articles, with which, among others, this country will be glad to supply himself and his subjects in as great a quantity as they shall want and wish, on fair and reasonable terms of barter. You should not distribute these presents to any of the Chiefs, except in those cases where you are satisfied that the interests of the commission in which you are employed imperatively require it; and further, you will also bear in mind the

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necessity of giving no more than is absolutely requisite; and especially with a view to avoid all possibility of in future impeding ordinary traffic with British or other merchants. In case any of the Chiefs or Head-men of the country should be willing to make presents, you are authorized to exercise your discretion in receiving or rejecting the same; all presents received being for the use of Her Majesty.

16. You will finally propose to him an Agreement upon the basis of the draft with which you are herewith furnished.

17. If, after earnestly discussing this matter with the Chief, you shall find that your arguments have not so far prevailed with him, as to induce him to enter into this Agreement for the Extinction of the Foreign Slave Trade in his dominions; and if he shall resolutely resist your suggestions and the wishes of Her Majesty to that effect; you will entreat and urge him to reconsider this matter, you will ask him to assemble his elders or head-men, and consult with them, before he finally rejects the proposals made by you.

18. You will, if permitted to be present at such conference, declare that the Queen your Sovereign, however powerful, is anxious only to promote peace and prosperity among them; that she offers them, through you, every advantage that they can want and that she can give, towards increasing, in a harmless and sure way, the wealth and power of the country; that you come but to ask them to give up the custom of exporting human beings as slaves, and in return to offer them a more profitable substitute in innocent trade; that if they wish moreover any help towards the production of any article, or introduction of any commodity or art for the benefit of their country, your Sovereign is disposed to assist them, and her subjects will be willing to supply at a moderate rate what they desire; and that you will express to Her Majesty their wishes, and forward their views to that effect.

19. While you describe the power and wealth of your country, you will, in all your interviews with the African Chiefs, and with other African natives, on the subject of the suppression of the Slave Trade, abstain carefully from any threat or intimation, that hostilities upon their territory will be the result of their refusal to treat. You will state that the Queen and people of England profess the Christian Religion; that by this religion they are commanded to assist in promoting good will, peace, and brotherly love, among all nations and men; and that in endeavouring to commence a further intercourse with the African nations Her Majesty's Government are actuated and guided by these principles. You will make allowance for the motives of fear, of distrust, of jealousy, of suspicion, by which native Africans, unaccustomed to treat with Europeans in this formal way, may, at first, naturally view the overtures made to them; you will make allowance also for misunderstanding, either of language, of manner, or of conduct, or of your object in seeking intercourse with them; you will also allow for any hardness of feeling you may witness in them on the subject of Slave Trade, a hardness naturally engendered by the exercise of that traffic, and, perhaps, in some cases, increased by intercourse with the lowest and basest of Europeans. You will endeavour to convince them by courtesy, by kindness, by patience and forbearance, of your most persevering desire to be on good terms with them; and you will be most careful to exhibit no signs of needless mistrust. You will on all occasions keep a strict watch, so that no mischief may, from open force or secret wile of the natives, ensue to the lives, liberties, and properties of yourselves, and of others committed to your care; and with this view you will be careful to be provided with adequate means for defence as far as possible; but you will on no account have recourse to arms, excepting for the purpose of defence; and you will bear in mind, that the language and conduct prescribed to you in this paragraph is that which you are to observe on all occasions in the course of your commission.

20. If, after all your attempts to attain the immediate object of your commission, you shall fail in it, you will conclude by telling the Chief and his head-men, that Her Majesty is bound to use all her naval means in conformity with the Treaties already entered into with other Great Powers to endeavour entirely to put a stop to the exportation of Slaves from the dominions of every African Chief; and that the Chief and his subjects will, when perhaps too late, see cause to regret their conduct.

21. In those cases in which, all your arguments and representations failing, you you will have been obliged to leave the Chief and his country, without accomplishing the immediate objects of your mission, you will be careful still even at parting to leave that Chief and his country in a friendly manner, in order to give room for future overtures, and for a reconsideration of the kindly meant efforts of Her

Majesty; and you will, if time and circumstances allow it, take an opportunity of visiting again those Chiefs, who in your first visit declined your overtures; and strengthened by the weight which your success elsewhere may have given to your negotiations, you will again urge the Chiefs to conclude an agreement, on the before-mentioned basis of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

22. In those cases in which you shall succed in inducing the Chief to make an Agreement on the basis proposed, you will where necessary, induce his head-men to join in the Agreement, and further urge him to make and proclaim immediately the law of abolition of the Foreign Slave Trade; and, if time will permit, you will stay to be witness of the immediate effect of the proceeding.

23. Two stipulations are inserted at the end of the Agreement which is to be proposed to the African Chiefs, under the head of Additional Terms for Special Cases.

These additional terms are not to be proposed to the African Chiefs generally, but to those Chiefs only to whom you may deem it especially expedient or desirable to submit such stipulations for their acceptance; and in no case are those additional terms, whether they shall be agreed to wholly or in part, to be inserted in the body of the Agreement, but to be added to it as Separate Articles.

24. The first stipulation is for abolishing human sacrifices. Her Majesty's Government are anxious, as a general principle, that you should show that your Government and yourselves respect the laws, and usages, and habits of the people you are commanded to confer with. But in the case of human sacrifices, the doctrines of the Christian Religion, as well as all natural principles of right and wrong, so utterly prohibit them, and the practice is so certain to perpetuate barbarism, and so calculated to prevent all safe and profitable communication, that you are authorized in this case to make an exception from the general rule of not interfering with the domestic institutions of each State.

Wherever, therefore, you shall find that human sacrifices exist, you will earnestly entreat the Chief to consider the reasons for complying with the earnest wish of our Queen, who desires their welfare, and who is so powerful a friend to them and to all whom she protects. You will, if necessary and prudent, assemble the head-men, and urge to them, as well as to the Chief, the considerations which should prompt them to abolish the practice, viz.:

The general and inevitable effect of human sacrifices, in lessening the population; and the particular evil of the practice, in depriving the country at times of persons the most serviceable to it, at the moment when they are most needed; the consequence, in all cases, of producing misery in the family from which the victim is selected; the utter subversion of all principles of justice, in taking away the life of any person, without any offence having been committed by the individual; the feeling of general insecurity of life, which such a practice produces, and the necessary abhorrence of Him who has created all men, to an act which is against every tie of human affection, and to a punishment which makes no distinction between innocence and crime.

You will earnestly entreat them to consider the great truths you have told them, and to break the bonds which chain them to this practice. But you will insist on this point no further, than by anxious exhortation and by affectionate advice; and should you fail at present, you will leave it to time and repeated counsel to produce a change, so devoutly to be wished.

25. The second stipulation is for a purchase of land for the erection of a fort.

It is considered desirable by Her Majesty's Government to have power to erect one or more small forts on the Niger, from whence, and by means of which, to watch over the due execution of the Agreements, to assist in the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to protect and further the innocent trade of Her Majesty's subjects.

Bearing these views in mind, you will, in your course up that river, select some one or more appropriate spots for the erection of forts for the above-mentioned purposes; and you will make with the Chief of the country a conditional bargain for the land, stating the purpose for which it is intended: you will pay down a small portion of the price, as security for the purchase and permission; and you will send or bring home, for the consideration and ultimate decision of Her Majesty's Government, reports and drawings explanatory of the spot and of its capabilities.

The spots spots should be chosen with reference both to defence and salubrity; to soil and to climate, not only of the spots themselves, but also of the immediate neighbourhood on both sides of the river; because the miasma from one side of a

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river will frequently, if carried by winds, produce diseases on the other side. They should be places where vessels may securely anchor and ride in safety. They should be in situations to which natives are likely to resort for trade; and if possible, in situations where natives have been accustomed to resort for that purpose. Means of a ready communication with the interior are also desirable for the positions; so that persons wishing to visit the interior from thence, for purposes of commerce or otherwise, may there find facilities for those objects. They should be in a neighbourhood where supplies for vessels may be got; and in a country where the inhabitants are well disposed towards friendly communication with British subjects; and they will be preferably situated if not far from some considerable mass of habitations. The establishment of a position near to the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda, would, with its other advantages, have the additional and important one, that it would assist the British trade with both rivers.

26. You will promise to those Chiefs who shall sincerely aid in the views of Her Majesty, in abolishing the Slave Trade, that you will do all in your power for their assistance and protection, in case they should be attacked by enemies for the faithful performance of the conditions of the Agreement. But you will only make this promise where you see the prospect of being able effectually to perform it.

27. You will in every conference with African Chiefs, assure them that the Queen has ordered you on the service in which you are engaged for the benefit and happiness of the African race.

28. You are to understand generally, that any Agreement, of whatever nature, you shall enter into with African Chiefs, is to be held subject to Her Majesty's sanction; and that a clause is to be inserted in, or added to any such agreement, declaring that it is expressly reserved to Her Majesty to sanction, modify, or annul the same.

29. If several of the chieftains could be induced to unite together, and bind themselves by one Agreement to suppress the Slave Trade, such conjoint Agreement would greatly conduce to effect the principal object of your mission. You are therefore to avail yourselves of every opportunity to persuade the Chiefs to adopt this measure; and further, to procure in such Agreement the insertion of proper Conditions, to ensure to the respective parties mutual protection from all aggressions which might arise from their uniting in such an engagement.

30. You yourselves will be careful to abstain, during the whole course of your mission, from all barter or other bargain for the purposes of commerce, either on your own part, or by or for others; and you will also take care not to mix up either Her Majesty's Government or yourselves, in any way, in any commercial or agricultural speculation.

31. If the sovereignty over any country or place should be offered to Great Britain through you, you will engage to submit the proposal to your Sovereign.

32. You will also take care to be courteous and friendly towards the subjects of all civilized nations, whom you may meet in the course of your mission.

33. If at any place, in an independent State within the range of your commission, it shall appear to you to be desirable, that a resident agent on the part of Her Majesty, shall be immediately appointed, and enter on his duties, you are empowered to leave at such place provisionally, as British resident agent, any one of the gentlemen of your commission, or of the officers or others of the expedition, whom you may think competent and fitted to the duties of that situation. You may assure to such gentleman an allowance proportioned to the circumstances of his situation, for one year only.

34. If, however, at such place, at which you are of opinion that a resident agent on the part of Her Majesty would be desirable, you shall find any respectable British merchant or factor, whom you shall see to be fit to be named provisionally British resident agent, you may appoint such person provisionally to that situation, subject to confirmation from home. It is supposed that the superior protection which this character will give to such a gentleman will be a sufficient compensation to him for his services.

35. In case you shall find, that any agents of foreign Chiefs or Powers shall be resident at the places at which you may touch, or that any negociations are going on between the Chief you visit and other persons or Powers, you will endeavour to learn the purport of them, and the views of the respective parties to such negociation, particularly with respect to the Slave Trade; and you will transmit these particulars to me.

36. You will make the commercial interests of Great Britain an object of your constant attention; you will countenance British subjects, trading innocently to the possessions of any Chief of that part of Africa to which your commission extends; always, however, excepting merchants trading to those countries or possessions, the Chief whereof has declined to abolish the Foreign Slave Trade; and if any British subjects, trading innocently as aforesaid to the Chiefs who shall have abolished the Trade in Slaves, should have any suit or pretension depending, you will endeavour to procure for them speedy justice. Yet, for the honour of Her Majesty, you will confine your interference to such cases only as may deserve the interposition of Her Majesty's name, for the proper relief of British subjects, and for their support in their just rights.

37. You will at every place you shall visit collect, and afterwards, as opportunities may occur, transmit to me, the most accurate information you can obtain upon the Slave Trade, whether carried on by the Chief only, or by his subjects only, or by both; the income derived therefrom by the Chief; the average number of slaves shipped or otherwise taken off in the course of a season; the countries or places from which they are supposed to have come; and the routes by which they are generally brought; and the circumstances by which in general they are supposed to have become slaves; the nations and the individuals by whom they are supplied; and the price paid for them, both in the country from whence they come, and at the place at which you make the inquiry; their course down to the spot where they are finally embarked for the Foreign Slave Trade; and the means whereby that trade can, at any of those places, be best prevented or stopped in its progress.

38. You will likewise make special inquiries as to the state of slavery existing in any country you may visit. As far as you can you will endeavour to ascertain the numbers so enslaved; what proportion they bear to the whole population; to what extent predial slavery prevails; the condition and treatment of slaves; whether liable to be sold, put to death, or how otherwise punished at the pleasure of the owner; whether the numbers are increasing or diminishing; who are liable to be made slaves and for what causes; whether emancipation is in any, and what cases allowed to take place; what powers the Chief possesses in respect of emancipating or improving their condition; what is the average value of slaves of different ages and sexes; and every other important particular calculated to throw light upon the character of domestic slavery at present existing in Africa.

39. You will also collect and transmit to me, in like manner, the most accurate information you can obtain, as to the extent of the possessions of each Chief you may visit; and as to his influence beyond those possessions; as to the number of his towns and villages; and whether they are walled or open; as to the number of the inhabitants in the principal towns, and the total supposed population of his possessions; as to the rivers which run through those possessions, their source, and mouth, and how far, and for what boats navigable; as to the numbers and condition of the army; as to the nature and amount of the contributions levied on the people; and what are the futher military and financial resources of the Chief; and what is the extent of the power possessed by the Chief over his subjects; how far it is limited by law or custom, or by power possessed by his elders or headmen; and whether the succession to the Chief is hereditary or elective; and also what is the personal character and influence of the present Chief.

40. You will in like manner collect and send to me the most accurate information you can obtain on the state of trade in those countries; on the state of agriculture, and the state of the mechanical arts; on the climate, and on the soil; on the general face of the country; and on their animals, tame and wild. You will learn, so far as you can, and enumerate the several productions of the soil, which, either in a raw or prepared state, may be turned to uses of commerce; and the several animals, and parts of animals, which may be turned to such uses. You will learn and enumerate such of those several articles as now form articles of trade; the frequency and duration of their markets; the general supply and the price of each article at them, and the quality of each article. You will state the nations to whom, and the purposes for which they are sold. And in respect to such articles of European produce or manufacture as you may see there, you will mark the price they bear; and the comparative desire the natives have for them; and how far the supply seems equal to the demand; and you will mark which of

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those articles you take with you they appear most to esteem, and what others they ask for, and how it will be best to promote and increase an intercourse of commerce with them. You will, when you can procure them, get specimens of the several minerals, woods, grains, gums, and dyes, and, folding them in paper, state on that paper the name of the article, and place and date at which procured; and you will put down memoranda of the uses to which they are or may probably be applied.

41. You will collect also and give what information you can get on the religion of the natives; and on their state of civilization, including anything particular in their habits and customs; stating also their bodily appearance and mental character; and any striking virtues, vices, or talents, or capabilities of which they are possessed, and any peculiar diseases to which they are subject; and what is the appearance and composition of their habitations. And you will add to this account any particulars you can observe and learn respecting their implements, both of peace and war.

42. You will be careful to note down any traces of former visits of Europeans, at the places or provinces which you visit; stating their objects, if known, and the apparent effects, if any, of their visits.

43. You will perceive from these Instructions, that your attention as to the acquisition of information is first and principally to be directed to the countries on the banks of the Niger; but should very favourable opportunities arise, of sending persons into neighbouring parts of Africa, with a well-grounded hope of advancing the principal objects of your commission, you are authorized so to do, provided persons competent to such service shall volunteer; and in such cases you are empowered to direct them either to return to the steamers before they quit the river, or to proceed to the coast, according to such route as you deem most advisable. The expense attendant upon such subsidiary Commissions will be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government; but you will exercise this power so reposed in you, only when the state of circumstances appears to you fully to justify having recourse to this measure, and you will transmit in writing a statement of the reasons which may induce you to exercise this power, and the advantages expected to be derived from so doing. You will not fail to give all persons so employed by you full instructions for their conduct on such expedition.

Whereas, likewise, it may happen, on your progress up the Niger, that you may have good reason to believe that the great objects of your commission will be advanced by commencing a communication with Sokatoo, or the State of Bornou, or other countries at a distance from the Niger, in such cases you are authorized to send such proper persons as may be willing to go to the Chiefs of such States, to induce them to send agents, duly authorized, to meet you, for the purpose of concluding agreements for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and you will instruct all persons so sent by you to procure all useful information on subjects immediately connected with your commission as to the Slave Trade, and also as to the state of the countries thry may visit, in all important points, in laws of government, agriculture, and trade; and you will further direct them, so far as time will allow, and opportunity may occur, to record all interesting particulars as to the natural productions of the country, and other similar matters.

Instructions from the Admiralty will be given to the Officer commanding the Expedition, authorizing him, if circumstances shall render it necessary for effecting and securing the objects of this Expedition, to leave behind in the river Niger, one or more of the steam vessels, with power to the officer left in command, to come down to Ascension, and there refit, returning up the river or elsewhere when the healthy season shall again commence, and the interests of the service shall require it.

44. You will, in respect to each place which you visit, draw up a separate despatch, addressed to me, containing an account of your proceedings at that place; including also a statement of proceedings which had occurred since the date of the previous despatch.

45. You will also, in respect to each place, draw up a separate despatch, addressed to me, containing a statement of all the information which you have been able to collect respecting such place, under the heads on which you are directed to make inquiry; including in that despatch any information you have been able to collect, on any other points which you conceive may be interesting to Her Majesty's Government.

46. You will number each of your despatches to me, beginning with No. 1, and continuing the number in succession; and you will transmit them to me as occasions may arise, for the information of Her Majesty's Government; and you will keep copies of each of these reports, to provide for the case of accident.

47. You will also each of you keep minute daily Journals of every transaction which may take place under your eyes; noting down in that journal the occurrences as they take place, and the information as it is given to you, together with the observations you make on it at the time: and you will on your return make up each of you and deliver to me, a full and complete narrative, in writing, of all affairs that have come to your knowledge during your mission, which you may deem worthy of communication to Her Majesty's Government, and which may not have been included in the general despatches; including also a report on the details and result of your commission; and accompanying that report by a copy of your journals.

48. You will be furnished, at the cost of Her Majesty's Government, with a set of such books, maps, and charts, and instruments, as you conceive may be useful to you in your commission; and on your return you will transmit the collection to this office, together with the originals of the official papers in your custody.

49. When the most important points of your commission are fulfilled, it may happen that a part may yet remain, which will not require the presence of all the Commissioners; in that case such of you as may be safely spared without detriment to the service may return to England:—the rest will remain so long as you may deem it necessary, or as may be directed by orders from Her Majesty's Government. With respect to the withdrawal of any of Her Majesty's ships, the commander of the Expedition will receive instructions from the Admiralty.

50. You will receive from me, and conform to, such further instructions and directions as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time have to give you, for your guidance in the interests confided to your care.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

To Captain Henry D. Trotter, R.N.,
Commander W. Allen, R.N.,
Commander Bird Allen, R.N.,
William Cook Esq.,
Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Expedition to the Niger.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

DRAFT of AGREEMENT to be Proposed to African Chiefs.

THERE shall be Peace and Friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of , and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in , and the people of Great Britain and the people of , shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully: and A, B, &c., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and C on the part of the Chief of , do make the following Agreement for these purposes.

I. The Slave Trade shall be utterly abolished in , and from the signing of this Agreement no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise: nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and no subject of shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the Slave Trade either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

II. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations, with whom a similar Agreement has been made, found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of ; upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation according to the provisions of this Agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed, unless sale thereof shall be mutually agreed upon by the Parties to this Agreement; if sold, the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of Great Britain and the Chief of .

III. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats, with slaves on board, under the provisions of this Agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the Commissioned or Commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, shall in presence of the Chief or head man appointed by him make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this Agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

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IV. That from and after the signing of this Agreement no person whatever coming into the country shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery shall be immediately set free.

V. British people may freely come into the country, and may stay in it or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it; and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

VI. Christians of whatever nation or country peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught: nor shall any subject of who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

VII. British people may always trade freely with the people of , in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of shall ever be forced to buy or to sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of on British goods imported for sale shall in no case be more altogether than one th part of the goods imported, or their ascertained value.

VIII. The paths shall be kept open through the country to other countries; so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the country to trade with the British people.

IX. British people may buy, and sell, or hire lands and houses in the country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of , the Chief of shall punish those doing such wrong.

X. But British people must not break the Laws of the country; and when they are accused of breaking the Laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime, in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force; and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British Law, and shall be punished, if found guilty; and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief, for his satisfaction.

XI. If the people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of shall do all he can to make the people restore the property, and pay the debt; and if British persons should take away the property of the people, or should not pay their just debts to the people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of shall make known the fact to the Commander of the British force nearest to the country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the British Commander, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British persons restore the property, and pay the debt.

XII. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an Agent to visit , or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people; and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the country; and the Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says; and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XIII. The Chief of shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this Agreement, make a Law for carrying the whole of it into effect; and shall proclaim that Law, and the Chief of shall put that Law in force, from that time for ever.

XIV. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of , and because the Chief of has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles:—

and the Chief of hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so, we and have made this Agreement, and have signed it at this day of , and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

[Signatures.]

Witnesses.

ADDITIONAL TERMS.

For special cases.

Stipulation.

That from the signing of this Agreement, no human being whatever shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs.

Stipulation.

The Chief of sells, and from this time forward makes over to the Queen of Great Britain the land from to , and everything in it, entirely and for ever, for the sum of , of which is now paid to him. And the British people after they shall have had possession of the said land for months shall, in case they wish to keep the same, pay to the Chief of , the remainder of the price above

stated, either at once, or in five annual instalments; and when the land, according to this Agreement, has been delivered over to the British people, the same shall remain the property of the Queen, to all intents and purposes.

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(No. 2.) No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from LORD JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30th January, 1841.

No. 4.

IN my general Instructions of this day's date, I have authorized you to make a conditional bargain of a site of land on the Niger, for the erection of a fort. But I have also instructed you that you are not authorized to accept, on behalf of Her Majesty, the sovereignty over any province or place which might be offered through you to the Crown.

The question of establishing British sovereignty in Africa must be reserved for future consideration and decision. But you will perceive, from the accompanying copy of a letter, which has been addressed to me by Dr. Lushington and by Sir Fowell Buxton, that they have urged the establishment of such sovereignty as indispensable, in their judgment, for the success of the views of an Agricultural Society, who contemplate the prosecution of the special objects explained in that letter.

August, 1840.

Dr. Lushington and Sir Fowell Buxton are desirous for the purchase of the sovereignty over a territory not exceeding 100 miles square, in which the Agent of the Agricultural Society adverted to would, on behalf of that body, purchase, in fee simple, the most eligible spot for the purposes of the Society.

I can only, however, at present instruct you to make this proposition the subject of your most careful inquiry, with a view to your reporting:—

1st. Whether a tract of land of the nature of that required could easily be obtained, and upon what terms.

2ndly. Whether such territory might be acquired in a district deemed tolerably healthy for Europeans.

3rdly. Whether the neighbouring tribes would be likely to be friendly or hostile to the proposed agricultural establishment; and

4thly. What force would be required for the protection of such territory.

You will have carefully to weigh, therefore, the practicability, advantages, and dangers of acquiring sovereignty for the Crown over a considerable territory. You are not to satisfy yourselves that a single Chief is willing to sell his dominions, or a portion of them, but are to consider the hazard of jealousy and of hostility being excited among neighbouring Chiefs by the appearance of the British flag as a token of sovereign power in the midst of their possessions. You will have to calculate the force that would be necessary to maintain and defend the territory that might be acquired,—the facility or difficulty of relief,—the extent of territory necessary to protect those who might seek shelter and security within its borders, as well as the danger of invasion from any European Power, which might have settlements on the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

DR. LUSHINGTON and Sir T. F. BUXTON to LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord, London, 7th August, 1840.

Encl. 1, in No. 4. For Lord J. Russell's Letter to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, 26th Dec., 1839, vide Paper No. 57, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 8th February, 1840.

IN your Lordship's letter of 26th December, 1839, printed by order of the House of Commons, we have a very distinct explanation of the views of the British Government with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and of the wise and elevated motives which induce them to resort to expedients hitherto untried for the accomplishment of that great purpose. From that document we learn that it is intended to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade, "by teaching the natives of Africa that there are methods of employing the population more profitable to those to whom they are subject than that of converting them into slaves, and selling them for exportation to the slave trader;" that factories are to be established at the stations on the Niger; and that "the Queen has directed her Ministers to negociate conventions with the African Chiefs and Powers;" the basis of which conventions would be,—

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1st. The abandonment and absolute prohibition of the Slave Trade; and

2ndly. The admission for consumption in this country on favourable terms of goods the produce or manufacture of the territories subject to them.

The main object, then, of the Expedition is to promote the extended cultivation of the soil of Africa; and in order to do this, British stations are to be established on the river, and African produce admitted for British consumption on favourable terms. We need hardly express our humble but cordial acquiescence in these views; and our conviction, corresponding with that of Her Majesty's Government, that "this plan affords the best, if not the only prospect, of accomplishing the great object so earnestly desired by the Queen, her Parliament, and by her people."

Your Lordship is probably aware that it is in contemplation, by some persons interested in the welfare of Africa, to make at this time an attempt to cultivate a district of that country. As a mere mercantile adventure, few would be disposed to embark in it; with a view to profit, it would be obviously expedient to wait till more was known, both of the advantages which the soil of Africa offers, and of the dangers to which the adventurers would be exposed. But gentlemen of the most acknowledged sagacity in the mercantile world, urged by a desire of rendering benefit to Africa, and convinced that there is no way of doing this so effectual as by demonstrating her agricultural resources, are willing to embark their capital, provided only that such facilities and securities are afforded to them as the Government have the power of bestowing.

For this purpose they require and trust that there will be no difficulty on the part of the Government in giving them a charter, limiting responsibility; they then will be prepared to make the experiment of cultivating a tract of country bordering on the Niger, and of raising, in the first instance, 50,000*l.*, with the intention, if this trial be successful, of hereafter inviting the public to unite with them in finding the funds for more extended tillage.

We now proceed to inquire what are the necessary conditions, in order that this attempt may be made under the most favourable circumstances, and may lead to the most complete and striking exhibition of the effects which cultivation will produce, and the blessings it will bring with it.

In these settlements, persons, property, and lawful occupations must be protected; the produce of free labour must receive encouragement in the European market. Finally, a fitting example must be presented to surrounding nations of the benefits of Christianity, and of the advantages to be derived from civilized institutions. The simple enumeration of these particulars may suffice to show the impossibility of combining or securing them under any known form of native Government. All that is known of Africa, whether from British officers or missionaries, or scientific travellers, seem to concur in proving that settlements of this description must be kept apart from the contamination of prevailing native practices, and that their internal prosperity, not less than their external security, can be maintained in no other way than by placing them under the protection of the British Crown.

It is clear that in the districts where the experiment is made, the sovereign power must be held by the British Government, and the natives obey our laws, or we must be subject to their authority, and submit to such laws as they may impose. Our rule and our institutions would be a pure gain to the Africans. We might then insure security of person and property within the precincts of our settlement, and we might take care that there, at least, none of the native superstitions and bloody rites were practised.

It is not too much to say, that wherever British sovereignty shall be firmly established, there religious and civil liberty would instantly prevail, intestine wars and anarchy would cease, the aborigines would be protected, equal rights be enjoyed by all, and every motive, aid, and opportunity which public or private benevolence or enterprise might contribute towards the civilization of Africa would be most successfully brought into operation.

But supposing the natives to be rulers, we must submit to all their abominations, and consent to see human sacrifices made, and to be thwarted by the evil influence which such sights exercise on all attempts at civilization. We believe that no Company could be induced to endure this; and if that difficulty could be got over, we do not believe that our presence, under such circumstances, could effect any great advance in civilization.

If the districts cultivated by the persons to whom we have alluded are under the dominion of Great Britain, slavery must be abolished. This was done in Bulama, and is done at Liberia, and all persons resorting to those tracts of territory have been declared to be free; and it is remarkable that we have from Captain Beaver, on the one part, and Governor Buchanan, on the other, the strongest acknowledgments of the benefits which they severally derived from refusing to tolerate slavery under any form. But advantages of this kind are not the strongest arguments for our insisting upon free labour. The extended cultivation of the soil of Africa, if unaccompanied with precautions against slavery, may even aggravate and perpetuate this lamentable system; and every step towards extending and improving the resources of these countries may, with them, as with Egypt, prove a step towards promoting and encouraging predial bondage. In short, our paramount object is to establish free-labour cultivation, and to prove its superiority, thus providing wholesome and profitable occupation, and undermining the Slave Trade. If the district cultivated be British territory, there can be no slavery, and it is hardly too much to say that, under native rule, there will be no such thing at present as free labour.

Unless the territory which it is intended to till be subject to Great Britain, we shall be deprived of a large portion of the money which is to form the capital of our agricultural establishment. We look to members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, for a considerable portion of this capital. Some of them are ready to undertake agriculture in Africa, provided

that, in that country, they are circumstanced as they are already in England. The Government here finds them protection; they have no act or part in the matter; their scruples are not offended by having to ask for the aid of an armed police; they do not carry arms themselves, neither do they ask others to carry them. But unless we are sovereigns in the district we cultivate, our people must protect themselves, and must be ready, on every occasion, to turn out against the enemy.

Lastly. The British Government proposes to engage for "the admission for consumption in this country, on favourable terms, of goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories subject to them." And we readily admit that no inducement could be devised more efficacious for the purpose of leading the native powers to unite with us in the suppression of the Slave Trade; it would provide for them the two things which they most require—a market for their own products, and a liberal supply of European goods; but we are at a loss to conceive how this boon can be conceded, unless the territory on which these products are grown be British. In the latter case, the duties we impose may be as light as we please, and there will be no restraint as to the measure of encouragement which we may choose to give to the infant cultivation of Africa. But if the district belong to a native power, we shall be controlled by all our treaties with other nations, engaging to receive their commodities upon the same terms as those of the most favoured nations. We propose, for example, to grow sugar in Africa by free labour, to come into competition with the sugar of Brazil; we shall naturally be disposed to favour that which is intended as a blow against the Slave Trade, in preference to that which is produced by means of the Slave Trade.

In short, if the territory on which our capital is to be expended be British, we have it in our power to offer the most effectual encouragement for its growth; but the contracts we have formed with other nations forbid us to give this natural and powerful stimulus to the industry of tribes who are under native dominion.

Thus it seems that this great national experiment for awakening the people of Africa to a proper sense of their own degradation and misery, and for developing practically, and before their eyes, the advantages which they might derive from the resources of their soil and the pursuits of legitimate commerce, is liable to be defeated, and that system which it is declared affords the best, if not the only, prospect of accomplishing the suppression of the Slave Trade, will be exposed to difficulties at every step, unless the experiment be made in the first instance on land belonging to the British Crown.

We shall lose the aid of the Society of Friends, our settlements will have to defend themselves, and thus be either weak, and so tempt native cupidity, or, if strong, themselves be tempted to aggression. We shall be unable to encourage it in its earlier stage by favourable and light duties on its products. We shall lose the vast advantages which may be expected from the absence of Slavery. We must submit to witness, and almost to connive at, those horrid rites which are practised in Africa under the name of religion.

In short, the administration of just laws, security, free labour, fiscal encouragement to African agriculture, constitute the essence of the new preventive system; without these the experiment is forlorn, no body of persons will be hardy enough to attempt it, and these essentials are only to be obtained on a territory attached to Great Britain.

The practicability of obtaining such territory is sufficiently indicated by repeated instances of willingness on the part of the Chiefs and people of Africa to dispose of territory (sovereignty and soil included) for adequate considerations.

By far the greater number of treaties made with African nations contain stipulations for the cession of territory, either absolutely or with reservations, and upon condition either of receiving a subsidy, or of enjoying the advantages of British protection and commerce. The preamble to many of these treaties attests beyond any question the sense entertained by the natives of the insecurity of their own condition, and their ardent desire to find refuge under a regular form of Government.

It is true that it has been the practice of the Government of late years to discourage arrangements of this description in Africa, and no doubt wisely. When the benefit contemplated was the extension of our dominions, the Government showed their moderation by rejecting overtures which, if they gratified ambition on the one hand, entailed responsibility and expense on the other; but the present plan suggests a definite object of a magnitude and importance which would seem fully to justify the adoption of a different policy. If we acquire sovereignty over any given district in the neighbourhood of the Niger, it will be, not for the purpose of enlarging the limits of our Empire, but for the purpose of accomplishing an object beyond all others dear to the disinterested benevolence of this country, and of rescuing one of the most forlorn and populous regions of the world from the miseries of the Slave Trade. It has been truly observed that "the state of Africa is such that, change as it may, it cannot change for the worse:" this is especially true with respect to the principles and objects of the present plan, which presents a striking contrast to those of almost every scheme of emigration or commerce of ancient or modern times. The acquisition of land, and the assumption of sovereignty now recommended, will be based on a full recognition of the independent rights of African chiefs and nations.

It would be the result of voluntary cession, or of equitable purchase only. It would guarantee to individuals the possession of all personal and proprietary rights not inconsistent with justice and with British institutions. It would rest upon the firm footing of the mutual interests of both contracting parties; the benefits of Christianity and of British protection, on the one hand, amply compensating for the surrender of savage independence; and, on the other hand, the advantages of enlarged and regular commerce promising, at no distant day, a sufficient reward for the additional labours and responsibilities of extended government. It

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is to be borne in mind that opportunities of this kind, if much longer neglected, may be finally lost. The Portuguese, in addition to their extensive possessions in Western Africa, have already assumed the sovereignty of a district extending fifteen hundred miles along the Eastern Coast; the American settlement of Liberia occupies three hundred miles of the Western Coast, and, as we learn by a recent letter from Governor Buchanan, they are continually accepting the voluntary allegiance of Chiefs whose dominion stretches far into the interior. Your Lordship need not be reminded of the anxiety of the French to extend their African territory; and it is far from impossible that the Texians may ere long covet portions of the African soil for the very purpose of giving facility to the Slave Trade.

Your Lordship will observe that we do not now, for the first time, urge the necessity of acquiring sovereignty. In the observations of Sir Fowell Buxton, addressed to the Marquis of Normanby, and in the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington's Letter, to his Lordship, 31st July, 1839, the same doctrine is maintained, and British sovereignty is represented as the most effectual instrument for accomplishing the great purposes of the Government; and the only difference is, that we now propose that British power should be confined within much narrower limits than those which were formerly suggested by us. Our opinions are unaltered, that the acceptance of voluntary offers of sovereignty, extending over whole kingdoms, will be found the greatest boon which we can confer upon Africa, and the surest as well as the speediest mode of effecting the eradication of the Slave Trade. As, however, it is considered premature, at all events before the return of the Expedition, to resolve on any very important and decided mode of proceeding, we very reluctantly and with a clear sense of the delay which it will occasion, and of the impediments, not now existing, which may arise, forbear to press upon your Lordship the immediate acceptance of any such offer, should it be made.

We hope, however, no objection will be entertained to the Commissioners becoming the bearers of conditional proposals of this nature, subject to the approval or rejection of the British Government, in order that they may be considered under the light which the Expedition is expected to throw upon the state of Africa. The objections which are supposed to exist to the acquisition of sovereignty, upon a large scale, do not, we conceive, apply to the voluntary cession, on the part of African Chiefs, of portions of territory comparatively small. Our proposal is, then, that the Commissioners be instructed to purchase, on the part of the Government, the sovereignty of a territory not exceeding one hundred miles square, bounded as far as may be by natural objects, commencing beyond the limits of the Delta, and running into the interior in the direction of the Niger, so as to keep the river well in the centre. The agent of the Agricultural Society will also be instructed to purchase for the Company, in fee simple, the most eligible spot to be found within this territory, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of the soil.

Supposing both these arrangements to be carried into execution, we shall have a settlement circumscribed within narrow limits, and favourable in soil and aspect for the agricultural purposes of the Company, and we shall have the adjacent and surrounding country under British authority, and thereby protected from the injury which would necessarily arise if the Slave Trader were permitted to prowl about the skirts of the farm. We shall have, moreover, the river running through the centre of the British dominion, and thus no longer open as a highway for the transport of slaves.

In asking for a territory one hundred miles square, we speak, as we necessarily must, indefinitely; but it may turn out that a much smaller extent may be sufficient for our purposes; this point, therefore, must be left in great measure to the discretion of the Commissioners.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
T. FOWELL BUXTON.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Governor BUCHANAN to Dr. HODGKIN.

(Extract.) Monrovia, February, 1840.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

I AM happy to inform you that the colony is at this moment in a condition of greater prosperity than it has been for years. You are, perhaps, aware that for some time previous to the beginning of the year 1839, several causes, both here and in America, had conspired to embarrass the society, and retard the advancement of the colony. Those causes are now removed; the union of several state associations, and the important changes in the administration of the society's affairs, have had the effect in America to combine the efforts of the friends of the cause, and to inspire the public generally with new confidence and zeal in its operations. Here the results have been still more conspicuous. For three or four years the colony had languished under administration feebly sustained by the society, and wholly without the energy or resources necessary to its purposes. As a natural consequence of the inefficiency of the Government, and the apparent indifference or inability of the society, the people grew careless, many of them despondent, business became dull, and many families left the colony, either to return to America or to seek employment in Sierra Leone. The strong influence before exerted against the Slave Trade was necessarily relaxed, and that evil grew apace and flourished on the confines of our territory, where it had long been unknown. Some of the colonists too, being out of employment and seduced by tempting offers of high wages and ready pay, so far forgot themselves as to engage in its service, not directly, indeed,

as dealers in slaves, but in building boats, selling fire-wood, &c. But as soon as it was known that the Society was reviving, and that the patrons of the colony had not abandoned them, a complete change began to take place among the colonists. As the representative of the society, I was received in every settlement with demonstrations of great respect; and on all hands I found the most cordial disposition to sustain my measure of reform and improvement. With their new confidence in the society and the Government, new hopes were inspired; a spirit of enterprise and industry was diffused, business returned to its old channels, and from that day forward everything has continued improving. The vessels of the slavers which visited our waters frequently are now never seen, and we have broken up every shore establishment within our reach.

I have spoken thus at length on the subject, in order to explain a state of things which has been much misrepresented, and from which most false and injurious impressions have been received with regard to the real condition of the colony, and the character of the colonists. It has been said, for instance, both in America and England, that the colonists were not unfavourable to the Slave Trade; and, in proof of it, some isolated fact, such as I have mentioned, is adduced as conclusive. The mode of proof is as unfair as the charge is false. The general voice of the colony has ever been loud against the Slave Trade, nor has any individual directly participated in it. Indeed, I am confident that the penalty of the law against it, which is death, would have been inflicted on any one who would have dared to violate it, even during the period I have alluded to, when the colony was actually left to itself.

The vessels which visited onr waters were generally under the American flag, and in all cases claimed to be regular traders, while the intercourse carried on with the colonists was in itself perfectly proper; but the very fact that they were obliged to conceal their real characters in order to procure that intercourse, shows conclusively the disposition of our people against them. No fact is more notorious along the coast than the uncompromising hostility of the colony to the Slave Trade. There is one aspect of the case of peculiar interest to the poor native, in reference to which, if his testimony cannot be heard, his conduct may at least be quoted.

The colony is an asylum to the oppressed and enslaved of all tribes around it! Here they flee from the storms of war, and the horrors of bondage, in the full confidence of protection and safety. The whole history of the colony, almost from the first day of its existence, is crowded with instances. Some of the most interesting and memorable character have occurred during my own residence here. At one time, during the month of July last, a King with several hundreds of his people, the wretched remnant of a once powerful tribe, fled to us for protection against a merciless foe, who had ravaged his country for the purpose of making *a whole nation slaves;* numbers were killed, and many more were captured, and the fugitives were closely pursued to the very boundary of the colony, but the moment they passed it, they were safe and free; the enemy, though flushed with victory, and thirsting for victims, dared not pursue them into our territory. These, and many hundreds more, who have in like manner escaped from the knife or the chain, are now living in the lands of the colony in peace, secure from all their foes; even since I commenced this letter, three poor creatures have arrived here as claimants for our protection from their own King, who had seized, and was about to sell them to the Spaniards at New Castres; one of them, a woman, has her back and shoulders shockingly mangled and cut.

This is one feature of the influence exerted by the colony; there are many others less apparent, but not less beneficial. Our relations with the several tribes in our neighbourhood continue of the most friendly character; and they have been lately considerably extended; in fact, an alliance with the colony is generally considered of such importance that no chief or headman is satisfied to be without it. The only interruption to our pacific intercourse with the natives during the past year was caused, first, by the resistance of a slaver (who had before my arrival established himself on the outskirts of the colonial territory) to an order to remove from our soil; and again by a predatory chief, who attacked some of the fugitive Deys, who were living under our protection, for the purpose of carrying them into slavery. The result of both these affairs will have the effect to deter others from a repetition of the like crimes.

About ten days since I had an unsolicited visit from eight kings, some of them living far in the country, for the express purpose of "making book," as they term it, by which they declared their devotion to the colony—their subjection to its laws—their co-operation in putting down the Slave Trade, and in return requested the friendship and protection of the colony. It is our constant aim to extend, by every proper means, political alliances not only, but also commercial relations and intercourse.

To this end, I am now just commencing a road into the interior, to start from the new settlement of Rosanberg, and extend, if possible, over the mountains into the Camwood region. By these means we shall be able to remove the inducements which the tribes of the interior feel peculiarly to prosecute the Slave Trade. In the absence of roads, it is quite impossible for them to bring their valuable productions down to the coast for trade; but when they find the commodities they desire brought by our traders to their very doors, and offered in exchange for the camwood and ivory, which are now worthless to them, it will require little argument to induce the abandonment of the hazardous and troublesome traffic in slaves.

Another effect resulting to the natives from a close contact with the colony is the increase of their wants, which begets a corresponding improvement in the habit of industry. In this mild and luxuriant climate, where the spontaneous productions of the earth are sufficient for the demands of nature, and the indolence of man is never disturbed by the cares of life, it is very difficult to draw adequate motives to exertion from mere argument or persuasion; but

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where these can be illustrated by the example of the comfort enjoyed from the fruits of industry in a well-regulated community, the point is gained; feelings of emulation are excited, and the simple-minded savage, no longer satisfied with his bark, mat, and thatched hut, listens eagerly to the advice by which he may attain to the dignity of clothes and a house. This is but the first step, it is true, in the ascending scale; but it is an important one, and will readily be followed by others of a higher character, inducing habits of industry, elevation of thought, and refinement of mind. In the same manner does the colony become the powerful agent in disseminating the Christian religion, by exhibiting its blessed influences on the social and political relations of life.

I must here express the pleasure with which I have heard that Mr. Buxton and others of your leading philanthropists in England have adopted the plan of forming establishments of Christian people along this coast.

It is of great importance to the cause of civilization in this country, that the commerce of the coast should be in the hands of Christian people, and I sincerely hope the proposed Association will take early steps to secure this object. The Ameriean and English traders traders now in this business, exert a most pernicious influence, both in fostering the Slave Trade, and demoralizing the natives.

Agriculture, I am happy to say, is prosperous. This year, besides supplying the colony, our farmers are selling a considerable quantity of provisions to foreign vessels and to the natives. In addition to this, there are several small coffee plantations in nearly every settlement; and in a few, fields of sugar-cane, and occasionally a patch of cotton. On the Society's farm, I am now erecting a large sugar-mill; we have already there about twenty acres of sugar-cane, of most luxuriant growth, besides corn, potatoes, cassada, &c. The people seem to be awakening to their true interest in cultivating the valuable staples of trade; and I have little doubt that in a few years these will constitute the chief objects of enterprise.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN.

(No. 3.) No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30th January, 1841.

No. 5.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Admiralty, covering a report from Commander Tucker, of the results of a mission upon which he had been sent to King Denny, of Sandy Point, in the river Gaboon, together with a letter from that Chief to Her Majesty, in which he solicits various articles of dress, and two easy chairs.

As it is probable that you will have to communicate with King Denny, in the prosecution of the great objects of the expedition under your charge, I think it desirable to authorise you to acquaint him, that he shall be supplied with the articles in question upon his engaging to abolish the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, (Signed) J. RUSSELL.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

Sir, Admiralty, 1st September, 1840.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Commander William Tucker, of Her Majesty's Sloop Wolverene, relative to an interview between that officer and King Denis, on the presentation of the gold medal and chain, transmitted by Her Majesty, and I am to request you will lay the same before Lord John Russell for his information.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq., (Signed) JOHN BARROW.
&c. &c. &c.

Her Majesty's Sloop Wolverene,
Fernando Po, 31st May, 1840.

Sir,

IN the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in obedience to their Lordships' orders to Commander the Honourable Joseph Denman, of the 8th January, 1840, I proceeded to and arrived in the river Gaboon, on the 15th inst., to present King Denis with the gold medal and chain transmitted with their Lordship's letter; and considering the services King Denis had already rendered Her Majesty's subjects, and wishing to obtain his agree-

ment for the total suppression of the Slave Trade, in his territory, and that it would be good policy to make him as friendly inclined towards England as I possibly could, particularly as the French have attempted to purchase from him the left point, at the entrance of the river, in order to erect a fort, and are gaining great influence in the Gaboon, which is one of the finest rivers in Africa, navigable for a vessel of the Wolverene's draught of water for about 70 miles, and having a rise of seven feet, and a place at Parrott's Island, beautifully situated for laying a vessel on shore, to careen her for re-coppering or repairing, and probably the best adapted for trade, having an inexhaustable supply of dye-woods of various kinds, gums also of various kinds, a great supply of ivory, bees-wax, and ebony. I took such measures as I thought would be most pleasing to His Majesty, and such as their Lordships would approve. I, therefore, on anchoring off his town, knowing the delight of the negroes in having salutes fired, I sent an officer to His Majesty, to request he would send me his national flag to hoist at the mast-head, and I would salute him; he replied, "that the English colours were his, and if I would hoist the English white ensign, when I fired the salute, he should know it was for him, and he should be proud," and I saluted him with 19 guns on the next morning, the 16th instant, as per previous arrangement. His Majesty visited the sloop most gorgeously dressed, with a retinue in various European and native costumes, and requested me to salute him, and let him see the men exercise, which I did again with 19 guns, and exercised the men at the guns, swords, and muskets, with which he was much pleased. His Majesty requested me to show him the medal, and to present it to him in the afternoon on shore with the marines, and small-arm men in attendance. I regret to inform you His Majesty was not pleased with the present, and asked why the Queen, meaning Her Majesty, the Queen of England, had not sent him out something good for him, such as a dress, with plenty of gold upon it, or an easy chair, and requested the purser to write the accompanying letter to Her Majesty, which he dictated, and asked me to deliver in person on my going to England, but which I now transmit, thinking it probable their Lordships will consider it more advisable it should be presented in the customary way.

His Majesty requested me to give him a flag for his national colours, and as I believe no nation has colours the same as the signal flag letter I, I gave it to him, and it was hoisted at his flag-staff, when he left the ship, about 3 P.M., under a salute of 19 guns; at the appointed time, 4 P.M., I landed with all the officers in full uniform with the marines, and both divisions of boarders, with their cutlasses, and having drawn the party up in a semicircle, in front of His Majesty, I suspended the medal round his neck, and delivered Her Majesty's gracious message, on which the marines fired a feu de joie; having been presented to His Majesty's wives, and visited the town, I returned on board, and sailed the next morning, giving His Majesty a final salute of 19 guns.

I regret to inform you that I tried my utmost to persuade His Majesty to put a stop to the Slave Trade in his dominions without success. His Majesty replying, that he made too much money by it; that if he stopped it, the Kings on the other side of the river would sell all the slaves, and get plenty of money, whilst he got none; and that if no vessel came to his river for slaves, he be very glad, at the same time, I beg to inform you, that if I can visit the Gaboon again, I have great hopes I shall soon be able to persuade His Majesty to make an agreement, which, when once made, I am confident he will keep.

I have, &c.

R. More O'Ferrall, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
Commander and Senior Officer.

TO QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Sister,

KING DENNY, of Sandy Point, river Gaboon, must embrace you for the things you send me by Captain Tucker, your war ship Wolverene, who dashed them me this day with grand ceremony, which much pleased me.

King Denny was too much glad to save Queen's men belong Lynx, which cost one hundred and twenty dollars, which I too much glad to give Queen.

King Denny wish very much to be brother to Queen, and will be very glad suppose Queen no let Spanish ship come for slaves; and suppose Queen send plenty English ships to me for trade for ivory, gum, bees-wax, dye-wood, and ebony.

And King Denny wish my sister send me great coat, with secampotos or epaulettes, waistcoat, and trowsers, plenty gold in them; cocked hat, with gold and feather; sword and belt, plenty gold; and two easy chairs: and King Denny wishes Queen health and good bye.

King Denny very glad he hear Queen got husband.

King Denny Town,
3rd day of Moon:
i. e. 16th May, 1840.

his
KING + DENNY,
mark.

(No. 4.) No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30th January, 1841.

WITH reference to my Instruction, No 3, of this day's date, I now transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty, covering

No. 6.

RIVER NIGER.

copy of a report and of its enclosures from Commander Tucker, who suggests that in consequence of the Slave Trade being still carried on in the rivers Bonny, Nun, and Brass, no presents should be sent from this country to the King of Bonny, until the export of slaves from his dominions shall have ceased.

You will have the goodness therefore to avail yourself of any opportunity which may occur during your expedition, to intimate to the King of Bonny that Her Majesty's Government are determined to withhold all such marks of favour until they shall be assured that he has put a final stop to the traffic in question.

I have, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, (Signed) J. RUSSELL.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Sir, Admiralty, 5th January, 1841.

Encl. in No. 6.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith for the information of Lord John Russell, a copy of a letter from Commander Tucker of Her Majesty's sloop Wolverene, dated the 14th of September last, No. 72, suggesting that no presents should be sent to the King of Bonny until the export of slaves from his dominions be finally stopped.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.
&c. &c.

Her Majesty's Sloop Wolverene, off the river Brass,
Sir, 14th September, 1840.

WITH reference to my letter of the 4th June ultimo, No. 38, I have the honour to send, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the following extract from Lieutenant Levinge's, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, letter of proceedings of the 23rd ultimo, and the following copy of a letter from Lieutenant Burslem, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine Viper, both relating to the Slave Trade carried on in the rivers Bonny, Nun, and Brass, and in consequence to request that no presents may be sent out for the King of the Bonny until the export of slaves from his dominions be finally stopped; and to inform you, that should Her Majesty's Government have already sent out a present for the King, and it be sent to me to deliver, I shall feel it my duty to withhold it until I receive further instructions, which, I trust, will be approved.

I have, &c.

R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., M.P. (Signed) WILLIAM TUCKER,
&c. &c. Commander and Senior Officer.

(Extract.)

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander and Senior Officer.

No. 1, 14th Sept. 1840.

"Dollars and doubloons were plentiful in Bonny, which is always the case after the arrival of a slaver in the Nun or Brass, as most of the slaves shipped off from there are purchased at Bonny."

(Copy.)

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander and Senior Officer.

Her Majesty's Brigantine, Viper, at Sea,
Sir, 10th September, 1840.

No. 2, 14th Sept. 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that from information I received in the river Bonny, a constant supply of slaves are sent by canoes through the creeks to the rivers Nun and Brass for shipment; three hundred and sixty having been taken by a Spaniard previous to my arrival in the river.

I also beg leave to state, that having had an interview with the King relating to the above, he told me it was impossible for him to put a stop to his subjects trading in slaves.

I have, &c.

W. Tucker, Esq. (Signed) G. J. BURSLEM,
&c. &c. Lieutenant Commander.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

12, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square,
18th February, 1841.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship having called upon us to state our opinion as to the proper time for the Niger Expedition to leave England, and also as to the proper period for it to enter the river Niger; we beg to state, that from the best information we we have been able to obtain, we consider the first *week* in April the most eligible time for the departure of the steam vessels from this country, this would afford ample time for assembling the vessels at the Cape de Verde islands, and for sailing thence so as to arrive at the mouth of the Niger about the end of June. We are also of opinion that the 1st of July is the earliest time at which the river could be entered without risking the health of the crews by detention in the Delta; and we have come to this conclusion from late intelligence, which we have reason to believe authentic, that the Æthiope steamer, drawing about the same water as the vessels intended for the Niger Expedition, could not get beyond the Delta last year, for want of water, until the beginning of July. No. 7.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 6.) No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 23rd February, 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you report your opinion as to the proper time for the Niger Expedition to leave England, and also as to the proper period for the Expedition to enter the river Niger; and I request that you will apprize me whether, as you will now have had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Jamieson's second letter to me, you retain the opinion which you had previously formed as to the time at which the Expedition should sail. No. 8.

Her Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

(No. 2.) No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Old Quebec-street, Portman-square,
23rd February, 1841.

My Lord,

IN answer to the inquiry contained in your Lordship's letter of this day's date, whether, after reading Mr. Jamieson's second letter we still retain the opinion we had previously formed as to the time at which the Expedition should sail, we have the honour to state, that although the information contained in Mr. Jamieson's letter of the 13th instant gives us encouragement to hope that the Expedition may find sufficient depth of water to advance through the Delta without delay, early in June, we do not conceive it advisable for the vessels to leave England until after the time of the Equinox, when gales of wind usually prevail, which may be considered over, at latest, in the early part of April. This arrangement would afford time for the Expedition to arrive at the mouth of the Niger in the beginning of June, though it might not admit of our remaining at the Cape de Verde Islands so long as we had anticipated. No. 9.

We beg to add, that the delay of a few weeks in this country may be very

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advantageously occupied in completing the medicating apparatus of the steam vessels of the Expedition, which on board the Albert and Wilberforce cannot be accomplished before the 17th of March.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
(At sea in the Wilberforce on her passage to Woolwich), Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 7.) No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 27th February, 1841.

No. 10.

I HAVE had under my consideration your letter of the 23rd instant, together with a letter under date of the day following, which Captain Trotter has addressed to one of my Under-Secretaries of State.

Under all the circumstances which you have represented, I agree to your postponing your departure from this country until the "first week" in the month of April next; and I concur with you in opinion that the beginning of June will be the best time for ascending the Niger beyond the Delta.

I am, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, (Signed) J. RUSSELL.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 4.) No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

12, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square,
My Lord, 15th March, 1841.

No. 11.

IN reference to that part of your Lordship's instructions to us, dated the 30th January, 1841, which authorizes the selection of interpreters at Sierra Leone and elsewhere, we beg to inform your Lordship that the Board of Admiralty has arranged with Captain Trotter that the Harriot transport, under the direction of an Officer of Her Majesty's steam-ship Albert, shall sail about the 19th instant from Plymouth for Sierra Leone to collect Kroomen for the Expedition, and return with them to the Cape de Verde islands, there to meet the vessels of the Niger Expedition on their arrival from England. We beg leave to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of profiting by the same opportunity to engage the services of the interpreters required for the Expedition, and as the Rev. Mr. Schön, at Sierra Leone, has been for some time making a selection of proper persons to act in that capacity, that he be authorized to engage them, with the power of offering three months' wages in advance, as many valuable men might, probably, then be induced to volunteer who would not otherwise leave their families without some such inducement.

By the above arrangement, it is hoped that the necessity of the steam-vessels going to Sierra Leone may be avoided; and in the event of your Lordship giving your sanction to it, it would be advisable that the Treasury should authorize the payment of 80*l.* to Mr. Schön in the event of his requiring it for the above service, to be paid out of the money voted for wages and victuals to interpreters.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
(Absent) Fourth Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 8.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 25th March, 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have authorized the Officer in charge of the Commissariat at Sierra Leone to advance the sum of 80*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Schön, in the event of his requiring it, for the purpose stated in your letter. No. 12.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to CAPTAIN TROTTER, R.N.

Sir, Downing-street, 29th March, 1841.

I THINK it desirable to communicate to you a remark which has been made to me, namely, that the most unhealthy time of the year, on the Niger, is during the months of October and November, when the lands are drying after the rains. No. 13.

It would appear to be desirable, therefore, that after you shall have ascended the river you should make every inquiry as to the best time for the return of the Expedition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Captain Trotter, R.N.,
&c. &c.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain TROTTER, R.N., to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert,
Woolwich, 20th April, 1841.

My Lord,

IN reference to your Lordship's instructions, under date of the 30th January, 1841, I beg to observe, that it may happen that the objects of the Commission may be essentially advanced by one or more of the Commissioners being appointed for the purposes mentioned in the latter part of the 43rd section, or for other purposes not at this moment contemplated; and that the instructions furnished to us do not appear to allow the Commissioners to act unless all the Commissioners are present. No. 14.

I would suggest in consequence, for your Lordship's consideration, that instructions be given to the Commissioners, authorizing them to detach one or more Commissioners, with power to act in making treaties or agreements with such Chiefs as lie beyond the immediate reach of the whole Commission, or could not be conveniently visited by them, such treaties or agreements being held subject to the sanction of the Commission; and the details of the proceedings of such Commissioners, when detached, to be embodied in the general report of the Commissioners to Her Majesty's Government.

It is stated in the first paragraph that the opinion of the gentleman whose name stands first on the Commission is to prevail, should any variance of opinion exist on the part of the Commissioners; but in the event of the absence of the First Commissioner, or of his return to England, under the 49th clause, no authority is given for the exercise of a similar control by any of the remaining Commissioners.

It would seem expedient for the proper understanding of my fellow Commissioners, in the event of my absence or retirement, as above, that they should know the manner in which doubtful points are, under such circumstances, to be determined—whether by a majority of voices, or by the decision of the person who will then remain at the head of the Commission. I would suggest that instructions to this effect be added to those we have been furnished with.

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I would further beg leave to suggest, for your Lordship's consideration, as conducive to the benefit of the service we are about to be engaged in, that powers should be given to fill up vacancies that may arise among the Commissioners, or those attached to the Commissioners, whether arising from death or otherwise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c &c.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Captain TROTTER, R.N.

Sir, Downing-street, 24th April, 1841.

No. 15.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you call my attention to various questions in regard to which you are desirous that specific instructions should be furnished to the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition for their guidance.

I consider that all the questions to which you have adverted are of a nature to be left to the exercise of the discretion of the Commissioners, with the understanding, as is provided for in the first paragraph of my instructions of the 30th of January, that in the event of the Commissioners being unable to agree, the opinion of that gentleman is to prevail whose name shall stand first at the time in Her Majesty's Commission.

I regret to find, by the date of your letter, that instead of departing at the beginning of this month, the Expedition will hardly have left England by the end of it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Captain Trotter, R.N.,
&c. &c.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain TROTTER, R.N., to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert,
Portsmouth, 27th April, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 16.

IN your Lordship's instructions, No. 4, to the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition, under date of the 30th January, you directed them, in the event of an opportunity presenting itself, to intimate to the King of Bonny that Her Majesty's Government are determined to withhold from him all marks of favour until they shall be assured that he has put a final stop to the export of slaves from his dominions.

I have subsequently had transmitted to me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for my information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and sundry enclosures, being copies of a correspondence which has recently passed between that department and Her Majesty's Treasury, "upon the subject of the agreements with the Chiefs of Bonny and of the Cameroons for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and containing the opinion of Viscount Palmerston upon the conditions of the agreement to be made with the Chiefs of Bonny."

One of the enclosures, dated Foreign Office, 31st March, 1841, addressed by Lord Leveson to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury, conveys Viscount Palmerston's opinion that the presents in question ought to be sent according to stipulation, and discontinued only in future if the African Chiefs do not keep their engagements. A copy of this enclosure is herewith transmitted. I have, in consequence, to request your Lordship's directions as to whether the instructions referred to (directing the Commissioners to announce to the King of Bonny that Her Majesty's Government are determined, for the present, to withhold all marks of favour,) are to be considered as suspended by this communication.

I beg further to inform your Lordship, that in Mr. Backhouse's letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Foreign Office, 8th April, 1841, being the first of the enclosures referred to, further reference is made to this subject. A copy of

this letter is likewise enclosed, and in reference thereto I beg to be informed if the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition are to consider it as containing instructions for their guidance in any treaty they may make with the Chiefs of the Bonny.

As I consider that the delivery of presents to the Chiefs, at stipulated periods, may in many cases be a measure well calculated to ensure a fulfilment of such treaties as may be entered into by the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition, I would strongly urge that they be empowered to add similar clauses to all treaties when circumstances, in their opinion, appear to render it advisable; and in case of this suggestion meeting with your Lordship's approval, I request to be further informed to what extent the Commissioners may consider themselves authorized to make such annual grants to Chiefs up the Niger, or elsewhere, as a condition for their giving up the Slave Trade. Such grants would, of course, be entered into by the Commissioners in those cases only where the conditions could readily be complied with by Her Majesty's Government, and the amount would, in each case, be apportioned to the peculiar circumstances.

In further reference to the treaty directed to be made with the Chiefs of Bonny, I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to another enclosure on the subject in the communication already alluded to from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of which is likewise annexed, and to request to be informed whether, in the event of negotiations for the agreement, directed to be made by Lord Palmerston, having been already commenced by naval officers or other persons, before the arrival on the coast of the Niger Expedition, the parties negotiating are to proceed to bring them to a close, or if the final arrangements will devolve on the Commissioners; and how the Commissioners are to act if, after their arrival on the coast, they find that treaties have already been completed at Bonny, or in other places, under instructions from the Admiralty or Foreign Office.

If copies of any existing treaties with Chiefs on the West Coast of Africa could be furnished to the Commissioners, they might prove of essential convenience to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No 16.

Sir, Foreign Office, 31st March, 1841.

Encl. in No. 16.

I HAVE laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 13th instant, requesting the opinion of his Lordship, whether it would be proper to make the payment stipulated in the Treaty lately formed with the Kings of the Cameroons, without obtaining some better security than we possess at present, that the Slave Trade will be really abolished in the district subject to the jurisdiction of those Chiefs; and that the presents given with a view to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade will not be turned into a means of extending that infamous traffic: and I am in answer to request that you will state to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury the opinion of Viscount Palmerston, that the presents in question ought to be sent according to stipulation; and should be discontinued in future if the African Chiefs do not keep their engagements.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) LEVESON.

The Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Foreign Office, 8th April, 1841.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting agreements with African Chiefs, for the suppression of Slave Trade, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of correspondence which has recently passed between this Office and Her Majesty's Treasury, upon the subject of agreements with Chiefs of Bonny and of the Cameroons, and I am to request you will state to the Lords of the Admiralty the opinion of Lord Palmerston, that in the agreement purposed to be concluded with the King and Chiefs of Bonny, it will be better to specify the conditions to be entered into by both parties, and that those conditions should be, that the Slave Trade shall be totally put an end to within the dominions of the King of Bonny; that Great Britain will make for five years an annual gift to the King and Chiefs of Bonny of goods to the value of 2,000 dollars. That the first gift shall be made on the ratification of the agreement, on condition that from that time and for ever Slave Trade shall be totally put a stop to in the said dominions, and that no slaves shall be passed through or exported from those dominions, and that at each future time of making the gift there shall be furnished to Great Britain a

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document from the merchants frequenting the Bonny, certifying the fact that no Slave Trade has to their knowledge existed there during the preceding year, and if at any time whatever, either from the want of that document, or from any other circumstance, it shall appear that Slave Trade has been carried on through or from the Bonny, the presents will be discontinued, the Slave Trade will be put down by Great Britain by force; and the Chiefs of the Bonny will subject themselves to a severe act of displeasure on the part of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary of the Admiralty, (Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Foreign Office, 8th April, 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo respecting the agreement which has been proposed to be made with the Chiefs of the Bonny for suppressing the Slave Trade in their country: and the agreement which has been actually concluded with the Chiefs of the Cameroons for the suppression of the Slave Trade in their's, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request you will state to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, Lord Palmerston's opinion that it will be expedient that an agreement with Chiefs of the Bonny should be concluded according to the terms proposed in the communication from Captain Craigie, enclosed in Lord Leveson's letter of the 17th June, 1839, and that presents of goods should be made in the first instance according to stipulation, and should be discontinued in future, if the native Chiefs do not keep their engagements, and I am to transmit to you to be laid before the Lords of Her Majesty's Tteasury the accompanying copy of a letter, which in conformity with Lord Palmerston's directions I have addressed upon this subject to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and I am to add for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, that copies of this correspondence have been transmitted to the Colonial Department.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury, (Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Captain TROTTER, R.N.

Sir, Downing-street, 29th April, 1841.

No. 17.

I HAVE had under my consideration your letter of the 27th instant, in which you call my attention to certain questions arising out of instructions which have been conveyed to you by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in regard to agreements already entered into or to be entered into with the Chiefs of the Bonny River.

First, you inquire whether my instructions to the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition, No. 4, of the 30th of January last are to be considered as suspended by the subsequent instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

In answer to that inquiry, I have to acquaint you that as the agreement with the Chiefs of the Bonny has been entered into in pursuance of directions from Viscount Palmerston and the Board of Admiralty, you should now conform to the instructions which you have received from the Lords Commissioners relating to the Chiefs of the Bonny, and that my instructions of the 30th of January are accordingly to be considered as suspended.

Secondly, you inquire whether the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition may consider themselves authorized to promise annual grants of presents to African Chiefs up the Niger, or elsewhere, on condition that they give up the Slave Trade.

On that subject I have to acquaint you in reply, that the promise of annual grants of presents to Chiefs up the Niger may be so difficult of execution, that I cannot authorize any such stipulation beforehand, which Her Majesty's Government may not be able hereafter to fulfil, thereby exposing this country to the risk of losing character and credit with the African Chiefs. In cases, however, where the conditions can be readily complied with, I leave to the Commissioners some latitude of discretion to depart from my general instructions to them on that head.

Thirdly, you inquire, with reference to the treaty to be entered into with the Chiefs of Bonny, how the Commissioners are to act, if negotiations should already have been entered on by naval officers, before the arrival of the Niger Expedition on the coast of Africa.

In answer to that question, I have to state that in the case so contemplated, the Commissioners must not interfere, unless they shall be asked to do so by the naval officer commanding on the station.

I am, &c.,

Captain Trotter, R.N., J. RUSSELL.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29th April, 1841.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith enclosed, a list of persons in the employment of the African Civilization Society, who, with my concurrence, have been instructed to send from Africa reports of their proceedings to the Society; and I have accordingly to desire that you will allow these persons to send home their communications to the Society, as opportunities may offer. It being, however, understood that they are not to be published either by the Society or by the writers until the publication of them shall have been expressly sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. No. 18.

I have, &c.,

Her Majesty's Commissioners, (Signed) J. RUSSELL.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

NAMES of CIVILIANS accompanying the Niger Expedition, in connection with the African Civilization Society. Encl. in No. 18.

Dr. THEODORE VOGEL	Botanist.
Mr. CHARLES GOTTFRIED ROSCHER . .	Miner and mineralogist.
Dr. WILLIAM STANGER	Geologist and explorer.
Mr. JOHN ANSELL	Collector and gardener.
Mr. LEWIS FRASER	Naturalist.
Mr. JAMES UWINS	Draughtsman.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain H. D. TROTTER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Albert,
My Lord, Hamoaze, 12th May, 1841.

IN reference to that part of your letter of the 24th April, in which your Lordship regrets that instead of departing at the beginning of April, the expedition will hardly have left England by the end of it, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that the Soudan sailed from Woolwich on the 30th March, the day after your Lordship visited that ship and the Albert; and by a letter received yesterday from Commander Bird Allen, dated the 3rd May, from Lisbon, he had been obliged by the late southerly gales to put in there on the 2nd instant, after being nearly five weeks from Woolwich, the greater part of which time he was windbound here. No. 19.

The Albert was ready for sea when the Soudan left Woolwich, but it was considered desirable to wait for the Wilberforce, which vessel having been launched several weeks after the Albert, was in consequence later in being completed. By great exertions on the part of the officers and men, the Wilberforce was got ready and left Woolwich in company with the Albert on the 22nd April; but, owing to detentions on account of the weather, they did not arrive at this place until the 28th. Here we completed our stores, took in coals and our forty-feet galleys, and fitted the creosote pipes, which had followed us from Woolwich; and since the 1st of May we have been detained by strong gales from the south-west, which have hitherto rendered our departure impossible. To-day, however, for the first time, there is a prospect of fair weather, and we are at this moment getting up steam to proceed on our voyage, and with the present favourable appearances of the weather, we shall probably arrive at the Cape de Verds as soon as the Soudan.

Although the Expedition has been detained so long by an unusual prevalence of southerly winds, and other unavoidable circumstances upon which naval equipment must always depend, there is every reason to hope that it may arrive at the river Niger in the first week in July, which, as I informed your Lordship in conversation, was the period which, by the last account from Fernando Po, Mr. Becroft proposed to ascend the Niger, unless he received different orders from Mr. Jamieson,

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We have gained some great advantage by the delay, for had we sailed sooner we must have gone without our creosote pipes altogether, and with our medicator incomplete, the heating apparatus which forms part of it not having been finished till the very day we left Woolwich.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 5.) No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Albert,
Sierra Leone, 2nd July, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 20.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's steam-vessels, composing the Niger Expedition, have arrived at this port on their way to Cape Coast Castle. It was not intended that the Soudan should come here, but, having separated from the transports in squally weather, she was obliged to put in for a supply of fuel.

The steam-vessels having taken in coals and provisions, and the tender which was bought for the use of the Expedition having been equipped, we shall be able to proceed on our voyage to-day.

We have delivered to the acting governor of Sierra Leone the letter with which your Lordship charged us, and have explained to that gentleman and to Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Mixed Commission Court the objects of our Commission. They have shown themselves anxious in every way to forward the views of Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of the great objects in which we are engaged.

The acting governor finding that the intercourse between Timbo and this colony has been of late so much obstructed by predatory chiefs, that the traders in gold have been unable to make their accustomed visits to the coast, has resolved on sending persons to endeavour to re-establish the communication. His Honour will, at the same time, use his influence at Timbo to have a messenger sent on to Boussa in the hope of obtaining intelligence from the Expedition.

A sufficient number of interpreters and Kroomen, and other natives, have been engaged, there being no difficulty in obtaining volunteers from among those liberated Africans, who are natives of the countries bordering on the banks of the Niger, south of Boussa, most of whom appear desirous of revisiting their former homes.

We have not been able to obtain any information respecting the upper parts of the Niger, but from the accounts which we have received from various persons brought from Bornù, Nufi, Yarriba, Houssa, &c., we learn that the countries bordering on the middle and lower parts of that river, supply the western coast of Africa with slaves, and that a large proportion of them are sent overland from Rabba to the different parts in the Bight of Benin. We would, therefore, take the liberty of representing to your Lordship, that we consider a strict blockade of the parts in the Bight of Benin would have the effect of diminishing the demand for slaves, thus rendering the chiefs on the banks of the Niger more disposed to listen to our proposals for the abolition of the traffic.

On reaching this place we heard with much regret of the lamented death of Sir John Jeremie. The colony, however, at the present time, is unusually healthy, and we are thankful to say that there is not a case of fever in the w' Expedition.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
BIRD ALLEN,
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 6.) No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Albert,
Acera Roads, 4th August, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 21.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship of our arrival at this place, on our way to the Niger; the vessels of the expedition having touched here for the purpose of completing provisions, fuel, &c., from the Harriot transport, and to embark some canoes for the use of the Expedition, which service being performed, we proceed this day direct for the entrance of the Nun.

On our way hither we called at Cape Coast Castle, and delivered your Lordship's letter to Mr. Maclean, the President of the Court of Magistrates, and explained to him the objects of our Commission, and obtained from him much valuable information respecting the present state and customs of the Chiefs in the interior.

In Despatch No. 5, dated the 2nd of July, 1841, we apprized your Lordship of the arrival and sailing of the Expedition from Sierra Leone; between that place and Cape Palmas the vessels encountered unlooked for contrary winds and adverse currents, which compelled the Albert to anchor off the river Sinou, in Liberia, to get a supply of fire-wood for the engines, and the Wilberforce to anchor off Bassa and Cape Palmas for the same purpose. Our passage down to this part of the coast has been, in consequence, very tedious.

A few cases of fever have occurred in the Expedition, chiefly among the coloured men, one of whom, we regret to say, died on board the Wilberforce on the 23rd ultimo; but the health of the officers and crews is now very satisfactory.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
BIRD ALLEN,
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 7.) No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Albert,
Nun River, 18th August, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 22.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Expedition has entered the Nun branch of the Niger in safety, and, having completed our arrangements and despatched the Harriot transport to Fernando Po, we shall be able to proceed up the river to-morrow. We have been detained here a few days to repair the rudders of the three vessels, the moveable parts of which had been injured at sea, the rise and fall of the tide affording facilities for doing so.

We regret to say, that since the date of our last communication, a man belonging to the Albert has died of fever, though not of an endemic character. There is one case of slight fever on board that vessel, which, in the opinion of the surgeon, is the first which has shown any evidence of endemic origin, and there is another of a similar kind on board the Wilberforce; both *men are West Indian negroes, who entered* on board the ships in England. We are happy to say that the symptoms in both cases are favourable, and that, with these exceptions, there is no sickness in the Expedition.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
BIRD ALLEN,
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

RIVER NIGER. (No. 8.)

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert, in the River Niger,
30th August, 1841.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 26th of August the steam-vessels composing the Niger Expedition safely reached Ibu (or more properly Aboh, which we find is the correct name of the town), belonging to Obi Ossai, a powerful Chief, who is sovereign of that portion of the Eboe or Ibu country situated on the banks of the Niger. With this Chief we have succeeded in concluding a treaty (a copy of which we beg to transmit herewith), sincerely hoping it may receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

Captain William Allen and Mr. Cook having reached Aboh in the Wilberforce on the 25th ult., the day before the Albert and Soudan, immediately requested an interview with Obi, who came on board early the following morning, and perfectly remembered Captain William Allen, who had visited him on a former occasion. This circumstance, we have no doubt, tended materially to bring about the confidence and good feeling which Obi manifested towards the Commissioners at every subsequent interview. In order to gain time, Captain Allen and Mr. Cook at once explained the principal objects of the Expedition to the King, who readily promised to go the next morning on board the Albert, then in sight.

Early on the 27th the Chief arrived in due state, accompanied by several of his family and headmen. The objects of our mission, as well as each article of the treaty were then fully explained to him by an intelligent interpreter, brought with us from Sierra Leone; and we were exceedingly pleased with the intelligence, judgment, and apparent sincerity of Obi's remarks. His ready acquiescence was usually expressed by the emphatic use of the word "makka" (it is good) at the end of each sentence, and his gratification by the frequent snapping of his fingers, while the momentary opposition elicited by some of the Articles only tended to show us how clearly he understood the object of the treaty.

Obi having become wearied by the length of the conference, retired on shore for the evening, but on the following morning the treaty was duly signed on board the Albert by the Chief, and was attested by his eldest son and two of his brothers. Presents to about 49*l.* in value were then given to him and his chief men.

Some of the officers, with the interpreters, accompanied Obi on shore on the first evening, and were present at an assemblage of the headmen and principal inhabitants of the town when the Chief fully explained the object of our visit and the nature of the agreement he was about to make for the abolition of the Slave Trade. This information was received with evident satisfaction by all who heard it.

The officers found the paths to be so flooded, from the high state of the river, as to be nearly impassable. This circumstance, added to the advanced state of the season, and our desire to proceed as rapidly as possible to the upper parts of the river, determined us not to wait to witness any further promulgation of the treaty; we therefore continued our voyage as soon as Obi had left the Albert, being impressed with the conviction that he would fulfil his promise to make known the law of abolition as quickly as possible through the towns and villages under his jurisdiction.

The town of Aboh is situated near the apex of the Delta, and consequently commands the whole traffic between it and the sea coast; and as Obi is principal merchant as well as sovereign of the country, the due performance of the treaty by this Chief will be a very great obstacle to the transmission of slaves for sale down this river. We may here state our opinion, that the readiness with which the treaty was concluded was mainly attributable to the severe check which the cruel traffic in human beings has sustained by the strict naval blockade of the principal mouths of this river, which has been so effectually maintained for some months past under the judicious arrangements of Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Iris, the senior officer in command of the West African squadron.

By our last despatch your Lordship will have perceived that we entered the Niger by the Nun Branch, and our hasty ascent through the Delta did not afford the opportunity of seeking for a more convenient channel.

For the first twelve miles we observed nothing but mangroves, interspersed with low palm oil trees and ferns; after which we observed a few spots cultivated

with plantains, succeeded by villages on the immediate banks of the river. On our first approach, the natives were evidently alarmed, and men only made their appearance, armed with knives, spears, or guns; but when we stopped and waived to invite them on board, they laid aside their arms, and frequently came alongside to exchange goats, fowls, or yams for handkerchiefs or anything we would give them. RIVER NIGER.

At many of the villages we saw canoes with traders in palm oil from Brass and Bonny, who appear to have the exclusive trade in the Ejòh country, between those places and Abòh. This gave evidence of the existence of some legitimate traffic, while a few examples of industry, such as the manufacture of earthen pots and canoes, in addition to the cultivation of the soil, gave hopes that, with proper encouragement, there would be no deficiency of labourers.

We regret that the advanced period of the season, and our rapid progress, did not admit of our obtaining satisfactory information relative to the social or moral condition of the inhabitants; nor could we, for the same reasons, make any reasonable estimate of the extent of the population.

In conclusion, we would take leave to dwell on two points of primary importance, as conducive to the great cause of the abolition of the Slave Trade, and which we submit as worthy of the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government and all well-wishers to African civilization. We allude to the speedy promotion of innocent and legitimate trade, and to a supply of religious teachers for such of the principal towns on the Niger as may be ready to receive them.

On the first point, we consider it a fact worthy of remark, that the substance of Obi's frequent interruptions was, that if he abolished the Slave Trade, his people must have some occupation by which to obtain subsistence, and that he therefore wished plenty of ships to be sent to trade with him; and although we endeavoured to impress upon his mind that trade can only be expected to flow in as the natural effect of demand and supply, we found it difficult for an African King, himself the chief merchant of his territory, to conceive that, to a sovereign so powerful as he believes our gracious Queen to be, there can be any difficulty in sending as many ships as she pleases to the waters of Abòh. The Slave Trade has so long been the chief means of obtaining European goods, which have become almost necessaries to these people, that if a more legitimate channel of supply be not speedily found, we almost fear their recently formed good intentions will be but of short duration.

On the second point, it is a source of much gratification to us to be able to record that Obi not only readily entered into that part of the treaty relative to the teaching of Christianity, but showed his sincerity by a spontaneous request that we would allow the interpreter to remain and teach his people the principles of our religion; and this he did so earnestly that, though we could not dispense at the time with the man's services, we have determined to send him back to Abòh the first convenient opportunity.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.
WILLIAM ALLEN.
BIRD ALLEN.
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 23.

A TREATY between the Queen of Great Britain, and Obi Osaï, Chief of Abòh (Eboe or Ibu) Encl. in No. 23.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Abòh, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in the Abòh country, and the people of Great Britain and the people of Abòh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain and Obi Osaï on his own part, and that of his people as the Chief of the Abòh country, do make the following Agreement for these purposes.

1. The Slave Trade shall be utterly abolished in the Abòh country, and from the signing of this Agreement no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country or any part thereof for the putpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves by way of exportation, or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the

RIVER NIGER.] country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and no subject of the Abòh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the Slave Trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

2. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Abòh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Abòh: upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

3. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats, with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this Agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this Agreement have been thus contravened; or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

4. That from and after the signing of this Agreement, no person whatever coming into the country shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

5. British people may freely come into the Abòh country, and may stay in it, or pass through it: and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

6. Christians, of whatever nation or country peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Abòh shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Abòh, who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

7. British people may always trade freely with the people of Abòh in every article which they may wish to sell, and neither the British people nor the people of Abòh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please; and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent, and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Abòh on British goods sold in the Abòh country shall in no case be more altogether than one twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value, and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

8. The paths shall be kept open through the Abòh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Abòh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Abòh country to trade with the British people.

9. British people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Abòh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Abòh, the Chief of Abòh shall punish those doing such wrong.

10. But the British people must not break the laws of the Abòh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the persons charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force; and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

11. If the Abòh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Abòh shall do all he can to make the Abòh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if British persons should take away the property of the Abòh people, or shall not pay their just debts to the Abòh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Abòh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Abòh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British persons restore the property, and pay the debt.

12. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Abòh, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people; and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Abòh country; and the Abòh chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

13. It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the river Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Abòh promises to use his utmost endeavour to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

14. The power of sanctioning or modifying this treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

15. Any infringement of this treaty will subject the Chief of Abòh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

16. The Chief of Abòh shall within 48 hours of the date of this agreement make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Abòh shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

17. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Abòh, and because the Chief of Abòh has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles:—

1 ornamented velvet cap.
1 double barrelled gun, German silver mounted, flint lock.
1 pair of pistols, German silver mounted, flint lock.
1 gilt mounted sabre.
6 yards of cotton velvet.
1 piece of Maddappolan.
2 pieces of printed Manchester goods.
½ piece of caricature handkerchiefs.
5 yards of superfine scarlet cloth.
5 yards of superfine blue cloth.
36 bead necklaces of sorts.
100 flints.
1 case, containing razors, knife, and scissors.
32 small looking-glasses.
1 large lustring umbrella.
1 telescope.
1 sergeant-major's dress complete.
4 red caps.
4 red jackets, baize.
4 shirts.
4 black jacks.
1½ piece of romal handkerchiefs.
1 pewter basin.
4 brass bracelets (bangles).
1 brass snuff box.
2 dozen gilt buttons.
6 large pewter spoons.
6 small pewter spoons.
2 brass lamps.
1 padlock.
6 pocket knives.
1 saw.
2 pieces of Pondicherry.
1 piece of Naganapots.
2 pieces of brawls.
1 piece of Madras handkerchiefs.
1 piece of brown shirting.
2 pieces of Bejutepant.
1 piece of cotton Bandanas.
1 piece of Niccaree.
1 piece of Chillo.
6 tin horns.
1 Arabic Bible.
1 oil press.

And the Chief of Abòh hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esq., and Obi Osaï, Chief of Abòh, have made this agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert, off Abòh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.
William Allen, Commissioner.
Bird Allen, Commissioner.
W. Cook, Commissioner.

Obi Osaï, his + mark, } Chief of the Abòh Country.

Witnesses,
J. O. M'William, M.D. Surgeon,
James Frederic Schön, Missionary,

William Bowden, Secretary.

Witnesses,
Aribunda, his + mark, } King Obi's Brothers,
Ajeh, his + mark, } King Obi's Brothers,
Chikuma, his + mark, } King Obi's eldest Son.

Additional Article.

The Chief of Abòh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Abòh country, and hereby stipulates that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies into his country.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osaï, Chief of Abòh, have made this Agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel, Albert, off Abòh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.
William Allen, Commissioner.
Bird Allen, Commissioner.
W. Cook, Commissioner.

Obi Osaï, his + mark. } Chief o fthe Abòh Country.

Witnesses,
J. O. M'William, M.D., Surgeon.
James Frederick Schön, Missionary.

William Bowden, Secretary.

Witnesses,
Aribunda, his + mark. } King Obi's Brothers.
Ajeh, his + mark. } King Obi's Brothers.
Chikuma, his + mark. } King Obi's eldest Son.

RIVER NIGER.

(No. 9.) No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Albert, in the river Niger, 30th August, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 24. WE beg to inform your Lordship, that in our conference with Obi, the Chief of Aboh, held on the 27th of August, 1841, we intimated to him that in return for the permission which he had granted for British agents and others to reside in his territory, he was at liberty, if he thought proper, to send people from Aboh to England, upon which he told us that he had already sent two of his people on board the Quorra steamer, on her passage down the river, and had never heard of them since; how could he, therefore, send his sons to England. We replied, that we would inquire into the circumstances of the case; and, as Mr. M'Gregor Laird, who we are informed had charge of the Quorra at the time alluded to is now in England, we beg to submit King Obi's remarks for your Lordship's consideration, as we consider it desirable to be able, at the earliest opportunity, to explain to that Chief what has become of his subjects, in case his statement should be found to be correct.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, WILLIAM ALLEN, BIRD ALLEN, W. COOK. } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 2.) No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION of the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 8th January, 1842.

No. 25. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 9, of the 30th of August last, relative to two persons, subjects of the King of Aboh or Eboe, whom that Chief had, in the year 1833, permitted to follow Mr. Macgregor Laird, in his trading excursion up the river Niger.

I concur with you in the opinion that it is very desirable that you should be enabled to state to Obi what has become of the individuals in question; and for that purpose, I transmit to you enclosed, a copy of a letter, which has been received from Mr. M. Laird, respecting them. If the Chief should manifest a desire for further information, you will of course make inquiries at Sierra Leone, and Fernando Po.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 25.

Encl. in No. 25. Sir, 15, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, 18th December, 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting me by desire of Lord Stanley, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Expedition to the Niger, relative to two subjects of His Majesty King Obie, stated to have been sent on board the Quorra steam vessel, when under my command.

In reply, I have the honour to state for the information of his Lordship, that on the 10th July, 1833, being then at anchor in the river Niger, about 60 miles above the town of Eboe, I received on board four native boys from the late Mr. Richard Lander, (who had borrowed them from King Obie, to assist the crew of the row boat in which he was ascending the river) for a passage to Eboe.

On my arrival at Eboe, on the 10th August, two of these boys expressed a great desire to remain on board, and on my visiting King Obie, I asked for them; they were readily given, and accompanied me to Fernando Po; one of them I left there, the other I brought to this country, taught him to read, and kept him for two years or more as my servant. His health not agreeing with the climate, I paid his passage to Fernando Po, in the Golden Spring,

Captain Irving. As he proved useful on board that vessel, he was kept, and made one or two voyages as steward, he then entered the service of Mr. Oldfield, and I believe is now with that gentleman at Sierra Leone, and is known by the name of "Snowball."

Mr. Oldfield, who resided some years at Fernando Po, informed me that the other lad was comfortably settled there, I forget under what name.

As these lads were released from a most cruel and debasing slavery, it is probable they will prefer remaining in their present position, to returning to their native country, and I beg to express my hope that they may be allowed to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MACGREGOR LAIRD.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 10) No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel, Albert, in the River Niger,
8th September, 1841.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, the duplicate of a Treaty concluded at Iddah, on the 6th instant, with the Attàh (king or sovereign) of the Èggarah country. This document was signed with all due formality in the presence, and with the full concurrence of his headmen, and the principal people of the town. No. 26.

This Chief's territories are said to extend along the river as far as the Abòh country on the south, and to Nufi country on the north; but we have not as yet been able to ascertain the precise limits.

In the portion of the river between the dominions of the Chief of Abòh, and the confluence of the Niger and the Chadda, there are two principal markets, Oniàh, erroneously written Kiri on Captain Allen's chart, and Kiri, or Ikiri, misnamed Bokwèh; between these the inhabitants of the intermediate towns and villages carry on the entire trade, under the control of the Chief of Ègarrah, himself a great trader, and without whose knowledge no mercantile transaction can be entered into. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that the Slave Trade down the river will receive an effectual check by his adherence to this Treaty.

Owing to the absolute necessity of making as rapid a progress into the interior as possible, and to various casual circumstances, we have as yet had little opportunity of gaining any information as to the religious, moral, or social state of the inhabitants in the parts of the river which we have passed, but we were able to ascertain that human sacrifices take place at Iddah on the death of the Chief, and having reason to believe from circumstances attending our inquiries, that an Article on this subject might be safely proposed, we have great pleasure in being enabled to state that we found no hesitation on the Attàh's part, to agree to the additional stipulation for the entire abolition of this barbarous practice.

The success we had previously met with at Abòh on this point, was not remarkable, since the Chief denied the existence of the practice. At Iddah, however, its regular recurrence was acknowledged, and as the influence of the Attàh is of wide extent, not only on the banks of the Niger, but over considerable inland districts, we hope that his example may have some effect on the surrounding tribes.

Your Lordship will perceive that it is stipulated in an Additional Article appended to the Treaty, that we have permission to purchase for Her Majesty, any land which we may consider suitable for the erection of forts. Our proposition to establish ourselves in their country was received with marked approbation by the Chief and his headmen, who promptly offered to give land in whatever quantity and position we might find convenient for the purpose.

When on this subject, the Attàh evinced a desire to cede to the Queen the sovereignty as well as the proprietorship of any land we might purchase, doubtless being anxious to interpose a powerful ally between the Falatahs and his once populous, but now abandoned town of Adda Kuddu, which they had frequently destroyed; while on our part we considered that much valuable time might be saved by accepting, conditionally, his offer, inasmuch as we had then an opportunity of carrying up accredited agents to define the boundaries, and make over the land; and finally, we thought it highly conducive to the views of Her Majesty's Government, to seize this fair occasion of forming a nucleus of civilization, in a beautiful

RIVER NIGER.

but almost deserted territory, to which we might easily invite a fugitive population to return and live in freedom under our laws.

It gives us great pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Chief of Èggarah, as we had previously experienced in our interview with the King of Abòh, expressed a wish that one of our interpreters might be left at Iddah for the instruction of himself and people, but we regret that circumstances did not permit us to comply with this request.

We cannot, however, conclude this despatch, without mentioning our belief to your Lordship, that Christian missionaries and teachers may be safely and advantageously introduced into this part of Africa, a measure which, by the blessing of Almighty God, would tend effectually, in our opinion, to enlighten this unhappy country, and to put an end for ever to the abominable Slave Trade.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER. WILLIAM ALLEN. BIRD ALLEN. W. COOK. } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Encl. in No. 26.

A TREATY between the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochejih, the Attàh of the Èggarah Country.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Èggarah, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in the Èggarah country, and the people of Great Britain and the people of Èggarah shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochejih, the Attàh of Ègarrah, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following Agreement for these purposes:—

1. The Slave Trade shall be utterly abolished in the Èggarah country; and from the signing of this agreement no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and no subject of the Èggarah country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the Slave Trade either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

2. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Èggarah found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations, with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Èggarah. Upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this Agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

3. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this Agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and, in their absence, the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this Agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

4. That from and after the signing of this Agreement no person whatever coming into the country shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

5. British people may freely come into the Èggarah country, and may stay in it, or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

6. Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Èggarah, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Èggarah who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

7. British people may always trade freely with the people of Èggarah in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Èggarah shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling

any article, with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Èggarah on British goods sold in the Èggarah country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

8. The paths shall be kept open through the Èggarah country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Èggarah country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Èggarah country to trade with the British people.

9. British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Èggarah country, and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Èggarah, the Chief of Èggarah shall punish those doing such wrong.

10. But British people must not break the laws of the Èggarah country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the persons charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, or authorized agent, and the commander of such British force, or authorized agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

11. If the Èggarah people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Èggarah shall do all he can to make the Èggarah people restore the property, and pay the debt; and if British persons should take away the property of the Èggarah people, or shall not pay their just debts to the Èggarah people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same, provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Èggarah shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Èggarah country, or to the resident agent, if there is one, and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British persons restore the property and pay the debt.

12. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Èggarah, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Èggarah country, and the Èggarah Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

13. It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the river Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Èggarah promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

14. The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

15. Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Èggarah to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

16. The Chief of Èggarah shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Èggarah shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

17. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Èggarah, and because the Chief of Èggarah has made this Agreement, gives him the following presents:—

1 double-barrelled gun.
1 pair of ornamented pistols.
1 gilt sabre.
1 case containing scissors, knife, and razor.
12 hatchets.
2 handsaws.
12 hoes.
1 silk velvet tobe.
1 printed muslin tobe.
1 velvet cap.
1 pair of silk trousers.
1 silk waistcoat.
10 yards of crimson silk.
10 yards of merino.
5 yards of scarlet cloth.
5 yards of blue cloth.
2 pieces of printed cotton.
4 strings of beads.
2 cut garnet necklaces.
2 pairs of bracelets.
2 bangles.
1 piece of shirting.
1 piece of madapollan.
1 piece of baft.
1 pair of boots.
1 pair of slippers.
1 large looking-glass.
12 small looking-glasses.
1 elephant gun.
1 drum.
1 tambourine.
1 large silk umbrella.
1 piece of Turkey red twill,
2 pieces of handkerchiefs.
1 telescope.
12 padlocks.
2 lamps.
12 snuff-boxes.
12 coronation medals.
12 nuptial medals.
1 piece of muslin gold and mull.
5 ounces of real coral.
1 quire of writing paper.
12 spectacles.
2 pairs of earrings.
1 oil press.

And the Chief of Èggarah hereby acknowleges he has received these articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander

RIVER NIGER.

Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochejih, the Attàh of Eggarah, have made this Agreement, and have signed it in triplicate at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Witnesses,
HENRY COOKE HARSTON, Lieutenant of Her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce.
WILLIAM STANGER, M.D., Geologist.
JAMES FREDERICK SCHÖN, Missionary.

WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

Signed in the presence, and with the authority of Ochejih, Attàh of Eggarah, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attàh to sign any document.

LOBO, his + mark. } Chief Judge of Iddah.

Witnesses,
HACKAH, his + mark. } Second Judge.
GIBBEREEN, his + mark. } Malam.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Treaty, made between the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Ochejih the Attàh of Eggarah, the sixth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

1. That from the signing of this Agreement no human being whatever shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Eggarah country.

2. The Chief of Eggarah sells, and from this time forward makes over to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, entirely and for ever, all such land and everything in and upon it, as Her Majesty's Commissioners may select, it being understood that the land shall consist of at least two portions, one of which shall be situated near or in the neighbourhood of the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda, and the other on an Island between Iddah and such place aforesaid; the boundaries thereof to be marked out by the agents sent by the Chief of Eggarah for that purpose, who shall be fully authorized by the Chief of Eggarah to make over and deliver the said land to Her Majesty's Commissioners in the same manner as if the Chief of Eggarah were himself present. And the British people may erect forts wherever they please upon the same, the said land to be held by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland free of all claims to future tribute, toll, or taxation of any kind whatever; in consideration of which seven hundred thousand cowries, or goods to that amount, will be given to the Chief of Eggarah, one-fifth part of which shall be paid to the agent as security for the purchase as soon as the said land shall be delivered over to the said Commissioners. And the Queen of Great Britain shall, after her people have had possession of the said land twelve months, in case they wish to keep the same, pay to the Attàh of Eggarah the remainder of the price above stated, either at once or in annual instalments, not exceeding five, as most convenient to the Queen; and when the land according to this Agreement has been delivered over to the British people, the same shall remain the property of the Queen of Great Britain to all intents and purposes for ever.

3. It is also agreed and hereby declared that the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs or successors have the power of assuming sovereignty over the land to be purchased according to the last Article; and it is hereby stipulated that such sovereignty shall commence on the part of Great Britain from the day on which the Queen, her heirs or successors may determine to accept it, provided that it shall be so accepted within five years from the date hereof.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty signed at Iddah this sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Done at Iddah this 6th of September, 1841.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner,
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner,
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Witnesses,
HENRY COOKE HARSTON, Lieutenant of Her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce.
WILLIAM STANGER, M. D., Geologist,
JAMES FREDERICK SCHÖN, Missionary.

WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

Signed in the presence, and with the authority of Ochejir, Attàh of Eggarah, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attàh to sign any document.

LOBO his + mark. } Chief Judge of Iddah.

Witnesses,
HACKAH his + mark. } Second Judge.
GIBBEREEN his + mark. } Malam.

(No. 11.) No. 27. RIVER NIGER.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert, confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda, 16th September, 1841.

My Lord,

OUR last Despatch, No. 10, dated Iddah, September 8th, 1841, will have apprised your Lordship of the proceedings of the Commission up to that period. Our negotiations at Iddah having terminated, the Expedition sailed thence on the 8th instant, and arrived at Addah Kuddu on the 10th instant, where we found duly authorized agents from the Attàh of Èggarah ready to define the boundaries of any land which we might require for Her Majesty and to make over the same conditionally, in the manner stipulated for in our Treaty of the 6th instant. No. 27.

We have now the honour of enclosing to your Lordship the Deed of Cession of the land which we have purchased on behalf of Her Majesty. It is situated on the right bank of the river, and has a commanding position suitable for the erection of a fort at either extremity; that to the north is the table mountain, called Pattèh, 1,200 feet above the level of the river, and near the southern extremity there is a hill on Beaufort Island which commands the united stream of the Niger and Chadda, a position of great importance from its vicinity to the great slave market held at Kiri. This district, extending 16 miles along the river, and about four miles in width, contains several towns and villages, but being exposed to the predatory incursions of the Falatahs, a large portion of it, including the market town of Addah Kuddu, is now totally abandoned.

In providing for the establishment of forts by Great Britain in a district subject to the invasion of a neighbouring tribe, your Lordship must remember that the Falatahs the invading party, are only formidable when compared with the docile, inoffensive race they oppress; the mere occupation of one or two stations by a few British subjects would have the effect of establishing confidence among the natives, who, once assured of the protecting care of Great Britain, would be easily induced to build up their former habitations, and thus furnish a useful population and have a beneficial effect on the surrounding tribes.

The consideration of these circumstances, added to the fear of delay and difficulty which we might hereafter experience in procuring accredited agents to define and make over the required territory, determined us to secure at once the possession of a district so well calculated to carry out the beneficent objects of Her Majesty.

It is impossible at this time to send home plans or drawings of the land. We can only refer your Lordship to Captain William Allen's Chart of the Niger, where the boundaries can be easily traced according to the description mentioned in the Deed of Cession, neither can we send any report regarding the salubrity of the climate. The elevation of Mount Pattèh and appearance of the district lead us to hope it is the most desirable we have hitherto seen, and the same remark would be true regarding the fertility of the soil which, although not of the best quality, grows a considerable quantity of cotton; and the agent for the Model Farm Society, meeting in Mincing-lane, London, has requested to be landed upon it, which request we have complied with, and we have rented 500 acres to the said Society for a period of five years, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, for the annual sum of one penny per acre, payable by the Society to Her Majesty's Treasury.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
BIRD ALLEN,
W. COOK.

The Right Hon Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 27.

DEED of CESSION of a portion of land, situated on the right bank of the Ujìmmini, or river Niger, made by the Attàh of Èggarah, in favour of the Commissioners for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Encl. in No. 27.

Whereas Commissioners have arrived in the Ujìmmini or river Niger, sent by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to open a frendly communication with the Kings and Chiefs of

RIVER NIGER.

Africa, whose territories border on the Niger and its tributaries, and whereas these Commissioners are invested with powers to treat with any of those chiefs for the conditional purchase of land over which they may have the sovereignty, and whereas the Attàh of Eggarah is assured of the full and declared intention of the British authorities to allow all persons the occupation of their houses, and the land they may at the present time have under cultivation, and is fully convinced of the pacific and just intentions of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the great reciprocal benefits which may result from British subjects being established in his territory, and is moreover desirous of manifesting his friendship for the Queen and her people; and whereas the Attàh has in the Treaty which he made with the said Commissioners at Iddah on the sixth of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, agreed to sell and make over to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, entirely and for ever, all such land, together with everything in it as the said Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Attàh's agents, shall select within that part of the Attàh's territory, situated near the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda.

The undersigned agents do hereby, in virtue of the power and authority granted to them by the Attàh of Eggarah, and in his name, make over to the said Commissioners, for and on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, all the lands whereof the boundaries shall be as follows, namely: A tract of land, situated on the Ujìmmini, or river Niger, bounded on the north by a rivulet flowing between the mountains which are named in Captain William Allen's published chart of the Niger Pattèh and Victoria; on the south, by the first rivulet which empties itself into the river Niger to the southward of the island named Bàrraga, and called in the same chart, Beaufort Island, and including within the said boundary the neighbouring mountains of Etse and Erro, marked in Allen's chart Soracte and Saddlebach; on the east by the river Niger, and on the west by straight lines joining the western bases of the mountains, named in the same chart, Outram, Deacon, and Soracte, and the nearest points of the aforesaid rivulets. And by this Document the undersigned have solemnly made over to the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, all the land aforesaid, free of all claims to future tribute, toll, or taxation, according to the terms of the aforesaid Treaty of the sixth of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, guaranteeing to Her Majesty the full and peaceful possession of the same entirely and for ever, with power for Her Majesty to assume the sovereignty thereof, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty; in consideration of which the Attàh is to receive seven hundred thousand cowries, or goods to that amount, one-fifth part to be paid at the present time to the said agents as security for the purchase and delivery of the said land, the remainder to be paid as soon as the British people shall have had possession of the land for twelve months, provided they wish to retain the same, either in one payment or in annual instalments, not exceeding five, as may be most convenient to the Queen of Great Britain.

It is hereby understood that in consequence of the abhorrence with which slavery is viewed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland in every shape and form, British countenance and protection must not be expected by persons holding slaves within the land now purchased.

It is, however, reserved for the Queen of Great Britain to sanction, modify, or annul the whole, or any part of this Deed of Cession.

And the undersigned Agents do hereby acknowledge to have received from the said Commissioners one hundred and sixty thousand cowries in part payment of the purchase and conveyance of the said land, and do by these presents bind the Attàh to a faithful performance of the Agreement in the presence of Almighty God. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Done in triplicate on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Albert, at anchor at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda.

(Signed) MASSABAH, Malam.

his BAJE × mark } Attàh's Secretary.

his BELLUH × mark, } Eldest son of the Chief of Locojah.

Witnesses,
JAMES FREDERICK SCHÖN, Missionary.
J. P. BROWN, Interpreter.
WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

The contents of this document were fully explained by me to the Attàh's agents in the Houssa language.

(Signed) JAMES FREDERICK SCHÖN, Missionary.

Attested:

H. D. TROTTER, Commissioner. BIRD ALLEN, Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Commissioner. W. COOK, Commissioner.
WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert,
14th September, 1841.

(No. 12.) No. 28. RIVER NIGER.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert, at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda, 18th September, 1841.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the officers and men of the steam-vessels of the Expedition, up to the time of their arrival at Iddah, continued in the enjoyment of perfect health, there being no case of fever in any of the ships; but we regret to state that since that time, the 3rd September, sickness has prevailed to a considerable extent, both among the officers and men, of whom one officer, Mr. Nightingale, assistant-surgeon, and four men of the Albert, two men of the Wilberforce, and one of the Soudan have died, and as the fever is still going on and 60 men are in the sick list of the three vessels, Captain Trotter, as commander of the Expedition has, in conformity with the opinion of Dr. M'William, the head surgeon, deemed it absolutely necessary to despatch the Soudan to Fernando Po, and if requisite to Ascension, with such of the sick and convalescent as are considered by the surgeon of the respective ships to require a change of climate. No. 28.

Dr. M'William is of opinion that the other two vessels may proceed further up the river, believing that such a step might prove beneficial. The Commissioners have decided on sending two of their body up the Chadda, and Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook have been deputed to proceed on this service in the Wilberforce, while Commander Bird Allen has been removed from the Soudan into the Albert to proceed up the Niger.

The circumstances in which we are placed will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for writing so hurried a despatch, the Soudan being obliged to leave without delay.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.
WILLIAM ALLEN.
BIRD ALLEN.
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Wilberforce, Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 9th October, 1841.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the departure of the Soudan, on the 19th September, with the invalids, of which your Lordship was apprised in our last despatch; it was deemed advisable to separate the Commission, in order that Captain Trotter and Commander Bird Allen might be enabled to make Treaties with the Chiefs on the Niger, and that Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook should proceed up the Chadda for the same purpose. No. 29.

On the 21st, the sickness on board the Wilberforce had increased to such an alarming degree, that it became impossible for the vessel to proceed up the Chadda. She was, therefore, ordered to the sea, and Ascension, while the Albert, being considered by Captain Trotter in an efficient state as regarded officers, proceeded up the Niger, as before decided on.

The Wilberforce arrived at Fernando Po on the 1st instant, and found that the Soudan had been fortunate enough to meet Her Majesty's Brig Dolphin, at the mouth of the Nun, and that on board this vessel, 35 of the sick had been immediately sent off to Ascension. We regret to say that four officers and two men of the Expedition are since dead. The sick on board the Wilberforce are all in a fair way of recovery.

Commander William Allen has despatched the Soudan, under the command of Lieut. Strange, to the assistance of Captain Trotter, and she was preceded by the Ethiope steamer, belonging to Mr. Jamieson, of Glasgow; the master, Mr. Becroft, having handsomely volunteered his services.

The Wilberforce proceeds this day to Princes Island without an officer fit for

RIVER NIGER. duty, except the commander and surgeon. Not having an engineer fit for duty, we have been obliged to avail ourselves of the services of one of the engineers of the Pluto, and the assistance of Lieut. Blount, the commander of that vessel, who has kindly offered to accompany us to the island of Princes.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN,
W. COOK.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Separate.) No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain TROTTER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert, Fernando Po,
25th October, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 30. IT is my painful duty to inform your Lordship that the steam-vessels of the Niger Expedition have been obliged to return from the Niger, owing to a most calamitous fever having broken out; the Soudan was obliged to descend the river, in consequence on the 19th, and the Wilberforce on the 21st of September, having reached no higher than the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, but the Albert at that time being still able to proceed higher up, and thinking it of consequence to reach Rabbah this year to finish the Treaties on the Niger, and hoping to get into a better climate as we advanced, I proceeded up the river with Commander Bird Allen, the Commission having previously deputed Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook to form treaties on the coast, should they have an opportunity. On our arrival at Egga, however, the sickness had increased to so alarming an extent, that it was found necessary to descend the river forthwith, leaving the Amelia, the Albert's tender, at the confluence on the way down (manned with natives of Africa) for the defence of the Model Farm, Mr. Carr, the superintendent, having requested protection.

I consider the advance of the Albert as far as Egga to have been of some importance, inasmuch as we have obtained a good deal of information relative to the subjugation of the Nufi nation by the Falatahs, and a very little mediation on our parts might probably have the effect of making the Nufi people more independent and less oppressed, and tend materially to the diminution of the Slave Trade. It is most desirable that we should have a communication with Rabbah next year, but it is impossible till I get to Ascension in the Albert, and ascertain the condition of the crew of the Wilberforce (which vessel I hope is now there), and the Soudan, and consult with my brother Commissioners, to be able to inform your Lordship how far the Expedition can be put in force again next year, to carry forward the objects of the mission. Only nine white persons have escaped the fever, out of about 150; and the Expedition has already lost 22 white persons by death, and it is Dr. M'William's opinion, that the nature of the fever has been such as to make it inadvisable in general for those who have had the disease to return to the coast of Africa.

It is with sorrow I have to report to your Lordship the death of Commander Bird Allen, of the Soudan, the Third Commissioner, who expired this morning, after a continued fever of 34 days. The loss of his services will be much felt by the Commissioners; and the navy has lost a most valuable officer. He was universally esteemed and respected by the Expedition.

I have thought it my duty to write full particulars to the Admiralty, of the condition of the ships, as far as I know it, and I take the liberty of referring your Lordship to that office for any particulars that may be desired on the subject. I am still only convalescent, and quite unequal to writing more fully on the subject of the Commission by the present opportunity, but as I consider it to be my duty to proceed to England by the first ship bound thence from Ascension, in order to lay before the Admiralty the exact state of the steam-vessels, I hope in the month of March, to have the honour of laying before your Lordship the opinions of the Commissioners on the feasibility of further operations up the Niger. If my services, then, are further required, I shall be able to rejoin the Expedition before July, which is the earliest month for entering the Niger.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart. to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, Admiralty, 19th January, 1842.

No. 31.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith the copy of a letter of the 25th October, from Captain Trotter, of Her Majesty's steam vessel "Albert," commanding the Niger Expedition; and in transmitting these papers for Lord Stanley's consideration, I am to express the great regret of my Lords, who feel it their duty to submit to his Lordship the propriety of altogether withdrawing the Expedition.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BARROW.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Albert, Clarence Cove,
Fernando Po, 25th October, 1841.

Sir,

Encl. in No. 31.

MY last letter to you, dated the 18th September, from the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, would acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that fever had broken out on board the vessels of the Expedition, and that I had found it necessary to dispatch the Soudan to the sea with all the cases the surgeons deemed to require a change of climate, directing Lieutenant Fishbourne to take charge of her in the absence of Commander Bird Allen, engaged in his duty as Commissioner.

I also informed their Lordships, in the same letter, that the Albert was about to proceed up the Niger, and the Wilberforce up the Chadda, in prosecution of the objects of the mission.

After the departure of the Soudan, however, two of the engineers of the Wilberforce were taken ill, and the crew had become so weakened by an increased number of cases of fever, that Commander William Allen found it impossible to proceed up the Chadda, and I accordingly ordered him to take his vessel forthwith to the sea, and if necessary, on to Ascension.

As there was still an engineer quite well on board the Albert, and another convalescent, and I considered the ship in other respects quite able to continue longer up the river, and as Dr. M'William, the surgeon, thought the fever, when we reached higher up the stream, might probably assume a milder character, and the change of air might soon restore the patients still remaining on board who were not desirous of going in the Wilberforce to the sea, and it being of importance to reach Rabbah this year to finish the chain of treaties with Chiefs on the banks of the Niger, I deemed it my duty to try the experiment, and accordingly I weighed at the same time with the Wilberforce, on the 21st September, and the Albert proceeded up the river while she moved down.

The cases of sickness however, continued to increase, till at length, when we got to Egga, on the 28th of September, the only remaining engineer was taken ill, and no officers, excepting Dr. M'William, Mr. Willie, mate, and myself, were free of fever. We continued wooding and preparing to return down the river till the 4th of October, when I was myself seized with fever, and Mr. Willie a day or two afterwards.

On the 5th October, Mr. Willie weighed and dropped down the river, but was soon prevented by sickness from carrying on duty, and Dr. M'William, assisted by only one white seaman, lately recovered from fever, took charge of the vessel, not thinking it right, in my state of fever, to report Mr. Willie's illness.

For want of engineers, we should have had to drop down the whole length of the river without steam had not Dr. Stanger, the geologist, in the most spirited manner, after consulting Tredgold's work on steam, and getting some little instruction from the convalescent engineer, undertaken to work the engine himself. The heat of the engine-room affected the engineer so much as to throw him back in his convalescence and prevent his rendering any further assistance, but Dr. Stanger took the vessel safely below Eboe, without anything going wrong with the machinery, whilst Dr. M'William, in addition to his enormous press of duty as a medical officer, conducted the ship down the river in the most able and judicious manner. I may here mention that the doctor steered the ship entirely by Commander William Allen's excellent chart of the Niger, of the correctness of which we had a good opportunity of judging on ascending the river, and which proved eminently useful on the passage down; and Mr. Brown, clerk, a native of Africa, who had been up the river before, also rendered him considerable assistance in the pilotage.

When about 100 miles from the sea, Captain Beecroft happily made his appearance in the Æthiope steamer, having been requested to ascend the river and communicate with us by Commander William Allen, of the Wilberforce; and it was really a Providential mercy that he arrived when he did, for had any accident, however trivial, happened to the engines, they could not have been worked any longer, as Dr. Stanger had no knowledge of the manner of rectifying it. Fever still prevented my going on deck, and there was no executive officer to take the vessel over the bar, and only one convalescent sailor doing duty, and no black sailor who could properly take the helm; Captain Beecroft, however, came on board with an engineer, and not only took the vessel over the bar, but brought her all the way across to this anchorage (a distance of 160 miles) where we arrived in safety on the 17th instant.

RIVER NIGER.

The assistance rendered by Captain Beecroft, independent of the services of his vessel, the Æthiope, was, I can assure their Lordships, almost indispensable to the safety of the Albert; and I consider it to have been so highly conducive to the preservation of many valuable lives which might have been sacrificed, had we run aground in the Delta and remained there even for a few days, that I shall present him with 105*l.*, and his engineer with 10*l.* 10*s.* by bills on the Accountant-General of the Navy, and I trust their Lordships will sanction this expenditure when they take the circumstances of the case and the highly meritorious conduct of Captain Beecroft into consideration. I recommended to their Lordships before leaving England, the introduction of the sum of 2000*l.* into the miscellaneous estimates of this year, for the contingent expenses of the Expedition, by which this expense might be met.

The morning after our arrival here the sick were all landed in comfortable quarters provided for the officers and men in the most kind and prompt manner by the agent of the West African Company; and we have reason to believe the climate to be healthy for the present. The air is cooler than the Niger by about 12 degrees.

I omitted to mention that off the bar of the Nun we met the Soudan about to reascend the river under charge of Lieutenant Strange, in the absence of Lieutenant Fishbourne who had been sent sick to Ascension. She was in a very inefficient state, and returned with us to this anchorage. Mr. Strange is at present in charge of the Albert as well as the Soudan; the officers of this ship of every rank being in sick quarters, with the exceptance of Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, doing duty at the hospital.

I regret to state that, in addition to the loss of Mr. Nightingale, assistant surgeon, and four seamen, as mentioned in my letter of the 18th September, that between the confluence and Egga, Mr. Lodge, the second engineer, threw himself overboard in a fit of delirium and was drowned; and that afterwards two seamen and one marine of this ship died, and Mr. Kingdon, seamen's schoolmaster of the Soudan; and that Mr. Willie, mate, and the purser's steward, have died here since our arrival; and it is my painful duty to add that the death of Commander Bird Allen, of the Soudan, has this moment been reported to me, and that Mr. D. H. Stenhouse, acting lieutenant of the Albert, is lying in the most precarious state.

For several days after Mr. Willie was taken ill, he insisted occasionally upon getting out of his cot (which was on deck) and giving orders; and I fear the extra exertions of this zealous young officer contributed much to aggravate his case.

I am happy to say there is a general improvement taking place in the remainder of the sick, with the exception of Dr. M'William and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, who have lately been taken ill, the latter with the "river fever," and Dr. M'William's, it is feared, may prove to be so likewise; but these cases, I trust, will not prove severe, now that we are in a better and cooler climate. I hope all the patients will be so far improved, and the engineers so much recovered, as in a short time to be able to proceed with the Albert to Ascension.

I call the disease the "river fever," because the surgeons report it to be of a nature that is not treated of in any work on the subject, and it has such peculiarities as they appear never before to have witnessed either in African or West Indian fevers.

The Soudan, as alluded to before, left the confluence on her passage down the river on the 19th September, under charge of Lieut. Fishbourne, with the master, a mate, and the second engineer, able to do a little duty, but on the following day these officers were too ill to afford Mr. Fishbourne any assistance. He had, however, two stokers able to drive the engines, who were for a time well enough to do duty, and he reached the mouth of the Nun in the short space of two days afterwards: during the last 24 hours before reaching Fernando Po, he was compelled to work the engines and do every other duty himself: such exertions could not fail to hurt his health, and he was seized with fever at this place after his arrival, though I am happy to say he was doing well on board the Wilberforce when she sailed for Ascension.

I beg strongly to recommend the zeal and exertions of this officer for the favourable consideration of their Lordships.

The Soudan opportunely met the Dolphin at the mouth of the Nun, and received prompt assistance from her commander, who embarked 35 patients, all that were fit to be removed, and sailed with them for Ascension, under charge of Mr. Stirling, assistant surgeon of the Wilberforce.

Before the Soudan reached Fernando Po, Mr. Marshall, acting surgeon, and Mr. Waters, clerk in charge, fell a sacrifice to the climate, and a stoker of the Soudan and the seamen's schoolmaster of the Albert died after their arrival.

Mr. Thompson, assistant surgeon of the Wilberforce, had charge of the sick on board the Soudan, on her passage down the river, and his exertions and fatigue from which he is now suffering were only equalled by those of Mr. Fishbourne.

The Wilberforce left the confluence on the 21st September, but owing to the necessity of cutting fuel did not reach the mouth of the Nun until the 25th, nor Fernando Po, till the 1st October. Dr. Pritchett, the acting surgeon of that ship, had 26 cases under treatment when she left the confluence, and the number increased afterwards, and I can assure their Lordships that the exertions of that officer were of no ordinary kind, and his duties on the way to Ascension, now that he has no assistant, are likely to be still more arduous: this officer's services, as well as those of Mr. Thompson, acting surgeon of the Soudan, render them highly deserving of their Lordships' consideration for promotion. The Inspector of Fleets and Nava. Hospitals, will, when he receives their reports, be well able to judge of their merits and arduous service on the Expedition.

The Wilberforce, during her passage down, and at Fernando Po, had the misfortune to lose her purser, Mr. Cyrus Wakeham, and Peter Fitzgerald, a stoker; also Mr. Harvey, acting master of the Albert, and Mr. Collman, acting assistant surgeon of the Soudan.

I have before mentioned the exertion and judgment displayed by Dr. M'William, the surgeon of this vessel, in bringing her down the greater part of the Niger in safety; but this would be considered the more remarkable, if it were possible to convey to their Lordships the exertions and fatigue he had to go through in his attendance upon the sick. I cannot speak too much in praise of this valuable officer, nor feel thankful enough that a man of so much talent and energy was appointed to the Expedition.

I have already alluded to Dr. Stanger's praiseworthy conduct in his acquiring a knowledge of the steam-engine, by which we were enabled to get down the river so much more speedily than we otherwise could have done; but this gentleman, if possible, was still more useful in the medical assistance which he rendered to Dr. M'William, who latterly had no assistant surgeon to relieve him in his duties. I am sorry that Dr. Stanger is beginning to feel the effect of his exertions, having had fever (though slightly) within the last two days. I must also mention, Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, who having served several years with a surgeon in London, was able to render great satisfaction in the medical department up the river, and is particularly of use at this moment when Dr. M'William and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, are ill. I beg to recommend to their Lordships consideration the propriety of remunerating this gentleman for his services, more particularly as his pay as clerk's assistant is so very small. In bringing before their Lordships' notice the admirable conduct of the surgeon and acting surgeons of the Expedition, I wish by no means to disparage the exertions of Mr. Woodhouse, the assistant surgeon of the Albert, or those of the deceased medical officers, which were very great though not of so responsible a nature as those of Dr. M'William and Dr. Pritchett, or of Mr. Thompson, who, before he descended the river with the large number of the sick in Soudan, was for a length of time doing duty in that vessel, during the protracted illness of the the late acting surgeon, Mr. Marshall. The number of deaths that happened after the vessels got through the Delta, until the sailing of the Wilberforce hence for Ascension, is shown in the enclosed paper. I have no exact return of the number taken ill in the Wilberforce, but I believe it may be stated that only five white persons escaped the fever in that vessel, whilst there are only four who have not been attacked in the Albert up to the present time, and no white person in the Soudan escaped it; and when I add that Dr. M'William is of opinion that few, if any, will be fit to return to the coast of Africa who have had the fever, and that every lieutenant, excepting Mr. Strange, all the medical officers but Dr. Pritchett and Mr. Thompson, (it is doubtful yet whether Dr. M'William has the river fever or not) all the mates, masters, second masters, and clerks, the whole of the engineers and stokers of the Expedition, and the gunner of the Albert, (the only vessel that has an officer of that rank) have been attacked, their Lordships will be able to form an idea of the paralysed state of the steam-vessels.

It will be impossible for me to inform their Lordships as to the efficiency of the Expedition for future operations, until I can get to Ascension; I may, however, observe that it will be found scarcely possible to officer and man more than one of the steam-vessels, unless assistance be sent from England, or obtained from the strength of the African squadron.

As the Æthiope will probably go home in April next, I have obtained the promise of Captain Beecroft to leave his surgeon behind if he can be spared, who would take an acting order as assistant surgeon, and willingly go up the Niger again, and if he can spare his black engineer also, he will endeavour to induce him to remain out with the view of joining the Expedition.

Could their Lordships obtain an assistant-surgeon and black engineers in England to volunteer for the Expedition, it would be most desirable, as it is quite a contingency our obtaining the individuals alluded to belonging to the Æthiope.

Dr. M'William is quite of opinion, as far as he can judge, that the Niger is not fit for white constitutions, and I shall take care to keep this in view when making arrangements at Ascension, so that the fewest possible number of white men be continued in the steam-vessels.

Captain Beecroft, whose knowledge of the river exceeds that of any other person, is of opinion (and I quite concur with him on the subject,) that the Niger should not be entered before the beginning of July, as it is doubtful whether the river will have sufficiently risen to insure the passage up without detention; so that their Lordships may calculate upon the Albert and Wilberforce remaining at Ascension till the 1st of June.

It will be necessary for one steam-vessel to go up the Niger next year, as I left the Amelia tender at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda for the protection of the people of the model farm. Not thinking it right to leave up the river any white person after the fatal sickness we had experienced, I placed the vessel in charge of a trustworthy black with 12 other natives of Africa under him, all intelligent, steady men.

Their Lordships will remember that they gave permission for the utensils of the model farm to be carried out by the Expedition, which were landed at the desire of Mr. Carr the superintendent, at a spot which he selected for the site of the farm, situated immediately opposite to the confluence, and as Mr. Carr made a request for naval protection to his people in the absence of the steamers, which I considered very reasonable, I obtained volunteers to remain there in the Amelia before the Albert went to Egga, and on my return to the confluence I was too ill to do duty, but Dr. M'William, at my desire, sent nine months provisions on board, and cowries were left to buy several months more. In our distressed state it would have been impossible to tow the Amelia down the river, but independently of that consideration, it was, I conceive, necessary to leave a vessel for the protection of the farm people.

It is also very desirable that a vessel should get up to Rabbah, if possible, next year, not only to complete a series of treaties which have been already commenced, but to show the people of Rabbah that a man of war can get up to their town, and the presence of one of Her Majesty's vessels there might, I conceive, have a beneficial effect in their future treatment of

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the Nufi nation, whom we found much oppressed by the Falatahs, and also tend much to the extinction of the Slave Trade on the upper part of the Niger. This, however, cannot be determined upon till I meet my brother Commissioners at Ascension.

Should only one of the steamers ascend the Niger next year I would prefer one of the larger ones to be selected from their superior velocity and stowage. Under present circumstances I would countermand the coals which I requested might be forwarded to Bonny, though if already shipped they will doubtless prove very useful, for it is more difficult to procure wood in that than in most other African rivers, owing to the prejudice of the natives against Kroomen cutting it.

I conceive it will be my duty to go to England by the first opportunity from Ascension after my arrival, in order to lay the exact condition of the Expedition before their Lordships, and I have every reason to think I shall be able to arrive in March, which would give me ample time to rejoin the Expedition should their Lordships require my further services.

I may state for their Lordships' information, that the Albert and Wilberforce could not proceed to England with safety excepting in the summer months, and I consider the Soudan as quite incapable of returning to Europe at all. I am preparing to leave the Soudan in this sheltered harbour in charge of native ship keepers, and as Captain Beecroft has promised to make his engineer light the fires occasionally and work the engine, and as Lieutenant Blount, of the Pluto, will be able to do the same when he comes into port, there is every probability of the machinery being kept in good order.

I am in daily expectation of the arrival of the Golden Spring with fuel from England, of which there is scarcely enough remaining here to fill the Albert's bunkers, the Pluto having used a large quantity of our store. I hope a supply of fuel may have been sent to Ascension before this time, so as to enable us to keep the machinery of the vessels in good order at that island.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Admiralty. (Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

NAMES of Officers and Men of the Niger Expedition who have died between the 1st of September, 1841, (the time of the Vessels getting through the Delta of the Niger, on the passage up, and of the first breaking out of the "River Fever" on board the Soudan,) and the 25th October, 1841. *The list does not include any who may have died on the passage to Ascension in the Dolphin or Wilberforce.*

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel ALBERT.

Names.	Rank.	Date of Decease.
F. D. Nightingale	Assistant Surgeon	Died in Albert.
G. B. Harvey	Acting Master	Died in Wilberforce.
W. C. Willie	Mate	18 Oct., 1841; died in Albert.
Albion Lodge	Second Engineer	7 Oct., 1841; ditto.
John Peglar	Armourer	6 Sept., 1841; ditto.
George Powell	Cooper	11 Sept., 1841; ditto.
John Burgess	Sailmaker's Crew	14 Sept., 1841; ditto.
James Robertson	Stoker	17 Sept., 1841; ditto.
John Fuge	Ship's Cook	27 Sept., 1841; ditto.
George Symes	Caulker	17 Oct., 1841; ditto.
Robert Millward	Purser's Steward	22 Sept., 1841; ditto.
Lewis J. Wolfe	Seamen's Schoolmaster	27 Sept., 1841; died in Soudan.

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel WILBERFORCE.

Cyrus Wakeham	Purser	. . . . .
Kneebone	A. B.	. . . . .
Rablin	Supper	. . . . .
Fitzgerald	Stoker	. . . . .

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel SOUDAN.

Bird Allen	Commander	25 Oct., 1841.
W. B. Marshall	Acting Surgeon	21 Sept., 1841.
H. Collman	Assistant Surgeon	Died in Wilberforce.
N. Waters	Clerk in charge	22 Sept., 1841.
William Levinge	Captain's Steward	. . . . .
James Thomas	Carpenter's Crew	21 Sept., 1841.
Christopher Bigley	Stoker	2 Oct., 1841.
William Kingdon	Seamen's Schoolmaster	12 Oct., 1841; died in Albert.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

No. 32.

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel, Wilberforce, Ascension,
23rd November, 1841.

My Lord,

No. 32.

IN our Despatch of the 9th October, a duplicate of which is herewith enclosed, your Lordship was apprised of the proceedings of the Expedition up to that period; we have now the honour to inform you that the Wilberforce sailed from Fernando Po on the 9th October.

From the state of the sick on board, including all the engineers, we were only enabled to put to sea, by the kind assistance of Lieutenant Blount, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, who accompanied us as far as the Ilha das Rollas, and stayed by us as long as it was deemed necessary.

After remaining some time at the islands of Princes, St. Thomas's, and Annobon, to allow our engineers to gain strength, we arrived here on the 17th instant.

During this period we buried two men; the remainder of the crew of this vessel are all recovered or convalescent.

We regret to inform your Lordship that four men from the Albert, and the same number from the Soudan, died on board Her Majesty's brig Dolphin, on the passage from the Nun to this island; since which one lieutenant and 20 men have been invalided, and the probability is that the greater number of those who have had fever will wish to return to England.

In pursuance of orders from Captain Trotter, the Wilberforce will proceed to Fernando Po about the end of December, when we shall endeavour to carry out your Lordship's instructions by negociating with the chiefs in the Bight of Biafra, until we fall in with Captains Trotter and Bird Allen.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 33.

(No. 3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty' Steam-vessel Wilberforce, Ascension,
7th January, 1842.

My Lord,

No. 33.

WE regret to have to state, that by the arrival here of Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, very disastrous accounts have reached us, respecting the Expedition. We are unable as yet to make any official report to your Lordship; we beg leave therefore to give the substance of the verbal information which we have received from Lieutenant Levinge, who fell in with Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert at Princes Island, on the 22nd December, on her way to the Ilhas das Rollas to procure wood for fuel, and may therefore be expected here in a very few days.

It appears that Captain Trotter only reached Egga, forty miles above the confluence, and was on his return when all hands became sick. Fortunately the Ethiope steamer, commanded by Mr. Beecroft, who, we informed your Lordship, had so handsomely volunteered his services, met the Albert, and assisted her down the river. Captain Trotter was dangerously ill, and took a passage for England in the Warree, a schooner belonging to Mr. Jamieson of Glasgow, but we cannot learn at what date.

Commander Bird Allen, of the Soudan, and several officers and men belonging to the Albert, are reported to be dead; indeed she is said to have only two seamen on board, and to have been obliged to borrow an engineer from the Pluto.

Lieutenant Strange, who was ordered by Commander William Allen to the assistance of Captain Trotter, met the Albert coming out of the river. As all the officers and crew of the Soudan were dead or absent from her, Captain Trotter, we understand, has ordered her to be laid up at Fernando Po.

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Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce is now in an efficient state, having been thoroughly cleared out and refitted, and though short of complement, especially in officers, the crew is perfectly healthy, the greater part of those whom it was necessary to send to England having been exchanged for able seamen.

We were on the point of sailing for Fernando Po, in pursuance of orders from the senior naval officer, but in consequence of this melancholy intelligence we deem it advisable to await the arrival of Her Majesty's ship Albert.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c, &c. &c.

No. 34.

(No. 4.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Wilberforce, at Ascension,
12th February, 1842.

My Lord,

No. 34.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship of the arrival of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert, with most of her remaining officers and men, much debilitated by the severe fevers and sufferings which they have undergone, so that it will be some time ere she can be again efficient.

As the Wilberforce is, however, quite ready for service, and her crew have had sufficient time to recruit their strength, we have deliberated seriously on the steps most advisable to take in our difficult position, deprived as we are of the able counsels of Captain Trotter, and of the lamented Commander Bird Allen, and we have decided on the expediency of making an attempt to enter the river as early as possible, in order to carry into execution the commands of Her Majesty's Government.

For the purpose of making your Lordship fully acquainted with the reasons which have led us to this determination, we think we cannot do better than enclose a copy of the minutes of our proceedings, which we accordingly lay before your Lordship.

Lieutenant Toby, who has been obliged to invalid from this ship, and will take charge of this despatch, will have the honour of giving your Lordship any information as to the state of the vessels.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 34.

Encl. in No. 34.

At a meeting held on board Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Wilberforce, at Ascension, on the 3rd February, 1842, present Captain William Allen, William Cook, Esq., Commissioners: after the usual opening with prayer, &c.—

Despatches were read from Captain Trotter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the remaining Commissioners.

Captain Allen then said that these communications contained subjects for the most serious deliberation. They conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of many of their companions; and the Commission in particular was reduced to half its number by the sickness and absence of Captain Trotter, and by the lamented death of Captain Bird Allen. These misfortunes he feared would go far to paralyse the efforts of the Expedition. It is therefore incumbent on us to examine carefully our present condition, and to ascertain what prospect there is of attaining the objects for which so great an expense has been incurred by the country.

The first subject for consideration he thought was, whether it be advisable to fill the vacancy in the Commission.

Captain Trotter, in his letter, says, "It is inadvisable to fill up the vacancy until it be seen who will have sufficient strength to return to the coast of Africa, and be able to re-ascend the Niger, and fulfil the duties of Commissioner."

In this opinion Captain Allen fully concurred, believing that any appointment would be pre-

mature until the period for active operations shall commence, or the wishes of Her Majesty's Government be known.

Captain Trotter is clearly of opinion that one vessel at least should be sent up the Niger during the ensuing season, for the purpose of making a treaty with the King of the Falatahs, and to communicate with the persons left at the model farm, but Captain Trotter also states, that the earliest time that a vessel can enter the river with the certainty of being able to pass the shoal water above Aboh, will be about the 1st of July. He therefore informs the Commissioners that he had written to the Admiralty to say that the vessels might be expected to remain at Ascension till the 1st of June. Captain Trotter was partly led to this opinion by statements made by Messrs. Becroft and Midgley, persons of great experience in the Niger and on the coast. The first of these gentlemen gives it as his opinion, from the difficulty which he found in the Ethiope drawing five feet ten inches water at the latter end of May, that a vessel drawing four feet, wishing to reach Rabbah as quickly as possible, should not enter the river previous to the 1st of July; if she draws five feet, not before the end of July; and a vessel wishing to ascend as high as Adda Kuddu in March, should not draw more than three feet.

Mr. Midgley's opinion relates to the healthy or unhealthy time of the year; he states that the rainy season, namely, June, July, August, and September, are the most healthy; whilst April and May, October and November, are the most unhealthy.

Captain Allen said he was deeply impressed with the importance of making a treaty with the King of Rabbah, since it was evident from the information during the recent visit of the Albert to Egga, joined to his own previous knowledge, that the Falatahs of Rabbah are the oppressors of all the surrounding nations, and consequently they will be found to be the principal obstacle to the accomplishment of the beneficent intentions of Her Majesty and the British public.

With respect to the people left at the model farm, there were reasons even stronger than those adduced by Captain Trotter, which claimed the earliest attention of the Commissioners.

Rumours have reached them which were unknown to Captain Trotter, that the infant settlement had been attacked and every one murdered by the natives; these reports came in Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, by the circuitous route of Benin; and though from the peculiar mode of intercourse in the interior they must necessarily have passed through many persons, they were liable to exaggeration, and consequently not entitled to much credit, yet the voice of humanity, as well as the honour of the nation, called upon them to communicate as early as possible, and to ensure their safety.

A letter, which was read from Mr. Brown, a native clerk attached to the Expedition, led to suspect also that Mr. Carr, the superintendant of the model farm, who was returning to the settlement in a canoe belonging to the people of Brass River, was attacked by natives, and probably murdered. This statement, however, seemed to be too vague to merit much confidence, yet as the safety of a British subject was involved, it became necessary to inquire into it.

In alluding to the efficiency of the Expedition, Captain Trotter could not of course be acquainted with the state of the Wilberforce; but Captain Allen had great satisfaction in being able to say that she was in all respects ready for service, as her crew were in excellent health, and with two officers who had volunteered from the Albert, he was able to man both the Wilberforce and the Soudan.

With reference to Mr. Becroft's statements, although Captain Allen had the greatest respect for the energy and talent of that gentleman, he could not quite agree with him as to the proper time for entering the river, especially as he could not be supposed to have had sufficient means for ascertaining the best channel, and there was reason to believe that in his written statement he had purposely kept within the mark.

Captain Allen knew from personal experience that there is shoal water a little way above Aboh, but as he trusted he could lighten the vessels considerably, he hoped to be able to pass that part, and to reach at least the confluence during the lowest season; and in this belief he was confirmed by the examination of the journal of Messrs. Laird and Oldfield, as well as his own charts and journals.

With respect to Mr. Midgley's report, Captain Allen agreed that the rainy season is the most healthy, but he also found that in the interior the months of April and May were not only very pleasant, but he had reason to believe healthy; and, although from sickness and other causes, the Expedition had not attained all the objects which had been hoped for, and therefore in England it may be regarded as a total failure, still he believed that all the ardour of those composing it was not destroyed, but that the officers and men he had the honour to command, who had recovered their health, feel with him, that their duty to their country imperatively calls upon them to make another attempt.

It was with much regret he differed from Captain Trotter and the authorities he had quoted, but such was his confidence in the zeal, talent, and energy of that officer, that he is quite sure if he were here he would not hesitate to proceed as early as possible to the relief of the settlers at the model farm, and to complete the operations which were so well commenced.

The importance of ascertaining the state of the river when at the lowest is unquestionable; and although a vessel entering at the end of July might be more sure of passing up without obstruction, she would be only twenty days in advance of the season of our former disasters; we should then still remain in ignorance of the length of time that the navigation of the river may be open to commercial enterprise; and this opportunity once lost, such would probably be the feeling of our country, that many years might elapse ere Africa can receive the blessed

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light of religion, and the advantages of civilization which we hoped to have been the humble means of introducing.

He would therefore propose to devote the remaining energies of the Expedition to the noble cause for which it was intended.

And, as the Wilberforce is efficient, and the Soudan may easily be made so, he would proceed to Fernando Po, and there lighten both vessels as much as possible; proceed up the Niger when at its lowest or at the commencement of its rise, communicate with the Ezzeh Obi Ossaï of Aboh, with the Attah of Iddah, with the settlers of the model farm, make a treaty with the King of the Falatahs at Rabbah, and then return, unless everything should prove favourable; in that case an attempt might be made to explore the Chadda.

In the event of any sickness breaking out, he should immediately return to the sea, without waiting to ascertain the result.

Mr. Cook said he is of opinion the river will have reached nearly the lowest in January; and as before the middle of March the quicksands, which compose the greater part of its bed, will become so drained and consolidated as to throw the stream into one channel, it will be found deeper and more rapid at that time than after it begins to rise, or before it has reached its lowest.

He thought it improbable that a river which Park describes at Sego to be "as broad as the Thames at Westminster," and which, in its course through a country more or less mountainous of upwards of a thousand miles, must receive many large rivers as tributaries before it is joined by the Chadda, can afterwards dwindle into an insignificant stream, not having a depth of five or six feet, though he should not have been surprised at its not carrying this depth through the many channels of the Delta.

He has carefully read over Mr. Becroft's statement to Captain Trotter, and although he believes that gentleman would not intentially state an untruth, he thinks it very doubtful doubtful whether he (Mr. Becroft) possessed the means of correctly ascertaining the deepest channel between the Delta and Rabbah, he would further say, that in a conversation Mr. Becroft informed him that, had his vessel, the Ethiope, drawn only five feet, he could have reached at least the confluence without having occasion to lighten her.

He also believes that March and the two following months will be found comparatively healthy, and the best time for transacting business in the interior; he, therefore, recommends that an attempt to ascend the river be made in March, when, the current having less strength than during full flood, the proper channel may be traced with less difficulty, and the facilities which it affords for the purpose of navigation can be more correctly ascertained.

Captain Allen still thought it safer to enter the river when the commencement of the flood may be expected to be at hand, since, should a channel not be found, they might, if in health, be able to wait a few days, and, in the event of the vessels getting aground, the rising river would soon relieve them.

It was ultimately agreed that it is expedient an attempt be made to enter the river as early as possible, in order to carry into execution the commands of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

(No. 5.) No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Steamer Wilberforce, Ascension, March, 1842.

My Lord,

No. 35. WE have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's steamer *Wilberforce* sails this day for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of proceeding as early as possible up the river Niger, in conformity with the resolutions passed on the 3rd February, of which we informed your Lordship in our Despatch of the 12th February.

We are happy to inform your Lordship that her officers and men are in excellent health.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, Admiralty, 23rd March, 1842.

No. 36. I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Lord Stanley, copies of a letter from Captain

Trotter, dated the 15th instant, and of a report from the same officer, on the state of the efficiency of the vessels of the Niger Expedition, and I am to request you will inform me of his Lordship's opinion with reference to the proposition respecting the employment of Mr. Becroft in exploring the rivers of Africa, and the other points alluded to.

I am, &c.
JOHN BARROW.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

16, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square,
15th March, 1842.

Sir,

I BEG you will have the goodness to lay before their Lordships the accompanying report of the vessels of the Niger Expedition, which I have drawn up at Sir George Cockburn's request. I regret that I have been so long in doing so, but the state of my health has totally prevented me preparing it sooner. I shall, as soon as I am able, draw up for their Lordships' information an account of the proceedings of the Niger Expedition from the time of the vessels leaving England. Encl. in No. 36.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

CAPTAIN TROTTER'S REPORT of the State of Efficiency of the Vessels of the Niger Expedition, &c. &c.

THE Wilberforce was at Ascension on the 25th January, ready for sea, and efficient in every respect, with the exception of having no mates; and Commander William Allen (the senior officer of the Expedition in my absence) had determined to remain there till the arrival of the Albert, then daily expected, by which vessel he would receive instructions from me to wait there till the 1st of June for further orders from their Lordships; and if he received no orders by that time, he was to proceed to Fernando Po, where I informed him he might expect a communication from the Admiralty by the first week in July.

The Albert, I have every reason to believe, is as efficient as the Wilberforce, excepting with regard to the number of her white crew, which she probably may have had an opportunity of completing, as the Wilberforce has done, from the crews of merchant ships touching at Ascension.

The Soudan is laid up at Fernando Po, under the care of black ship keepers, and is equally efficient in point of hull and engines and general equipment, but she has only belonging to her, besides the commander, a lieutenant, second master, one engineer, and one seaman, who are now at Ascension, the remainder having died or been invalided, and she is not to complete her complement till further orders from England.

It may be assumed that the Albert and Wilberforce have enough hands to bring them to England, and probably might spare a few white men to lend to the Soudan, were their Lordships to order the three vessels home; and in that case all the Kroomen of the Expedition, with the exception of a few which it might be necessary to retain in the Soudan for the passage to England, might be discharged at Ascension, in order to be conveyed to Sierra Leone by the first opportunity; excepting also a few black stokers, whom it may be advisable to take to England as alluded to hereafter.

There are no mates now belonging to the steam-vessels; and as in the late promotion, so considerately bestowed by their Lordships on several officers of the Expedition, Mr. Fairholme, mate of the Albert, was promoted to the half-pay list of lieutenants, I would submit the propriety of appointing him an additional lieutenant of the Albert to do duty coming home, for which he would be quite equal, although the severe illness which he had up the river makes it very inadvisable that he should return to the coast.

Should the Albert and Wilberforce be ordered home, it would be advisable that they should not arrive in the winter months, for being flat-bottomed, they are very leewardly in spite of their sliding keels, and having also a very small horse power, they would be in considerable danger if exposed to a gale of wind and a lee shore on making the land.

The Soudan being equally flat-bottomed with the others, and still more leewardly, ought also to come home before winter, and would require to be convoyed by another vessel as she was on her passage out. Indeed Commander Bird Allen was of opinion that she ought not to be sent alone even from the coast of Africa to Ascension, and he had good opportunities of judging of her qualities as a sea-boat.

In justice to Mr. Laird, the builder of the vessels, I must observe that it is their peculiar form (which was intended, and is very suitable for river navigation) and not any deficiency of strength which makes me doubt the propriety of their being ordered home at any but the summer season. The hulls and engines, on the contrary, have proved most excellent, and at the time of my leaving the coast were in want of no repairs whatever.

It would be desirable to send out a small supply of coals to the western islands for the use of the steam-vessels on their passage home.

Should their Lordships determine to send one of the steamers up the Niger to communicate with the Amelia tender and the people at the model farm, I would respectfully submit the

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following propositions for their Lordships' consideration; namely,—That instructions be given to the senior officer of the Expedition to select the vessel which he may deem most suitable for the purpose, and direct the commander to take the fewest possible number of white officers and men up the river. These not to exceed on any account three executive officers (including the commander), two medical officers, three engineers, two stokers (but black ones if they can be had, which is probable), and three seamen or marines, all being volunteers, selected from those whose constitutions are judged to be most adapted to the climate. The other white officers and men to be kept outside the river, and the crew to be completed by an additional number of Kroomen at the discretion of the commander.

A vessel of the West African squadron might be ordered to anchor off the mouth of the Nun to receive the whites left behind, and to remain there during the stay of the steam-vessel up the river, which need scarcely exceed a fortnight if the Soudan went up, and would occupy about two days less if one of the other vessels should be selected, allowing in either case a stay of 36 hours after joining the Amelia.

The Soudan might be the proper vessel for going up the river, provided arrangements could be made to complete her supply of coals at the mouth (as was done before); but as it is doubtful whether this could be conveniently effected again, the probability is that it will be necessary for the Albert or Wilberforce to be sent up, for in making the passage from Fernando Po to the mouth of the Niger in July or August (the proper months for ascending the river, but during which there is often very bad weather), the Soudan might possibly expend all her coal by the time she entered the river, and her passage up would in that case be considerably prolonged by having to stop to get wood, whereas the Albert and Wilberforce having greater speed and greater stowage for coal in proportion to the expenditure, would reach the Amelia without any detention for want of fuel.

If however it should be thought more convenient to send the Soudan up the river, she might be towed to the mouth by one of the other steamers, or by the Pluto, if she is still on the station, and might then be filled up with coal and join the Amelia, without stopping to cut wood. On her coming down the river she might return to Fernando Po for coals and stores, and afterwards, if she were required at Sierra Leone or the Gambia, where the services of a steamer would often be acceptable, she might easily get along the coast by stopping occasionally to cut fuel, and in the following summer would be nearer England if that were her ultimate destination.

If it should be a matter of indifference in other respects whether the Albert or Wilberforce were sent up, the Albert might be preferred, as some of her tanks were left at the model farm, in order to lighten her, and the Wilberforce having a few inches less depth of hold would not be able to take them on board; there is no other reason for preferring one ship to the other, both being of similar dimensions and alike in every other respect.

I may here state that the Amelia, which was left for the defence of the people at the model farm, and is at anchor nearly opposite to the confluence of the Niger and the Tchadda, is a vessel of about 80 tons, iron fastened, and badly found as to stores and sails, and her coppers are in a bad state. The only sails upon which she could depend were borrowed from the Soudan, which would again require them if ordered to England; otherwise, if she had a refit, she might be usefully employed either in removing to Ascension any stores belonging to the expedition which are still at Fernando Po and not required there, or in taking the Kroomen back to Sierra Leone; but as the making them efficient would probably be attended with much expense and inconvenience, I would suggest that the senior officer of the Expedition have power to sell her if an opportunity offer.

Before leaving Fernando Po, finding that store-house rent was necessarily very heavy there, and that many stores had received injury from the humidity of the climate, I directed Commander Fishbourne, if he had an opportunity of hiring a vessel on reasonable terms (which it was not unlikely would be the case) to send all spare provisions and stores, including some coals, to Ascension, where they would be relieved from the charge of rent and be kept in better preservation.

Until the arrival of the Albert at Ascension, Commander Allen would not be able to inform their Lordships of the quantity of provisions and stores required to be sent from England; but a communication to that effect may be daily expected. In the mean time, I may say generally that should the three steam vessels be ordered home at once, no stores of any kind will be required from England, though, should a short trip up the river be made by one of the steamers, she may probably require a few wrought-iron fire bars for the furnaces, and some oil and tow for the engines.

A list of the officers now serving in the steam-vessels is annexed to this report, and marked A, but I am sorry to say that, with the exception of Lieutenant Strange, I know of no officer who has not suffered, and generally very severely, from the effects of the climate.

In my letter to their Lordships of the 25th of October, from Fernando Po, I mentioned that the fever which attacked the Expedition was one of no ordinary degree of severity, but the great numbers that were taken ill, amounting to about 154 white persons out of 162, is a still more remarkable circumstance, and it is the opinion of Dr. M'William, the surgeon of the Albert, that very few of the sick would have survived had they not been removed to the sea. The mortality, as it was, proved very great, amounting to 43, or more than one-fourth of the whole; the extreme and protracted debility of those who have recovered has also been very unusual.

The list marked B, appended to this report, shows the number that had died in each vessel up to November 27th, when I left Africa.

As none of the engineers of the vessels would probably be fit to go up the river again, even if they wished it, excepting Mr. Cross, acting third engineer of the Albert, lately a stoker in

the Pluto, and as he has not had much experience, I would suggest that at least two engineers should be allowed to volunteer, and be sent out from this country, and also six stokers, to supply the place of the present temporary black stokers, although, if any of the latter wished to return with the vessels to England, it would be advisable to allow them to do so when they would be ready to join any steamer hereafter ordered to Africa.

Before closing this report, I beg to state that Mr. Jamieson, of Liverpool, the owner of the Ethiope steamer, whose commander, Captain Beecroft, rendered the Albert so much assistance in her descent of the Niger, has very generously offered the services of that gentleman, should their Lordships wish to employ him in the exploration of the rivers of Africa, and I know of no one so calculated to be of use in this respect, whether I regard his temper and talents, his integrity, the influence which he acquires over the minds of the natives of Africa, or the fitness of his constitution for the climate; but as Mr. Jamieson has no one else to whom he considers he could entrust the charge of his steamer, he has intimated that he cannot dispense with Mr. Beecroft's services, unless the Ethiope be taken off his hands. I may remark that the Ethiope, having greater speed than our vessels, would be a very suitable vessel to ascend the Niger, and she has a black engineer, whose services might perhaps be retained.

I annex a letter which I have received from Mr. Jamieson, giving the dimensions and other particulars of the Ethiope.

I have omitted to mention a suggestion of Commander William Allen, in one of his late letters from Ascension, where he appears to have been prosecuting magnetical observations with great assiduity. He suggests that before the steam-vessels return to England he be allowed to proceed in one of them to the east coast of South America, for the purpose of carrying on magnetical observations in that country; and as he has had some experience in surveying, and is already supplied with many valuable magnetic and surveying instruments, it may be worthy of the consideration of their Lordships whether he might not be advantageously employed in the way he suggests, as well as in connexion with the hydrographical department.

Lieutenant Sidney, of the Wilberforce, one of the assistant surveyors of the Expedition, would be an able assistant to Commander Allen.

I would only further observe, that should their Lordships intend to employ men-of-war steamers on the west African station, the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan are particularly well calculated, by their small draught of water, for entering the rivers, which they could do at all times, and as they might be kept very light if stationed between the rivers Gambia and Gallinas, where they would always have supplies near at hand, namely at Sierra Leone, they would have sufficient speed to come up at most seasons with any slave vessel they might chase outside.

I allude particularly to that part of the coast, because great mortality has occasionally occurred in the rivers in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, by sending away boat crews in search of slave vessels, a practice which need not be continued if such steamers were employed; and I may add that little coal would be required, as wood is abundant in the rivers, and Kroomen might be kept permanently on shore to cut it, and keep up a constant supply.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain R. N.

London, 15th March, 1842.

(A.)—LIST of OFFICERS belonging to the Vessels of the Niger Expedition.

Rating.	ALBERT.		WILBERFORCE.		SOUDAN.	
	No. allowed.	Names.	No. allowed.	Names.	No. allowed.	Names.
Captain	1	H. D. Trotter (in England.)	..	. .	..	. .
Commander . . .	..	. .	1	W. Allen . .	1	E. G. Fishbourne (in charge of Albert)
Lieutenants . . .	2	J. N. Strange . W. H. Webb .	2	H. C. Toby . . F. W. Sidney .	1	W. Ellis. . .
Master	1	W. Forster . .	1	W. H. J. Green (acting.)	1	None.
Second Master . .	1	None . . .		. .	..	— Anderson (acting in lieu of Mate.)
Mates	4	None . . .	4	None . . .	3	None.
Surgeon	1	J. O. M'William	1	M. Pritchett. .	1	J. R. H. Thomson (acting.)
Assistant Surgeon .	2	None . . .	2	J. Sterling . .	1	None.
Purser	1	W. Bowden . .	1	W. R. Bush (acting.)	..	. .
Clerk	2	R. Mouat (acting)	1	J. H. R. Webb .	1	None.
Chaplain . . .	1	T. Müller (acting)	..	. .	..	. .
Gunner	1	None . . .	..	. .	..	. .
Engineer, 1st class .	1	J. Langley . .	1	W. Johnstone .	1	G. V. Gustaffson.
„ 2d class .	2	None . . .	2	G. Garritte . .	..	. .
„ 3d class .	..	— Cross (acting)		J. Graystock. .	1	None.

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(B.)—NUMBER of DEATHS amongst the White Crews of the Steam-Vessels, caused by the Climate of the Niger.

	ALBERT.			WILBERFORCE.			SOUDAN.			Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
River Fever . .	7	12	19	1	5	6	5	8	13	38
Effect of Climate .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	7	15	22	1	5	6	5	8	13	41

No. 37.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq. to Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 30th March, 1842.

No. 37.

HAVING laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 23d instant, with the report therein enclosed from Captain Trotter on the condition of the vessels of the Niger Expedition, I am directed to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to renew that Expedition, but that it may be desirable to communicate, in the course of the ensuing summer, with the model farm or settlement recently established on the banks of the Niger, and to afford to the persons left there the means of coming away, should they be so disposed. A single vessel, however, will, in Lord Stanley's opinion, be sufficient for that purpose, and it should be manned, as far as possible, exclusively by black or coloured men. At all events, his Lordship hopes that the number of white officers and men which Captain Trotter mentions as desirable for manning such vessel may be considerably reduced.

It will rest chiefly with the Lords Commissioners to consider that officer's proposal to purchase the merchant steamer Ethiope for this purpose, in preference to employing either of the vessels engaged in the late Expedition. If their Lordships should recommend that measure with a view to the efficient and economical discharge of the public service, his Lordship would, on his part, be prepared to recommend the arrangement for the sanction of the Board of Treasury. Captain Becroft's experience of the coast and river, and his apparent power of resisting the effects of the climate of Africa, are certainly strong recommendations in his favour; and the circumstance of the Ethiope having a black engineer is not to be overlooked.

As to the disposal of Her Majesty's steamers Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan, Lord Stanley does not feel himself called upon to offer any opinion, further than to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners to the alleged peculiar fitness of those vessels for coast-service in Africa, and to state that the plan of closely watching and entering the mouths of the different rivers by armed steamers, with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade, is a measure which seems to have been very successful, and which his Lordship would wish to see persevered in vigorously and efficiently. I am to add, that it appears to Lord Stanley to be extremely desirable that an early decision should be taken as to the purchase of the Ethiope, and the employment of the other vessels, and that his Lordship would wish to be furnished with an estimate of the expence of the proposed arrangement.

The nature of the instructions to be given to the officer who may be selected to proceed up the river to the model farm will form the subject of consideration hereafter. For the present, Lord Stanley would only observe that the employment of that officer should be confined to the single object of communicating with the settlement, unless the state of health of the party should be unusually good and circumstances favourable, in which case his Lordship would not object to an attempt being made to open a communication with Rabbah.

I have, &c.

Sir John Barrow, Bart. &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

No. 38.

(No. 1.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11th November, 1841.

No. 38.

REFERRING to the instructions with which you have been furnished by Lord John Russell, under date of the 30th of January last, for your guidance in the conduct of the mission entrusted to you, I have Her Majesty's commands to desire you to consider yourselves prohibited from concluding any treaty or agreement with any African Chief or Chiefs which should have the effect of binding Her Majesty to give military aid to such Chiefs, or to assume any right of sovereignty or of protection over any portion of the soil or waters of Africa. Cases may occur (I hardly think it possible they should) in which it may be deemed advisable ultimately that Her Majesty should enter into such an engagement. But I repeat, that in no case are you to take any step which may fetter the discretion of the Queen's Government. If at any time application should be made to you to place an African Chief or his territory under the sovereignty or protection of the Queen, the utmost to be done, and that most sparingly, and in instances of extreme urgency, should be to forward such application to Her Majesty's Government, but independently and irrespectively of any other terms of treaty or agreement.

I am, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, (Signed) STANLEY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 39.

(No. 6.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Steamer Wilberforce, Cape Coast Castle,
29th March, 1842.

My Lord,

No. 39.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 1, of the 11th November, 1841, containing a prohibition from concluding any treaty or agreement with any African Chiefs which may have the effect of binding Her Majesty to give military aid to such Chiefs, or to assume any right of sovereignty or of protection over any portion of the soil or waters of Africa, &c. We beg leave to assure your Lordship that these instructions shall be strictly attended to.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce arrived here on the evening of the 20th, and the officers having completed some magnetical observations, she sails this day with the crew in good health for Fernando Po, in order to complete the preparations for the Niger. In the meantime we anxiously hope to receive your Lordship's instructions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, W. COOK, } Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain TROTTER, R.N., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, 12, Old Quebec-street, 1st April, 1842.

No. 40.

AGREEABLY to your request, I beg to offer some suggestions upon various points which I conceive will require Lord Stanley's consideration previous to a vessel-of-war being again sent up the Niger.

The officer in charge of the steam-vessel will have to be made acquainted with the determination of Her Majesty's Government as to the ratification, in whole or in part, of the Treaties made at Aboh and Iddah last year, and must receive corresponding instructions to guide his conduct.

A conditional bargain was made with the Attah of Egaria at Iddah in September, 1841, for the purchase of a portion of land for the Queen, for which cowries, amounting in value to about 8*l.*, were paid at the time by the Commissioners as a security

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for the purchase; and it was stipulated that, if the land were retained as the property of Her Majesty (a point which it was agreed should be decided before September, 1842), a further payment of 27*l.* should be made to the Attah, either in cowries or goods, in September, 1842; or, if more convenient, by annual instalments not exceeding five.

If Her Majesty's Government determine to retain this land, I would suggest that the remainder of the payment be made at once, as it may be inconvenient to send up the river annually.

The sovereignty of this land was offered to the Queen as a free gift, with the option of accepting it or not at any period prior to September, 1846. The land, however, may be retained without sovereignty. The officer who proceeds up the river will, therefore, have to be instructed how to act with regard to this matter.

It was part of this land which the Commissioners permitted the superintendent of the model farm to cultivate on paying a nominal rent of one penny per acre.

I would suggest that the officer have authority to make presents to the King of Abòh to the amount of about 25*l.*, or half the value of the presents given to the Chief when he made the Treaty last year; and that the value of about 50*l.* be given to the Attah of Egarra. The latter Chief declared that, of the presents made to him last year, amounting in value to about 100*l.*, he would have to give a great proportion to his subsidiary Chiefs; and I have no doubt the King of Abòh would to a certain degree be under the same obligation.

The commanding officer of the steam-vessel might be left to his discretion in making presents to minor Chiefs and other persons, according to their importance, being guided by the proportions above named.

The Chiefs should be made fully to understand that the presents are given in proof of the Queen's approbation of the Treaties entered into last year, the officer being instructed to take especial care not to involve the Government by giving the Chiefs reason to expect any further gifts from the Queen; nor to create any impediments to future trade by giving presents without due consideration.

If the Commission of the Niger be broken up, it will be necessary to recal the two Commissioners who remain abroad, directing Captain William Allen to come home as soon as he is released from his naval duties, and Mr. Cook by the earliest opportunity; also Dr. M'William, the surgeon of the Commissioners; Mr. Bowden, the secretary; Mr. Müller, the chaplain; and Messrs. Terry and Simpson, clerks, as soon as their naval duties, if they have any, will permit.

Lieutenant (now Commander) Strange, of the Albert, is the only executive officer of the Expedition who escaped the Niger fever, and he is therefore the individual who may, in all probability, be appointed to proceed up in command of the steamer which may be ordered for that particular service. I may, therefore, remark that, should Lord Stanley consider it advisable to invest him with power to continue the negotiations with the native Chiefs, his talents, zeal, and judgment render him peculiarly qualified for the appointment.

Captain Allen's health would not permit of his going up the river again; but I understand Mr. Cook is both well enough in health, and quite willing to be employed again as a Commissioner, either up the Niger or on the coast.

As the instructions to the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition direct them to treat with Chiefs residing on or near the sea coast, within the Bights of Benin and Biafra, I would beg to call the attention of Lord Stanley to the propriety of making a Treaty now, or at some future time, with King Boy, of the Brass country, a Chief who has considerable influence on the Niger, between Abòh and the mouth of the Nun. His residence (Brass town) is situated on a creek in the Delta, about 30 miles eastward of the mouth of the Nun, and a few miles only from the sea. The Commissioners, last year, were not fortunate enough to fall in with this Chief, though they sent a message to him, and received a reply, stating he could not then visit them; but the next steam-vessel that goes up the Niger is very likely to meet with him, and the commanding officer might in that case be instructed to propose a Treaty to him for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which might either be concluded at once, or afterwards by the senior officer on the west coast. The latter will soon have to communicate with the Chief at Bonny, whose late Treaty with this country requires to be modified or corrected; and an arrangement could easily be made to form a Treaty with King Boy at the same time.

A sincere adherence of these two Chiefs to their Treaties would, in connexion with those lately made up the Niger, present a formidable barrier to the prosecution

of the Slave Trade on that part of the coast. Presents to the amount of 100*l.* a-year for five years would be well bestowed on the Chief of the Brass country, if he could be induced to enter into such a Treaty; but probably much less would suffice. 400*l.* a-year for five years has been, or is about to be, offered to the King of Bonny.

I alluded, in my letter to you of the 30th of March, to the propriety of sending out orders to Captain William Allen to arrange with Captain Foote, of the Madagascar, senior officer on the west coast, about keeping the remainder of the presents at Ascension. They would there be ready to send to Bonny and Cameroons, where an annual payment to the Chiefs is likely to be required for some years. I would only further observe, that Mr. Cook might be instructed to send home to the Colonial-office a list of all the presents that remain unappropriated, and of all the books belonging to the Colonial-office, as Captain Allen's time will be much occupied in making numerous naval arrangements previous to returning home.

In my letter to you of the 20th of March, I also suggested, for Lord Stanley's consideration, the propriety of giving over the duplicates of any of the colonial books to the commandant of the garrison at Ascension. To this letter I beg to refer you.

I have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain R.N.

No. 41.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq. to Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 13th April, 1842.

No. 41.
1 April.
Vide p. 57.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which has been received at this office from Captain Trotter, on the subject of the operations which it may hereafter be necessary to undertake in furtherance of some of the objects of the late Expedition to the Niger. In the uncertainty under which Lord Stanley at present labours as to the course which may have been, or which may be taken, by the surviving officers of the Expedition, who are still on the coast of Africa, or in its vicinity, it is not in his Lordship's power to draw up any definite instructions for the guidance of those officers, nor even to determine to what particular person any such instructions, if prepared, would most properly be addressed. To obviate, however, as far as possible any misconception of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject to which Captain Trotter has adverted, Lord Stanley has prepared the accompanying Minute, and directs me to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity which may offer for transmitting a copy of it to the officer in charge of the vessels, and in command of the survivors of the Expedition, with instructions to him to consider that Minute as affording the general rules for his guidance, until more complete and specific instructions shall reach him.

I have, &c.

Sir John Barrow, Bart. &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Enclosure in No. 41.

Lord Stanley's Minute, 13 April, 1841.

A MINUTE explanatory of the general views of Her Majesty's Government, regarding the further prosecution of the original design with which the Expedition to the Niger was undertaken.

Encl. in No. 41.

IT being necessary to adopt some final decision as to the further proceedings to be taken in reference to the objects of the late Expedition to the Niger, and it being impossible in our present defective state of information regarding the recent proceedings of Commander Allen and Commissioner Cook, to state with precision the course which they ought now to pursue, I think it right to record in general what are the conclusions adopted by Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

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1. It is to be distinctly understood that the Expedition is at an end, that all the officers and men are to return to this country with the utmost practicable despatch, and that the vessels, and their equipments and cargoes, are to be disposed of in such a manner as the Lords of the Admiralty may direct in furtherance of any other branch of the public service, which is under their Lordship's administration. This general statement is to be understood as qualified by the communication addressed by my directions to the Secretary of the Lords of the Admiralty, for their Lordships' information, on the 30th, and by the remaining paragraphs of this Minute.

2. In accordance with that communication, one of the two Commissioners of the Expedition who are still on the coast, viz., Commander Allen or Mr. Cook, will proceed up the Niger, for the purpose of communicating with the model farm, and there decide on behalf of the proprietors of that establishment, whether it is to be continued or not.

3. If the farm should be found in so prosperous a condition, that with a probability of succeeding in the cultivation of cotton, or any other grounds, the settlers should desire to remain, the Commissioner may, if he think fit, authorize them to do so, on behalf of and as representing the subscribers to the farm, and in this case he may station the Amelia tender, at the confluence of the Tchadda and Quorra, for the defence of the settlers, as well as the galley left there last year by Captain Trotter.

4. Should the health of the party on board the steam-boat be unusually good, and circumstances favourable on the arrival of the vessel at the model farm, Lord Stanley would not object to an attempt being made to open a communication with Rabbah, but the propriety of such an attempt being made is left to the discretion of the Commissioner, and it must be distinctly understood that he is not authorized to attempt to proceed beyond that place.

5. As it has been represented that some settlers at the model farm may wish to remain there for the purpose of securing their crops, the Commissioner may consider himself authorized to undertake that one of Her Majesty's vessels shall remain off the Nun for a limited period, to be agreed upon between the Commissioner and the settlers, for the purpose of receiving these settlers after they shall have gathered their crops, and the senior naval officer on the station will give the necessary orders accordingly.

6. If, on the other hand, the settlers should be in an unfavourable position, and desirous of removing themselves from the Niger, the Commissioner is authorized to bring them and their property away.

7. Supposing, however, that these instructions shall not reach the hands of Commander Allen or of Mr. Cook, previously to either of them having ascended the Niger, as according to the last accounts received from Commander Allen he was about to do, they are not in this case to consider themselves authorized to return to the model farm, as if the settlers have not availed themselves of that opportunity of coming away, Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to advise the expense and risk of life which would be consequent on a second Expedition in the same year.

8. Supposing, on the other hand, that the officer carrying out the present instructions is unable to find the Commissioners, or to obtain any account of their proceedings, he should in this case repair to the senior naval officer on the coast, and deliver the instructions to him, to whose discretion it must be left according to the information of which he may be in possession, to take such measures as he may judge proper for carrying them into effect.

9. It will be the duty of the Commissioners, if they receive the present instructions, or of the senior naval officer on the coast, if it devolves on him to act on the instructions, to take advantage of a convenient opportunity for acquainting Obi Ossai, the Chief of the Eboe country, that Her Majesty confirms and ratifies the Treaty entered into by him with the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition on the 28th of August, 1841, and that being firmly resolved to execute that Treaty strictly, so far as depends on Her Majesty, Her Majesty relies on Obi Ossai's exact and faithful observance of the obligations which he has by that Treaty contracted. A similar communication is to be made to Ochejah Attah of Egarra, in respect of the Treaty concluded by him with the Commissioners on the 6th of September, 1841, which Her Majesty is pleased to approve and ratify, with the exception of the second and third Additional Articles, on the ground that Her Majesty declines to accept the sovereignty of any territory in Central Africa, or any proprietary interest in any land which the Attah has agreed to cede to Her Majesty. The officer making these communications to Obi Ossai and Ochejah is to consider himself empowered to make presents to the former to the amount of about £25, and to the latter to the amount of about £50; and to minor Chiefs and other persons according to their importance presents of less amount. Those to whom such presents may be made should be given clearly to understand that they are so made as expressive of Her Majesty's approbation of their conduct towards the Expedition sent by Her Majesty last year up the Niger, and of the readiness with which they acquiesced in the proposal made to them in Her Majesty's behalf.

The Chiefs should, however, be distinctly apprized that they have no further gifts to expect from Her Majesty, and the utmost care must be taken that the presents are not bestowed in such a manner as would impede, rather than promote the natural growth and progress of trade, by exciting hopes that commodities can hereafter be obtained, on any other terms than the delivery of a fair equivalent for them.

(No. 7.) No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER to Lord STANLEY.

Her Majesty's Steamer Wilberforce, Bimbia,
near Fernando Po, 19th May, 1842.

My Lord,

HAVING had about a month to spare, while waiting for the proper time for re-entering the Niger, or for your Lordship's instructions, I considered it necessary for the preservation of the health of the crews of Her Majesty's vessels under my command to move about in preference to remaining at Fernando Po, and to take this opportunity of obtaining information on some points alluded to in the instructions from my Lords of the Admiralty. No. 42.

With these objects I proceeded to the river Cameroons, where I learnt, in conversation with the Chiefs Bell and Aqua, that it had been the practice to sacrifice a human being on the death of a Chief, and although, from the great intercourse with Europeans, this appears to be falling into disuse, yet there exist no positive obligations to prevent its recurrence.

I therefore deemed it advisable, though without the benefit of the assistance of my colleague, who preferred remaining at Fernando Po, to conclude an agreement which should abolish for ever that inhuman custom.

The young Chief A'Lobah (King Bell) assured me, that on the death of his grandfather, his father had made war on the "Bush people" for the express purpose of killing some one, and on the death of his own father, A'Lobah hung up the *broken pitchers* in the Fetish house, whence they could not be removed, nor could he shave his head, until he had complied with the custom of the country. This ought to have been done within the year, but he had happily been too much engaged in lawful trade. He readily assented to the truth of my arguments, which his people also listened to with satisfaction, and in proof of sincerity he at once removed the *broken pitchers*, and promised to build a new house upon the spot.

The other Chief, Gandoh, (King Aqua,) is an old man, and has been trading with the English all his life. He required no inducements to abandon what he acknowledged to be a bad practice. However, in order to strengthen his good disposition, and to bind his son, I entered into a similar agreement with him, and gave him the same presents as I had to King Bell, which will prevent jealousy, though they were but trifling in amount.

Your Lordship will perceive that these agreements are of little importance in themselves, as I believe that the Chiefs are now so fully occupied with the palm oil trade, that they will defer of necessity the consummation of these barbarous rites until they probably will be discontinued and forgotten; but, as I had an opportunity of penetrating a little way into the interior, on the river of Cameroons, and as I spoke to the people there of the possibility of the steamer going up at a future time for the most pacific and friendly purposes, the report of such an agreement having been made will, I think, have the effect of preparing a favourable reception, since those people whom I visited are, I believe, the sufferers in the wars consequent on the death of a Chief.

At Bimbia, the same custom has prevailed, but as the Chief has made over his right of sovereignty to the Crown of England, through Colonel Nicolls, although I do not know whether it has been accepted, I would do no more than exhort him earnestly to abandon the practice, which he readily promised. Indeed, he denied the existence of it, but I learned from some of his own people, as well as from King Bell at Cameroons, that he was desirous of making war to sacrifice to the *manes* of his brother Kuanèh. The head men of the neighbouring villages expressed their gratification at the prospect of the extinction of this custom, of which they all acknowledge the injustice, if even they are insensible to its barbarity.

It is, my Lord, much to be deplored, that the long intercourse which the Europeans have had with the Africans has but tended to increase their innate avidity for gain, while the white merchants who have succeeded to the Slave-dealers, in order to protect themselves from fraud and extortion, frequently have recourse to arbitrary measures, which are as repugnant to all principles of justice as they must be to those of good policy. A mutual reaction of evil is thus induced, and on it has been based a system which must be not only an effectual bar to the introduction of civilization, but must bring the parties into continual collision. I would there-

RIVER NIGER.

fore take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to your Lordship that, the natives having arrived at that point where lawful trade has become a necessity, the interference of Government would be very salutary, on the one hand, in establishing such simple regulations as, without throwing any impediment in the way of trade, may afford protection to the merchants against the extortion of the natives, and enable them to recover their just debts, and on the other hand, may protect the natives against arbitrary proceedings on the part of the whites, by preventing the necessity of having recourse to them.

I would further beg leave to observe, that the natives of the two principal towns of the Cameroons, having already made some advance in civilization, and in worldly knowledge, it would now seem to be a fitting time for the introduction of that knowledge which is necessary for their eternal welfare. I therefore believe that a judicious missionary would find, in that country, a fair field for his ministry. Indeed, A'Lobah (King Bell) assured me that he would afford a kind reception and protection if one would settle at his town and teach his people.

Some fresh cases of fever having occurred in the Wilberforce, I hastened to the Bay of Amboises, where the comparative salubrity of the climate soon restored them to health. I had it in command from the Admiralty to examine this locality as to its eligibility for an agricultural establishment. I shall send a report on the subject to my Lords, accompanied by fuller details and plans to their hydrographer. I would also take the liberty of pointing out to your Lordship the very great importance of this place in every point of view, especially if we have not possession of Fernando Po. I consider the mountain of Cameroons, which rises from this bay, together with several islands adjacent to it, as possessing most of the advantages of that beautiful island, with others in addition, especially in respect of salubrity. It has been considered in favour of Fernando Po that it is an island, but I would take leave to say, that one of the principal objects in the formation of a settlement in Africa being the spread of civilization and the extinction of the Slave Trade, if the immense variety which this noble mountain presents in climate, soil, and productions, should prove favourable to the establishment of any colony, these objects will be more readily secured by the intercourse which obtains to a considerable extent among the neighbouring nations. With regard to the safety of the settlers, there are several positions in the bay, and on the islands, which might be rendered impregnable.

In fact, I consider, my Lord, that no place on the West Coast of Africa presents so many advantages as the Bay of Amboises. I might have purchased the two islands in it called Mondoleh and Damèh, but I found that the West African Company, some years ago, made an agreement for the territory called Amboises. As, however, the designation in this agreement is of a vague nature, and as the whole of the purchase-money has not been paid, it perhaps may be considered as null and void, though an arrangement might easily be made with both parties; and I will venture to remind your Lordship, that the sovereignty of the whole of this splendid country, that is to say, the south-west base of the Cameroons mountain, has been offered to the British Government through Colonel Nicolls, by the present Chief, who calls himself King William, and who is, I believe, the legitimate sovereign.

I beg leave to enclose the triplicates of the agreements which I have concluded with the two Chiefs of Cameroons.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that there is no sickness of any kind in either the Soudan or Wilberforce.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Commissioner and Acting Captain.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 42.

Encl. in No. 42.

AN Agreement between William Allen Esq., Acting Captain of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert, in command of Wilberforce, Senior Officer and the only Commissioner present of the Niger Expedition, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, on one part, and A'Lobah, one of the two Chiefs of Dualla, commonly called King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, on the other part.

Whereas it appears, by the acknowledgment of A'Lobah, Chief of Dualla, commonly called King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, that it has formerly been the practice in the country of

Dualla, or Cameroons, to sacrifice a human being on the death of a Chief, and whereas, on the explanation by Captain Allen of the evil tendency of such a practice in all its bearings, the said Chief has declared his conviction of the truth and justice of these arguments, and his regret that they have never been explained to him before,—

He, the aforesaid A'Lobah, Chief of Dualla, (King Bell of Cameroons,) freely agrees and declares—

That from the signing of this Agreement, no human being whatever shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs.

And so we, William Allen, and A'Lobah, Chief of Dualla, (King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons,) have made this Agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, off Bell's Town, river Cameroons, this 10th day of May, 1842, and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Captain (Acting) and Commissioner.

A'LOBAH KING BELL, his × mark } Chief of Dualla of Cameroons.

Witnesses to the Signatures,
W. H. WEBB, Acting Lieutenant.
M. PRITCHETT, M.D.

AN Agreement between William Allen, Esq., Acting Captain of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert, in command of Wilberforce, Senior Officer and the only Commissioner present of the Niger Expedition, on behalf of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, on one part, and Gandoh, one of the two Chiefs of Dualla, commonly called King Aqua, of Aqua's Town, Cameroons, on the other part.

Whereas it appears by the acknowledgment of Gandoh, one of the two Chiefs of Dualla, commonly called King Aqua, of Aqua's Town, Cameroons, that it has formerly been the practice in the country of Dualla, or Cameroons, to sacrifice a human being on the death of a Chief, and although Gandoh is fully sensible of the evil tendency of such a practice, and believes it to have fallen into disuse, yet, as no positive obligations exist to prevent the recurrence of it,—

Therefore the aforesaid Gandoh, Chief of Dualla, (King Aqua of Cameroons,) freely agrees and declares—

From and after the signing of this Agreement, no human being whatever shall be scrificed on occasion of religious or other ceremonies or customs, and that he will command his son not to perform such sacrifice at his death.

And so we, William Allen, and Gandoh, Chief of Dualla, (King Aqua, of Aqua's Town, Cameroons,) have made this Agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, this 11th day of May, 1842, and this Agreement shall stand for ever.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Captain (Acting) and Commissioner.

GANDOH KING AQUA, his × mark. } Chief of Dualla of Cameroons.

Witnesses to the Signatures.
W. H. WEBB, Acting Lieutenant.
M. PRITCHETT, M.D.

(No. 3.) No. 43.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS of the EXPEDITION to the NIGER, dated Downing-street, 31st August, 1842.

No. 43.

I HAVE received the despatch of your colleague Captain Allen, numbered 7, and dated the 19th of May last, covering Agreements dated the 10th and 11th of that month respectively, into which he has entered with A'Lobah, commonly called King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, and Gandoh, commonly called King Aqua, of Aqua's Town, Cameroons, by which those Chiefs have formally renounced the practice of sacrificing human beings; and I have to acquaint you, and desire you will equally inform those Chiefs, that having laid the said Agreements before the Queen, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and ratify the same.

RIVER NIGER.
No. 44.

(No. 8.) No. 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Captain ALLEN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, Devonport, 5th Sept., 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that I was about to proceed again up the Niger with Her Majesty's steam-vessels Wilberforce and Soudan, when the Kite arrived at Fernando Po, on the 24th June, bringing despatches from your Lordship, and from the Admiralty.

Having become acquainted with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I lost no time in carrying them into effect. I despatched the Wilberforce up the river, agreeably to your Lordship's wishes, manned by a black crew, and a limited number of officers, viz., one lieutenant, one assistant surgeon, one clerk in charge, two warrant officers, and three engineers, who very handsomely volunteered from the Expedition. I towed the Wilberforce to the mouth of the river, in the Kite, and saw her safely cross the bar, on 2nd July; I enclose a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Webb. I then ordered the commander of the Kite to receive on board the remaining officers and men of the Expedition, and to proceed at once to England.

I have now the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship that we arrived at this port, all well, on the 2nd instant.

I beg leave to apologize, my Lord, for an apparent remissness, in not having reported my arrival to you immediately.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, Captain, and only Commissioner present.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 44.

(Copy.)

WILLIAM ALLEN, Captain and Commissioner.

Her Majesty's Steamer Wilberforce, Clarence Cove,
Sir, Fernando Po, 29th June, 1842.

Encl. in No. 44.

HER Majesty's Government having declared that the Niger Expedition is at an end, but that one of the vessels shall be sent up the river for the purpose of communicating with the model farm; and as you have volunteered for this service, I hereby appoint you to the temporary command of Her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce; and it is my direction that, as soon as your preparations shall be completed, you proceed to the Nun branch of the river Niger, and that you carry into effect the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. As I have the fullest confidence in your zeal and discretion, I feel that I cannot do better than enclose copies of their Lordships' Letter to Captain Foote, together with Lord Stanley's *Minute*, strictly enjoining you to carry out the spirit of the views of their Lordships therein contained. I will only add, that it is of the utmost importance that you use every dispatch consistent with the safety of the vessel, in accomplishing the service entrusted to you; and that, although Lord Stanley permits you to communicate with Rabbah, it is only to be done under the most favourable circumstances. If, therefore, the slightest symptoms of sickness should break out among your European party, you are on no account to attempt it. In any case my opinion is, that it is not desirable to appear before Rabbah with a reduced complement of officers, and a black crew; as the natives, knowing the deadly effect which their climate has always had on us, will believe that it places them beyond the reach of white men, especially if any of your officers should be sick while there. You will observe also that Lord Stanley, and the Lords of the Admiralty, are peremptory in commanding you not to go beyond Rabbah, nor to explore the river with Her Majesty's vessel.

You have with you what you consider a sufficient number of officers, and on their zeal and cordial co-operation I feel confident you may rely. At your strong instance I have appointed a third engineer, which I agree with you in thinking absolutely necessary. The Kroomen are of your own selection; one of whom, Yarriba George, the stoker, was promised his discharge when we should go up the river again. He also applied for it when I was at Rabbah, in the Alburkah. You are therefore to discharge him at any convenient place, paying him the amount of his wages in goods and cowries.

Mr. Cook, the Civil Commissioner, having very recently altered the determination he had made to accompany you, for the purpose of attending to the interests of the proprietors of the

model farm, this difficult task devolves on you; and I have no doubt you will do all in your power to comply with the wishes expressed by the Chairman of the Society in his letter to Mr. Cook. I would, however, impress on your mind the importance of deeply considering the condition in which you may find the settlers at the model farm, since much of the future good to Africa which may still be hoped to arise out of the exertions which have been made in her behalf, may depend on the decision to which you may come with respect to that establishment. At the same time I must express my conviction that those who are interested in it, will be satisfied with whatever course you may take.

As Her Majesty has declined to accept the sovereignty, or proprietary interest, in any land which the Attàh has agreed to cede to her Majesty, you will explain to the Attàh, or to his officers, that the person left in charge of the model farm, is to be considered on the behalf of the Agricultural Society, as the proprietor of such a portion of the territory originally proposed to be purchased, as may be agreed on by you, in consideration of the sum of 160,000 cowries, which have been paid to the Attàh's agents, being one-fifth of the whole purchase-money. The limits of such portion are to be clearly defined by you, and explained as well to the native authorities as to our settlers. You will also explain to the settlers who may choose to remain, that they will not be under the sovereignty of the British Queen, but under that of the Attàh of Ègara, and they must therefore abstain from violating any of his laws. You may possibly be able to stipulate on their behalf for the taxes and duties to which they will be liable.

The Chiefs of Ibu, and of Ègara, have agreed to abolish for ever the Slave Trade in their dominions; but as it is reasonable to suppose, that without the presence of a restraining influence, they will not take active measures to enforce the observance of the treaty by their subjects, you may have opportunities of seeing this inhuman practice still carried on. I am clearly of opinion, under existing circumstances, that you should refrain from all interference in such a case, since, in the first place, we have no authority from the Admiralty for capturing any vessel or canoe engaged in it; and in the next there is reason to fear that such capture being totally at variance with the prejudices and ideas of right and wrong they have hitherto entertained; the natives not only would be unable to appreciate the principle upon which you act, but they might probably imagine that you have used your power for the purpose of appropriating the slaves to yourself. And, lastly, instances of rigour, although just, if they be not followed up, may, by exasperating the natives, be productive of much evil, not only to those persons who may remain as settlers, but to any future enterprize which may be purely commercial.

On your return to the coast you will find one of Her Majesty's vessels at the mouth of the Nun ready to assist you, and probably with orders from the Senior Officer; otherwise you will return to this port, and be guided by instructions, which you will here receive.

You will request the Senior Officer that he be pleased to take steps for sending all the Kroomen and liberated Africans composing your crew, to their respective countries; and you will remember, in making out their pay-lists, that such men as you may think deserving of it, are entitled to one month's extra pay, as a reward for their good services.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN, Captain.

To Lieutenant W. H. WEBB,
Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Wilberforce.

No. 45.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Captain ALLEN, R. N.

Sir, Downing-street, 14th September, 1842.

No. 45.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 8, of the 5th ultimo, reporting the arrangements which you have made in pursuance of my instructions of April last, for sending Her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce up the Niger, under the command of Lieutenant Webb, to communicate with the model farm.

Amidst much that has occurred, connected with the Niger Expedition, to cause deep regret, it has afforded me considerable satisfaction to find, by your present communication, that my instructions reached your hands in time to stop the renewal of that Expedition, and that yourself and the other surviving officers and seamen have returned in safety to England.

It only remains for me to state that I approve the instructions which you have given to Lieutenant Webb, for his guidance in the conduct of the mission entrusted to him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

To Captain Allen, R.N.
&c. &c.

RIVER NIGER.

No. 46.

No. 46.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, Admiralty, 10th December, 1842.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a letter dated the 8th instant, from Lieutenant Webb, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, reporting his proceedings up the Niger, whilst endeavouring to ascertain the fate of Mr. Carr, of the late Niger Expedition.

I am, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq., &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.

Enclosure in No. 46.

Sir, Woolwich, 8th December, 1842.

Encl. in No. 46.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that owing to the duties which have intervened since my return to England, I have not been able to send in a minute report of my proceeding up the Niger, but which I trust to have the honour shortly to transmit, now they have come to a close.

On the presumption that the scattered information I am in possession of, regarding the disappearance of Mr. Carr, to be a matter of some importance, and may be a guide for their Lordships' further proceedings in that case, should they deem it necessary, I beg to lay before you all the facts upon that head which I have been able to elicit.

On my first landing at Abòh, on the 6th July, after the preliminary inquiries, I made it the first subject of investigation with King Obie, if he knew any white man having ascended the river in a canoe, mentioning the time Mr. Carr had entered Brass or St. John's River. He assured me that no intelligence had reached him of any white man proceeding up the river by that route, and he was confident Mr. Carr had not gone up, or it must have come to his knowledge.

On my way to the vessel, after having secured a pilot, observing several large canoes, I asked him to whom they belonged; he informed me to King Boy, who was in one which he pointed out. This rather surprised me, as King Obie had not mentioned the circumstance, although Boy's name was brought under discussion. I immediately proceeded to the king's canoe, and saw Boy, demanding any information he might have regarding Mr. Carr. He positively assured me that he had never heard of the arrival of Mr. Carr in Brass river, but thought it most probable that if he had landed or passed through there, a son of the late King Jacket, a co-chief in the same river, might have been aware of the circumstance. This reply, considering they were such near neighbours, was sufficient to convince me he had more knowledge of Mr. Carr than he was disposed to give; and finding, after many promises, threats, and much questioning, nothing further was to be obtained from him without proceeding to force, I proceeded up the river, and made the same inquiries on my arrival at Iddah, when I was equally unfortunate in obtaining any information.

On my way down I stopped to communicate with King Obie; and, after anchoring, two messengers came on board from King Boy, who was encamped on a sand-bank on the right-hand side of Abòh creek, requesting an interview with me respecting the white man that entered his river about seven or eight moons back; which, after his previous disavowal of all knowledge of Mr. Carr, convinced me of his duplicity. I immediately despatched the galley with his two messengers, requesting his attendance on board. They returned, saying that he would come if white man would fetch him (a custom not uncommon among African chiefs).

Mr. Hinsman, assistant surgeon, kindly volunteered for that duty; who, on his return without Boy, reported that he was unwilling to come; but he now confessed Mr. Carr had entered his river about seven or eight moons since, though not under his protection; and that he was in possession of his clothes, together with two Bassa men, from whom he took them about that period. He studiously avoided stating whether the canoe was going seaward or to their own country in the interior, or giving his reasons for retaining this information on my last interview; which behaviour led me to believe that he was deeply implicated in the loss of Mr. Carr; and whilst he declared that he had no positive evidence of his murder, yet he believed him to be killed by the Bassa people, and was ready to furnish pilots to their locality, although he would not go himself. As I considered this statement of his not sufficiently satisfactory, I proceeded on shore myself, to prevail upon him, if possible, to come on board, hoping, when he was once in my power, to arrive at some more definite conclusion as to the destiny of the unfortunate superintendent. He directly refused to come on board; and all his replies to why he withheld this intelligence before, and his reasons why he had not communicated the circumstance to the King of Bonny, with whom he is in constant intercourse, were more evasive and shuffling.

Finding it impossible to seize him, being strongly encamped and supported by three large canoes, I returned on board and got the vessel under weigh, in order that I might intimidate him and cut off his retreat to Abòh without coming to actual hostilities on friendly ground; but I am sorry to say he anticipated the movement, and, during the confusion of clearing the

numerous Abòh canoes which surrounded the vessel, King Obie having arrived at the moment of weighing, also hastily left the ship.

My first measure was to secure the persons of the two Brass men (Boy's messengers), thinking that if I was unable to obtain any final information from either Obie or Boy, I might obtain more substantial proofs from the prisoners, on my way to Fernando Po, not wishing to remain long in the Delta, as three out of the eight Europeans were confined to their beds with fever, also the boatswain and last engineer complaining.

I then sent a message to Obie, through one of his canoes just arrived from the lower part of the river, saying that, as we were friends by treaty, I trusted he would renew the visit. He sent me back word, by one of his head men, that he would come if the captain would fetch him. I accordingly proceeded in the galley with Mr. Hinsman up his creek; but before I could arrive at the landing place, two large canoes suddenly closed from either side of the creek, and showed evident marks of hostility and a wish to cut the galley off, the banks at the same time being instantaneously lined with armed men.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel being in a precarious state, and the boat's crew unarmed, I deemed it more prudent to return to the vessel; and, after securing the person of Obie's messenger, and waiting a short time for a communication from the shore, I took the schooner in tow and proceeded down the river.

On the following morning I examined the Brass men and Obie's messenger, whose examination I now beg to enclose, only remarking that the prisoners were examined separately.

On a subsequent examination at Fernando Po, before Mr. Becroft, they asserted they were not certain Mr. Carr was murdered, but constantly endeavoured to impress upon me, that if such was the case, the Brass people were innocent.

Finding the prisoners prevaricated in their replies, and seemed only anxious to exculpate their tribe, and fix the stigma on the Bassa people, I proceeded the same day down the first Benin branch, 40 miles up the river Nun, to the Bassa creek (a chart of which I enclose), under the pilotage of the prisoners, determining to investigate the matter at Bassa Town, as it appeared so singular that Mr. Carr's clothes and the Bassa prisoners should be taken in Brass creek, when they stated he was murdered at Bassa; but after proceeding five miles down, and the vessel grounding, the boatswain being obliged to lay up, the remaining engineer getting worse, and the surgeon also down with fever, I was compelled to relinquish all further prosecution in the matter.

I would beg to observe to their Lordships, that from the suspicious behaviour of King Boy, and the unsatisfactory replies of the prisoners, I am of opinion that Boy is in possession of all the information regarding the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Carr; and further, that although there is no positive proof of his death, yet the presumption is such as to leave little doubt of it, as Boy would have been but too happy to have obtained possession of Mr. Carr himself, as well as his boxes, in whosesoever power he might have been, for the sake of his ransom.

In my letter to Captain Foote, I stated in what manner I had disposed of the prisoners, viz., discharged them into the Soudan, to await an opportunity for a passage to their own country, and expressed my assumption of Mr. Carr's death.

I trust their Lordships will be sufficiently satisfied that I prosecuted the inquiries on the river respecting Mr. Carr, with as much zeal as untoward circumstances would admit, and I humbly beg leave to request, should their Lordships' contemplate making further researches there for more positive evidence, I may be allowed to offer my services for that particular duty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. Webb,
Lieutenant late Commanding H. M. S. V. Wilberforce.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Examination of King Boy's Messengers, Ben Williams and Ebony Bill.

26th July, 1842.

Q. Do you remember the white man coming up Brass river about 8 moons ago?

A. No; but I remember hearing of one who was said to go up in a Bassa canoe.

Q. What became of him?

A. It was said he was tied to a tree and shot by the Bassa men at Bassa Town.

Q. Where, and how did you hear of this?

A. Brass; Bassa prisoners say so, at Bassa Town, the first Benin branch about 40 miles up the river Nun.

Q. Has King Boy got his clothes, and two Bassa men prisoners who are supposed to have murdered him?

A. Yes.

B. Did these two men murder him?

A. They say no.

Q. When and where did King Boy take the clothes and men?

A. In Brass Creek, about seven or eight moons since.

Q. Can you mention any of the articles King Boy has?

A. Yes; plenty of clothes and plenty of books, but all the boxes had been opened.

Q. Why do you think Bassa men murdered him?

A. Do not know; suppose for his clothes.

Q. What did they do with his servant?

RIVER NIGER.

A. Sent him into the country for slave.

Q. Did these Bassa men say he was murdered; and how did they account for being in possession of his clothes?

A. Yes; would not tell.

Q. Where was the Bassa canoe going when King Boy took it?

A. Did not know or would not tell.

Q. Why did not King Boy tell King Obie or King of Bonny he had his clothes, or why did he not tell me about one moon back?

A. Do not know.

Q. If they murdered Mr. Carr down the first Benin branch, near Bassa Town, how did King Boy get his clothes at Brass Town, or in Brass Creek?

A. Would not answer.

Q. If King Boy could get Mr. Carr's clothes, why could he not get his person?

A. Because Bassa people too far.

Q. Did Chief of Bassa ever come to Brass Town, and demand his men from King Boy?

A. No.

Q. Why did King Boy keep these men so long prisoners without letting white men know through King of Bonny?

A. Because he had no opportunity.

Q. Will you take this ship to Bassa Town?

A. Yes.

Q. Can this ship go to Brass Town?

A. No.

Many other queries put, but no further information could be obtained.

W. H. Webb.

Examination of Black Beard, King Obi's Messenger:

Q. Did you ever hear of a white man landing in Brass river to go up this river about seven or eight moons back?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear of a white man being murdered in Brass or by the Bassa people about that time?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear of King Boy having clothes of a white man, and two Bassa people that he took with them?

A. No.

Q. How often does King Boy generally come to Aboh?

A. About one in two moons.

Q. What does he come for?

A. Palm oil and yams.

Q. Does King Boy deal in slaves?

A. Yes.

Q. With whom?

A. Would not say.

Q. You are positive that you never heard from King Boy or any Brass people of a white man having been murdered about seven or eight moons back and King Boy having his clothes?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the reason King Obi's canoes prepared to attack my boat and make white man prisoner?

A. Do not know.

Q. What made Obi's canoes and all people on shore armed, as well as the canoes near the ship?

A. Do not know.

Q. Why did King Obii leave the ship and refuse to come again when I sent for him.

A. Afraid, I suppose.

Q. What was he afraid of?

A. Do not know.

Many other queries were put, but nothing of the least importance could be elicited.

W. H. Webb, Lieutenant.

No. 47.

No. 47. Copy of a LETTER from Sir John Barrow, Bart., to James Stephen, Esq.

Sir, Admiralty, 11th January, 1843.

No. 37. *Vide* p. 56.

With reference to your letter of the 30th March last (page 56) relative to the withdrawal of the Expedition to the Niger, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a report from Lieutenant Webb, late commander of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, dated the 2nd inst., relative to the proceedings

of the said Expedition, and my Lords desire me to express their hope that the conduct of Lieutenant Webb, as therein detailed, will be approved of by Lord Stanley under the circumstances stated.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 47.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, a Report of Proceedings from Lieutenant W. H. Webb, R.N.

Sir, 8, Cecil-street, Strand, 2nd January, 1843.

Encl. in No. 47.

As my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may require further information on the subject of my late voyage up the river Niger than is contained in my letter of the 10th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit a full and particular report of my proceedings.

Her Majesty's Government having sent out despatches to recal the officers and crews of the Niger Expedition, and directing at the same time that a vessel should be sent up the river to communicate with the model farm, I volunteered for this service, together with the officers named in the margin.

Mr. J. H. R. Webb, Clerk in Charge.
Mr. W. C. Hinsman, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Mr. John Waddington, Acting Boatswain.
Mr. Henry Davey, Acting Carpenter.
Mr. W. Johnstone, first Engineer.
Mr. M. Cameron, second Engineer.
Mr. Henry Collins, third Engineer.

Captain William Allen, senior officer of the Expedition, having judged the Wilberforce most suitable for this service, appointed me to the temporary command of her, with the above-named officers and 46 Kroomen.

On the 29th June, 1842, all our preparations having been completed, we sailed from Fernando Po, towed by the Kite, in which vessel Captain Allen accompanied us, to see us safely enter the river, which we reached at noon of the 1st July. The tide not serving that day to cross the bar, and also having to communicate with Captain Allen, we anchored. At 6·30 A.M. of the 2nd July we parted our chain, in consequence of the strong breeze and heavy swell, and after being supplied with an anchor from the Kite, and received my final instructions from Captain Allen, we weighed, and parted company with the old English appeal of three hearty cheers.

We crossed the bar 10·45 A.M., and anchored at 11 in the mouth of the river, as we found the vessel would not steer without addition to her rudder, the tail of which we had lost the day we left Fernando Po. To repair this defect we were under the necessity of grounding her, which we did safely, and by the exertions of the carpenter and the engineers completed this duty in six hours, but unfortunately we lost the night tide, and were detained till 11 A.M. of the 3rd.

We found little or no variation in the soundings or strength of the tide (which was now at flood), as observed on a former occasion, until we arrived near Sunday Island, when the sea tide ceases and the mangrooves begin to disappear. There our difficulties commenced, and, as Captain Allen had predicted, we found the appearance of the river totally altered, sand banks showing themselves in all parts of the bed of the stream, and in some places extending nearly across the whole width, never affording more than from 7 to 10 feet of water, or if we happened to find it somewhat deeper near the banks, the snags protruded in such numbers that it was with the utmost difficulty that we avoided them.

We also observed in passing the several villages on either bank of the river, that the natives (few of whom appeared) did not display that curiosity, fear, or wonder which had been so apparent on our first ascent, and that our passage (except in rare instances) was a matter of unconcern to them.

I was at a loss to account for this indifference, except that it might have arisen from the little intercourse we had had with the tribes in the Delta; or else (and as I suspected) that it arose from their having some knowledge of Mr. Carr's fate, and therefore were apprehensive of our intentions on that account.

The current from Sunday Island to Aboh was considerably less, never exceeding two knots; and this circumstance taken in reference to steam-vessels of smaller dimensions and better proportioned powers than the Wilberforce, affords a good argument for preferring to ascend the river in the month of July, or even so early as the middle of June, for with the Wilberforce we found great advantage, her power being so small.

On arriving at a branch of the river above Ingiamma, through which the Wilberforce went last August, and which Captain Allen thought we might try on

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this occasion, we found it nearly dry, precluding all possibility of taking that route. The banks of the river had varied from 15 to 20 feet in height, and the particles of light, fine, yet firm sand in the bed of the stream were from two to three feet high; in fact, this formerly broad sheet of water was diminished to a narrow stream, abounding with shoals.

The neighbourhood of the larger Benin branch, which we reached on the 5th July, was so intersected by shoals that we grounded several times before we succeeded in finding a fit channel. The navigation was rendered extremely difficult by the partial covering of shoals, but where the sands appeared above water the channel was generally well defined.

At 9 A. M. of the 6th we anchored off Abòh. Knowing the danger of delay in a pestilential atmosphere, I immediately proceeded to visit Obie, to inform him of the objects of my mission and to obtain if possible information respecting the settlement at the confluence and the fate of Mr. Carr. The king kept me in waiting nearly an hour in his, so called, palace. He then made his appearance, dressed in the habiliments given to His Majesty by the Commissioners on signing the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Our interview was very brief. I informed the king of the ratification of that Treaty by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, upon which he inquired after the expected trading vessels, and I answered that in due time they might appear. My inquiry for information respecting Mr. Carr then followed, viz., as to whether the king knew of any white man having ascended the river in a canoe, mentioning the time when Mr. Carr had entered Brass (or St. John's) river. The King assured me that he had no knowledge, nor had any intelligence reached him, of any white man proceeding up the river by that route; that he was confident Mr. Carr had not gone up, or he, the king, must have become acquainted with the circumstance.

Upon inquiry respecting the settlement, or model farm, the king reluctantly produced a small box containing letters from the settlers, dated in October, 1841, which one of his head men had received at Iddah "six moons before," saying at the same time that there was a rumour of the Foulahs or Falatahs having attacked the settlement and murdered three of the farmers.

The detention of this box of letters which it was so easy for the King to have forwarded to its destination through the Bonny or Brass people, with whom he is in constant intercourse, raised doubts in my mind as to his zeal; and his constrained manner made me suspect that he knew the fate of Mr. Carr, and the true state of the settlers at the farm.

However, I obtained a pilot and took my leave, inviting the King to visit the Wilberforce, in order to receive a portion of the presents I was instructed to offer him. I perhaps should explain that I came to the determination to withhold a portion of the presents intended for King Obie, because I was convinced that he had misgivings as to the object of the Expedition, which he ought not to have had, while the disappointment and anxiety displayed on his countenance at my determination, strongly indicated either his avarice or his fears that something respecting Mr. Carr and the settlers might transpire to disappoint his hopes of getting the remainder. As I could not afford the delay of six hours which the King, in compliance with mere etiquette required, in order to pay a visit to the vessel, I waited till noon, when the King not having made his appearance, I sent by his son the following articles, as a present, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty:

1 double-barrelled gun,
2 single ditto,
1 helmet,
22,000 cowries;

and being uneasy at the rumours about the settlers, I hastened my departure from King Obie's Creek with all possible solicitude.

Here I may mention that on my way to the vessel with the pilot, I observed several large canoes lying in the Creek; these it appeared, on inquiry of the pilot, belonged to King Boy of Brass Town, who himself was in one of them, which the pilot pointed out; this rather surprised me, for King Obie had not mentioned the circumstance of King Boy being at hand, although his name was used in our conversation.

I immediately proceeded to the King's canoe and saw Boy; I requested of him any information he might possess respecting Mr. Carr; the King showed willing acquiescence, but the account he gave was as unsatisfactory as that obtained of

King Obie, for while he acknowledged that Brown (an African employed in the Expedition as interpreter, and who accompanied Mr. Carr up the Brass Creek), had communicated with some of the Brass people about eight moons back, he disavowed having heard that Mr. Carr or any white man was with him, and all knowledge of the reasons which had induced Brown to enter the Brass river. He suggested, however, that if Mr. Carr had landed or passed through his, the King's water, a son of the late King Jacket, and now a co-chief in the same river, might have been aware of the circumstance. This suggestion, considering the near neighbourhood of these Chiefs, was sufficient to convince me that he knew more of Mr. Carr than he chose to tell.

Boy's fawning and abject behaviour greatly disgusted me, and confirmed my fears as to Carr's fate. I fully resolved, should I be spared, to make him account on my return for Mr. Carr, or to carry him a prisoner to Fernando Po.

We proceeded shortly after noon up the river. The entrance to Obie's or Eboe Creek, which at our former visit was nearly a quarter of a mile in width, had now decreased so much as to be barely sufficient to admit of the use of the galley's oars, and the sands were fully half across the bed of the river. We soon reached the village on the opposite bank (marked hostile in Captain Allen's chart), the natives were assembled in multitudes, and showed the same degree of curiosity that had marked our former track in every part of the river: at 3·30 P.M. we experienced a heavy squall from the S.W., accompanied by lightning, thunder, and rain. Squalls from the S.W. are unusual.

We soon found the uselessness of the pilot Alherr, who was ignorant of the proper channel.

We anchored for the night at 6 P.M., having threaded our way among numerous sand banks.

Shortly after weighing on the 8th, we found ourselves in a wrong channel; and in winding ship, grounded. We had recourse to the anchors, and with the assistance of the engines, aided by the untiring zeal of the officers and men, succeeded in clearing the shoal and reaching the mid-channel by dark, when we anchored for the night. While we were aground an Aboh canoe came alongside, from which we obtained by purchase some provisions; after this we discovered a slave bearing Houssa marks, chained to the bottom of the boat. I pointed out to the head man this breach of faith of King Obie, upon which the canoe immediately quitted our side unmolested; for besides being in difficulty at the moment, I thought it more advisable to follow the suggestion of Captain Allen, viz., "not to exasperate the natives by seizing slaves in canoes, should I meet with any;" than to indulge the impulse of my own feelings on this occasion, viz., to carry out the objects of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by liberating any I might meet with.

At nine o'clock A.M. of the 9th, we grounded for an hour near Tamuka Market, on passing which we observed a large concourse of people bartering grass mats, &c. At four o'clock P.M. of the 9th, abreast of Oniah Market, the sand banks at this part of the river were higher and more extensive than any we had hitherto seen, averaging nine feet. On these banks greater numbers of people than we had seen on the river banks at Tamuka, were encamped in tents; I estimate 1500 as thus encamped; each tent bore a flag with various fantastic devices. There was apparently but little trade going on, but plenty of *palaver*, as is the case in all African communities on this coast.

At five o'clock abreast of the river Edoh, supposed to be a tributary of the Benin rver, which Soudan attempted to ascend, but was unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its source.

At 1·15 P.M. of the 10th we anchored off Iddah; Mr. Davey, the carpenter, was sent a-shore for the twofold purpose of inquiry if I could see the Attah, of whom I wished to learn tidings of Mr. Carr; and of ascertaining by a mark on a large cotton tree made by Captain Trotter's orders during his ascent, how much of the river had fallen, the river was then at its height. 2·40 P.M. the boat returned with intelligence that the Attah could not be seen till the following day; that the settlers at the confluence were all well, but that no tidings of Mr. Carr had reached them. The river had fallen 30 feet. At 2·45 weighed and proceeded between English Island and the cliffs, not choosing to lose 24 hours in a race of life and death for the caprice of an African chief. At 3·30 finding we were unable to proceed by the before-mentioned channel, and in endeavouring to retrace our steps, we grounded, laid out the kedge, and subsequently the best bower and chain, and tried every available means to get the vessel off without effect. I beg leave here

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to remark on the unfitness, in my opinion, of such vessels as the Wilberforce and her consorts for the navigation of a river of this description; they have been found both unwieldy and unmanageable under the most favourable circumstances we met with. Notwithstanding the untiring and praiseworthy exertions of officers and men up to a late hour of the night, we laid a-ground till 3·30 P.M. of the 11th. While a-ground on the morning of the 11th the Attah's Mallam (minister) Massabah came on board, bringing a box of letters from the settlers, dated January, 1842, describing their anxiety for the return of the vessels, as the Foulahs had threatened an attack on one or two occasions. The Mallam inquired why I did not visit the Attàh; to which I answered, "I had not time;" and in return demanded to know why the Attàh would not see me without delay? and why the letters had been so long detained instead of being forwarded to the coast? To the first it was answered, that the "Attàh would break through a long established custom if he received a visitor the same day of his arrival;" and to the second, "that he had no opportunity of transmitting the letters." I explained to the Mallam why we came here, and begged him to return to the Attàh and obtain permission to accompany or follow us to the confluence, that a final settlement concerning the purchased territory might be made on the spot; and not wishing to create an unfavourable impression from any lack of courtesy, I sent by the Mallam to the Attàh a silk tobe, and to the old Queen Madogbie a piece of drab silk.

We anchored for the night, and proceeding with the next morning, were at 7·30 of the 12th a-breast of Bird Rock.

Its appearance was completely altered; when we last saw it, it was only a few feet above water, it now appeared about 35 feet high, and bore more resemblance to a ship under sail than to anything else. We passed several rocks, some of which were from 15 to 20 feet above water, although entirely hidden and passed over on our former ascent; at noon passing between a large cluster of rocks (some of which were 35 feet above water) and the lower end of Beaufort Island, and nearly in mid-channel, with leads going one forward and one aft, and every possible precaution, we struck on a reef, which penetrated the second compartment, in the neighbourhood of the boatswain's store-room on the larboard side, and started four rivets in the third compartment on the starboard side; the soundings taken by the two leadsmen before we struck were three fathoms forward and four fathoms aft. The engines were stopped, and immediately reversed, but ineffectually; and before I could run forward from the break of the poop, the foremast compartment filled up to the deck. The leaky compartment was cleared as far as practicable, and the bower-anchor and chain laid out astern, with the kedge on the larboard quarter, and two lengths of hawser to the rocks from the starboard bow. After several unavailing attempts at the purchase together with the engines reversed, finding it impossible to move the vessel, we steadied her for the night.

From day-break of the 13th until 2 P.M., we used every exertion by turning the stowage, heaving on the purchase, and using the engines, to get her off, without success. I then determined to despatch Mr. Waddington, the acting boatswain, in the galley to the confluence to clear out the Amelia tender, and drop her down (if practicable) to take in our stores and provisions, and to lighten the vessel. At 7 P.M., eight of the men belonging to the Amelia appeared in a 40-feet galley attached to the settlement, the said Mr. Waddington had sent down pursuant to my orders, while he and his party were engaged in preparing the Amelia, in which he returned at 5·30 P.M. of the 14th. The promptitude and ability with which Mr. Waddington performed this important service merits my warmest acknowledgments. He had great difficulties to encounter in the mutinous disposition of the crew, and to thread his way through rocks, a distance of 16 miles.

On the 15th, hauled the Amelia alongside, and were busily engaged removing stores and provisions, in which we were greatly assisted by the Bahah refugees brought from the confluence in the schooner until 4·30 PM., when we again tried all our strength, but without success. We then secured for the night.

On the 16th, employed in removing stores and provisions to the Amelia till 5 P.M., when the schooner being sufficiently deep, we again tried the purchase, and moved the vessel a little. We, however, found it necessary to heave overboard six tons of coals to lighten her; at 7 P.M. we secured for the night. At midnight we had a heavy squall. At 6·30 of the 17th, after baling through the night and pumping, we hove off, and, taking the Amelia in tow, proceeded at full speed towards the confluence. Here I would beg leave to record the high sense I entertain of the exertions of every individual under my command throughout this

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critical juncture, feeling assured that, by their united and cheerful compliance with every order issued, the vessel was saved from total wreck. While fixed on the reef, Madogbie, the old Queen of Iddah, came on board; she was accompanied by the Mallam Massabah, who, according to my request, came to accompany me to the confluence for the arrangement of affairs. The Queen brought two goats as a present from the King of Iddah, and an assurance that the King would supply any want of provisions. The Queen was so pleased with the reception and what she saw about her, that she prolonged her visit to the extent of 20 hours, when she quitted us and proceeded down the river, landing the Mallam on a neighbouring rock, whence he was soon after brought on board the Wilberforce by a canoe of Iddah, which had been to a market higher up the river. In this canoe I discovered two female slaves from Kakanda; and on my reminding the Mallam, in pretty severe terms, that the King of Iddah, his master, was breaking the Treaty of last year by thus suffering his Chiefs to deal in slaves, he instantly pushed off, and we saw no more of him.

On the 18th July, at 8 A.M., we anchored off the settlement, and found the settlers unmolested from without, but in a state of disorganization.

Finding we could not gain on the leak, we swept the vessel's bottom with a topsail and rain awning; this, however, with constant bailing and pumping, was insufficient; I therefore weighed, and ran her bows on a grassy bank about a cable's length from the right shore. At 6 P.M. we ascertained the injury to be about five feet in length, and two inches in breadth, under the boatswain's store-room, which was to be only repaired by fixing an iron plate from within.

July 19th. Employed on the leak, and in re-stowing stores and provisions from the Amelia, as the river was rising and I was anxious to proceed to Rabbah with the least possible delay.

Up to this time no sickness had appeared among the Europeans of the crew, and I had every reasonable ground of expectation to be able to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government; but now I found all my designs frustrated by the illness of Messrs. Davey the carpenter, and Johnstone the first engineer, who were seized with fever this day.

20th July. 6·30 A.M. discovered three feet water in the after compartment, accounted for by the oversight of the engineers, on the previous night, in not putting the box-nuts on the pipes which connects with the bilge in the engine-room from each compartment; and in consequence of this accident we were obliged to clear out the after holds. Many of the presents and the powder were found much damaged. The drying these articles and keeping the foremost compartments constantly baled dry, so that the engineers might fix the plate, occupied the whole of this day.

21st July. Employed drying the holds, stores, &c. Mr. Cameron, second engineer, was taken ill, and reduced our strength in this branch to the third engineer, Mr. Collins. We continued every exertion preparatory to removing down the river, though the reduced strength of engineers retarded all our operations to a very inconvenient degree.

About noon, Shimaboe, uncle of the Attàh, came on board to pay his respects. I informed him of the necessity I was under of removing settlers from the model farm, at which he expressed his regret; but he fully concurred in the arrangements I proposed to make with respect to the disposal of the buildings and crops. The friendly behaviour of this Chief induced me to give him, on his departure, a damask tobe. After the departure of Shimaboe, I proceeded on shore, hearing that the Foulahs were within three miles north of the settlement, and engaged in an attack on the village of Priaprie, situated on a rocky eminence at the foot of Mount Patteh. I took with me Mr. Webb, the clerk in charge, and an interpreter, to obtain, if possible, an interview with the Chief of the invaders. On arriving at the scene of action, we found that the Chief of the village attacked, Agajah, had beaten them off: this frustrated my hopes of an interview with their Chief. We were shown two arrows by Agajah, as trophies of his victory. Agajah appeared a short though a robust man, with a countenance the most open of any I had yet met with. He had with him about 400 men, armed with bows and arrows; two men, who appeared to be of consequence, carried each an old-fashioned musket: these were the only firearms we observed amongst them. These people appeared better appointed, and expressed more determination than I expected to meet with. The position of the village was well chosen against attack, and the Chief assured me that he had successfully resisted all attacks for a number of years; that he had never had recourse

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to flight; but, as his enemies were becoming more numerous every moon, he began to be apprehensive of the consequences. His manner was determined and manly, and sufficiently cordial until I refused to give him the pistols I carried. This refusal appeared to offend him; nevertheless, I sent him two single-barrelled guns by his son, who came to visit me on the following day, and exhibited in his person the fine qualities of his father.

A few days before our arrival at the confluence, a village gogoe between Priaprae and the farm, was abandoned by its inhabitants, under apprehensions of hostilities from the Foulahs; the fugitives taking refuge on the dry sand banks in the bed of the river, where they had built huts, as a temporary security against the attacks of their enemies the Foulahs, who never venture on the water and rarely or never dismount unless to bind any unfortunate victims, who never by any chance offer resistance, but give themselves up in passive hopelessness. By this, it would seem, that the settlement did not altogether secure its immediate neighbours from aggression.

July 22nd. Completed the repairs as far as was necessary to carry us to Fernando Po. At 3 P. M., got the steam up and hauled alongside the landing place to receive the remaining stores, &c., belonging to the settlement; we received also four men fugitives from the Bahàh country, who had been at the settlement for some time and feared being left behind, their country is situated about a day's march, west of Mount Pattèh, and judging from their industrious disposition, I should think must be well cultivated, but the Foulahs had found their way there, and they were obliged to seek another home.

We discharged Yàrriba George, a stoker, at his own request; and old Harvey and Finlay, who were returning to their own country, Rabbah, from service in one of the West India regiments, and had served me as interpreters, were also discharged here. By Finlay, who wrote Arabic, and who had excellent certificates of character, I sent to the King of Rabbah, Assima Azariki,* a letter, (a copy of is appended), and—

1 silk velvet tobe,
2 scarlet caps, and
11,000 cowries.

I also sent to the King of Seccatoo, Attikoo—

1 silk tobe,
1 spy glass,
1 packet of buttons but no letter.

These presents, I judged it proper to make, with a view of cultivating a good understanding with two such powerful chiefs.

I have now to state my reasons for removing the settlement, which I found in the following state and condition. I stated in my log from estimate, that the quantity of land under cultivation was about 30 acres; this I found reason to believe might be more correctly stated at 20; this was in good order, mainly planted with cotton, there were also a few yams. The first cropping with corn and cotton had failed entirely from, it is said, the seed having got damaged on its way from England, the growing crops were from the produce of country seed and very promising. Twelve mud huts had been erected, as well as the model farm-house, excepting on gable end of the latter, and the reason given by Nicholls, the head carpenter, in answer to my inquiry, why this remained incomplete was that he could not obtain wood, nor teach the fugitives about the settlement to saw it into plank; now the facts were, that there was sufficient wood to be had hard by the farm, and abundance on the opposite side of the river, and that it might have been cut into planks by five or six carpenters at the settlement. I found that Mr. Moore, the director, "pro tempore," had neither authority nor influence over Nicholls and his subordinates. I found that Mr. Neizer, the clerk, has been busier in malversation than in the business of the Society, for whose benefit he was employed, indeed I found it necessary to take from him merchandise, which he had acquired by the Society's means on his own account, and dispose of it for the Society's benefit. In short, the most complete disorganization had taken place; there was no room to hope for amendment without the presence of some European of ability and integrity to direct the affairs, a few only of the settlers were willing to remain, and this only on condition of increased wages. Mr. Hensman, the assistant surgeon, had volunteered to remain as director of the settlement for six months, and in him,

* Hàssaman Zaïki.

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I doubt not would have been found the requisite for good management, but the shortness of the time he would remain, forbad me to entertain any very sanguine hope of permanent advantage for his measures.

I should, however, in compliance with the wish of the Society, have left Mr. Hensman to try the experiment, had not sickness supervened on the majority of the persons under my command, and rendered it, in my judgment, imperative upon me to withdraw the settlers, and relinquish the establishment altogether.

I found the conduct of the settlers in general, and that of the crew of the Amelia, (excepting Thomas King, who was left in command of the vessel,) highly reprehensible for indulgence in the worst vices of the natives, and insubordination. I found them indolent and lazy, not one (as far as my experience went) willing or even disposed to manual labour, but ready enough to exercise authority over the negroes they hired, and whom they employed on the most trifling occasions rather than exert themselves; as a circumstance of their love of power, I would mention that a number of negroes having been hired to assist the settlers in transporting the stores from the hill to the vessels, two of the settlers were found to have furnished themselves with whips, apparently for the purpose of urging the natives to greater exertion. I forthwith ordered these instruments to be laid aside, and though I have no knowledge of their having been actually applied to the natives, yet I have reason to believe that the settlers were in the habit of carrying such instruments, which, if not applied, could not but fail to inspire the natives with terror, and alienate their good will, to the great injury of the British character. Of the whole numbers of the settlers and the crew of the Amelia, comprising about 32 persons, seven only of the former and two of the latter were willing to remain at the farm, and these only on condition of the beforementioned increase of wages, and the presence of an European chief.

The motives of such a general dereliction of purpose appeared to be partly a desire to return to their own country, under a feeling that their enterprize could not become profitable. All these circumstances combined, made me adopt the resolution to abandon the settlement, a resolution which, however, from circumstances, I could not help regretting, because I felt that we were retiring from a position of great advantage, whether regarded as an inland point from which commerce and civilization might be expected to diffuse their blessings through the neighbouring countries, or as a point of refuge for the fugitive negroes, seeking to avoid slavery, when they might become acquainted with the advantages of our protection, and possibly in time form a considerable colony under our rule, objects for which the Expedition was planned, but which cannot be realized unless one or more able Europeans could remain to conduct affairs.

I was informed by King, that he had sometimes seen from the schooner as many as fifty canoes go down the river in one day laden with slaves.

The settlement had already afforded an asylum to upwards of 300 refugees, many of whom we left residing among the neighbouring hills, under the government of Kulema, a Bahah chief, and of Sumana, chief of the village of Pandaïki, chiefs who, on account of their friendly disposition towards us and agreement with each other, I thought deserving of a share of the property we were about to relinquish.

To Sumana I gave the model-farm buildings, and to Kulema I gave the growing crops. Of the moveables, I gave to Kudajah, a chief of the Bahàh people, a horse, and I distributed 33,000 cowries (about 2*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* sterling) among the natives, in payment of their services, with which they appeared contented. Having done this, we quitted the settlement at dark on the 22nd July, having the Amelia in tow.

23rd July, 4 P.M., arrived off Iddah. I immediately proceeded on shore to have an interview with the Attàh; he could not be prevailed on to dispense with his ceremonial delay, and, as I was most anxious not to lose time in our descent, I was under the necessity of communicating with the old Queen Madogbie, the Mallam being absent. I informed her of the disposition I had made respecting the property at the late settlement; this she undertook to convey to the Attàh, and she returned with an answer, that the Attàh willingly acceded to my disposition of the property, that he regretted that white man was going away, and hoped that we should resume possession of the same territory whenever we pleased.

I returned to the vessel at 6′ 30 P.M, I had received directions to make a fit present to the Attah for his kindly feelings towards the objects of the Expedition last year, and, although I had found him infringing the Treaty, by dealing in

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slaves, I thought it best, both in compliance with my orders and to leave a favourable impression behind in the event of resuming our settlement, to send the following articles, which I did by our own boat, to one of the Attàh's chiefs, who waited at the landing-place to receive them, viz.:—

3 velvet tobes,	3 papers of N. E. buttons,
3 scarlet caps,	1 snuff box,
1 piece of silk,	1 saddle and bridle,
1 cloth dress,	4 pairs of pistols,
1 piece of blue velvet,	1 helmet, and
1 piece of varied striped velvet,	35 yards of red baize.
3 boxes of razors,	

And for his chief Mallam,—

1 damask tobe and 1 pair of silk trowsers.

At 7·30, anchored for the night in mid-channel, about four miles below Iddah, from whence we proceeded next morning and arrived on the 25th off Abôh, where I stopped to communicate further with King Obie (and if possible with King Boy) respecting Mr. Carr. As I had discharged the pilot at this place, I took advantage of his going ashore to send by him an invitation to Obie to visit the Wilberforce. As I could not leave the vessel while waiting the result of my message, two messengers from King Boy (who was encamped on a sand-bank near Abôh Creek) came on board to say that the king wanted to see me respecting the white man that had entered his river about seven or eight moons back. It will be remembered that on my way up he denied all knowledge of such a circumstance. I immediately despatched the galley with his messengers, requesting that the king would come on board, as the messengers said he would do so; they returned, however, with a message that King Boy would come on board if white man would fetch him. Mr. Hensman, assistant surgeon, immediately volunteered for that duty, as it was my object to get the king on board, and not to enter into any palaver on shore. The king still refused to come on board, but he acknowledged to Mr. Hensman that a white man (doubtless Mr. Carr) *had* entered his river about seven or eight moons since, though not under his protection, and that he (the king) had in his possession at Brass Town (the king's residence) some of the white man's clothes, together with two prisoners, Bassa men, from whom the clothes were taken about that period. Finding that the king would not come to me, I proceeded to his camp and endeavoured to prevail upon him to accompany me on board, hoping that when he was in my power I should arrive at better knowledge of the fate of the unfortunate missing superintendent,

Boy refused to accompany me; he gave the same account (before detailed) as he gave to Mr. Hensman. I inquired why he had concealed this information from me at our last interview, and the course pursued by the canoe? also, why he had concealed from the King of Bonny these circumstances? To these inquiries he studiously avoided giving any direct answer; and whilst he declared he had no positive evidence of Carr's murder, yet he said he believed him to have been killed by the Bassa people, and was ready to furnish pilots (though he would not go himself) to their locality.

Finding it impossible to obtain any satisfactory elucidation of the matter, I would have carried him to Fernando Po, but I found myself unable, having only a weak and unarmed boat's crew to oppose his numerous followers, strongly encamped and supported by three large canoes with swivels in the bow; I therefore returned on board and got the vessel under weigh with a view to interrupt his retreat to Abôh, and so intimidate him into a compliance with my wishes, without recourse to actual hostilities, on friendly grounds. Owing, however, to the confusion and delay in clearing the vessel of the numerous canoes which surrounded us, the king took advantage of the delay and escaped into Abôh Creek, across which I laid the vessel, in ignorance of the king's movement.

While I was engaged on shore with King Boy, King Obie came on board; I found him on my return, he took alarm at our getting under weigh, and despite of all entreaty to remain and assurance that we were friends of his, he quitted the vessel and went to his own creek.

Disappointed in my object of securing King Boy, my next step was to secure the persons of the two Brass men (Boy's messengers) yet on board; thinking that if I was unable to obtain any positive information from either Obie or Boy, I might gain more substantial proof from the prisoners on my way to Fernando Po. I was also unwilling to remain a moment longer than absolutely necessary at this par-

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ticular insalubrious part of the river, for I had now three out of eight Europeans confined to bed, and the boatswain and third engineer complaining. I then sent a message to King Obie, by one of his own people, to say that as we were at amity with him, I hoped he would renew his visit. He sent me word by one of his headmen that he would do so if the captain would fetch him. I accordingly proceeded up his creek in the galley, taking with me Mr. Hensman, intending to disembark at the landing-place, where there were many canoes. I had to pass on my way thither several war canoes, which were lying near the bank, on either side of the creek. We had passed the first two of these when my attention was drawn by some of my boat's crew to the movement of the canoes astern, as if intending to close upon us, and to the people in them having taken up their fire-arms; I at once winded the galley and pulled up alongside the nearest canoe, presenting my pistols (the only arms in the boat) at the Chief, who instantly dropped his musket, begging by gestures for mercy, and calling aloud "King Obie!" "King Obie!" The other canoes immediately pulled away towards the landing-place, but the right bank was simultaneously covered with armed men, who, till that moment, had not shown themselves. Some of them pointed muskets at us, but the appearance of my pistols pointed against them seemed to deter them from further violence, and we rejoined the vessel without other molestation. The messenger sent by King Obie remained on board the vessel while I proceeded up the creek; but seeing the galley on her way back, he hastily quitted the vessel, which being perceived by me, I called out to those on board to prevent its escape. It appears that, to effect this, Mr. Webb, clerk in charge, with his usual promptitude, sprung forward with a musket, which being pointed at the fugitives, they all jumped overboard from their canoe and swam for the bank, the high grass of which would effectually have concealed them had they succeeded in reaching the shore. At this juncture one of the Kroomen of our crew threw a boarding pike at the messenger, who avoided the stroke by diving, and continued his course; but the galley coming up at this moment, he was seized by one of the boat's crew and taken on board, where I at once placed him in irons. I think it necessary to state that there was no firing on our side; indeed not any of the crew were in possession of ammunition, although it was ready for distribution whenever I should consider it necessary. My reasons for putting Obie's messenger in confinement were grounded on strong presumptive proof that he had been sent to me as a decoy; and I hoped, in any case, to obtain some information respecting Mr. Carr, and for these reasons I also determined to carry him to Fernando Po. Having waited a short time, but in vain, for a further communication from the shore (during which delay I seized, by way of reprisal, a small canoe belonging to King Boy,) we took the schooner in tow, and proceeded on our way down the river.

The next morning I questioned the Brass men and Obie's messenger respecting Mr. Carr. The sum of their statements was, that some time ago King Boy had taken two Bassa men prisoners, which men had in their canoe, when taken, some white men's clothes; that these prisoners and clothes were now at Brass Town (King Boy's residence); that they had heard from the Bassa prisoners that the white man had been tied to a tree and shot at Bassa Town (a small place situated on a narrow creek of the lower Benin branch, and about 40 miles from the mouth of the river), and that his servant was sent into the country. I could not learn from them the direction in which the Bassa prisoners were going when they were taken. The white man's clothes were described as comprising "plenty of clothes and plenty of books;" thus affording a presumptive proof that the effects described belonged to Mr. Carr. I could get no answer to my question, "If the white man was murdered at Bassa Town, how came the canoe with his clothes in Brass Creek, nearly 60 miles apart?" Though I examined these men separately, their testimony agreed in all the material points; but there was much prevarication, and I believe them to have been prepared by King Boy to answer any questions.

Finding, however, that they seemed anxious to exculpate their own tribe, and fix the stigma on the Bassa people, I proceeded under the pilotage of the prisoners down the first Benin branch (a chart of which I have already transmitted), to investigate the matter at Bassa Town; but having gone about five or six miles down the river, and reached the entrance of the creek, the vessel grounded on a bank. We laid out the kedge and hove her off. I sounded in person the neighbourhood of the shoal, and found five fathoms inside, the channel very narrow, and the breadth of the creek itself not exceeding 150 yards. Just as we had cleared the shoal, I observed three large canoes coming down the creek; being in difficulty with the vessel, and

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the Amelia being five miles off unprotected, with only a black crew on board, and being ignorant also of the intentions of the people in the canoes, as well as apprehensive, from what I had learnt from the prisoners, that the appearance of these canoes could, at best, be only as suspicious, I fired three shots from the brass swivels, over the canoes, to warn them off, which had the desired effect of dispersing them, without hurting any person. They jumped overboard and fled to the bush.

The boatswain was now no longer able to do duty: the third engineer was getting worse, and the assistant-surgeon himself laid up with fever. I therefore found it necessary to relinquish all further prosecution of the inquiry, and at dusk of the 26th July, we took the schooner in tow, and resumed our course towards the mouth of the river, and anchored in the main stream for the night. I must mention here, when rounding the vessel, too, after dark in a narrow bend of the river, the schooner fouled the right bank and carried away her jib boom; however, we hove her off at nine o'clock that night, and secured her astern.

July 27, at daylight proceeded down the river; a little below the Benin branch we observed several vollies of musketry from a village on the right bank. The distance at which the firing was first observed, together with the circumstance of our passing the people on the river's bank unmolested, left me in doubt of the real disposition of the people towards us, but as a measure of precaution we beat to quarters.

We arrived at the mouth of the river at 10 A.M., 27th July, victualled the schooner for 9 days, and prepared her for crossing the bar at low water. I found it necessary to get across as quickly as possible, on account of the increasing sickness of the third engineer, who, notwithstanding his weak state, assisted in this service as long as he could stand. We crossed at 11·30 A.M., having not less than two fathoms water, and moderate weather, and shaped a course for Fernando Po.

During our stay in the river, comprising a period of 26 days, we found by observations it had risen two feet. From observation, and the general state of the atmosphere, (a table of which is appended,) which was infinitely cooler in the day-time, with less dew at night, than had been found in August last year, I am led to believe that the months May, June, and July are the best for prosecuting any service with vessels of light draft of water. The current at this season (July) being never more than two knots, and probably much less in May and June, excepting the neighbourhood of rocks and narrows, where of course it was more rapid, but we did not find it ever exceed three and a half knots.

28th July, 2 P.M. Eased the engines to bale and better secure the 40-foot galley in tow of the schooner astern of us; during this operation the galley got under the schooner's quarter, tore her bows out, parted the tow rope, and turned bottom upwards, the schooner herself having sprung a leak early in the morning: the state of the weather rendered it utterly impossible with safety to the schooner and ourselves to pick the galley up, and she was lost.

29th July, 1·30 A.M. Anchored in Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, from which time to the 16th August we were employed in clearing out the two vessels, and with the assistance of the two engineers and artificers of the Soudan (the whole of our own people being sick) making Her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command sea worthy. While under refit, Mr. Becroft paid us a visit, and I took advantage of his presence and experience of the African character, to endeavour to obtain further information from the prisoners I had brought down respecting Mr. Carr.

They confirmed their former statements as to King Boy being in possession of the white man's clothes, but they denied their ever having heard of the white man's murder, and expressed their belief that King Boy had had nothing improper to do with the business. Finding that I could not elicit anything satisfactory from these people, I determined to discharge them before I quitted Fernando Po for a passage back to their country; meanwhile they worked among the crew as supernumeraries, and were at liberty as the rest. I cannot, however, close my notice of Mr. Carr without stating my belief that King Boy is acquainted with all the particulars of Mr. Carr's fate, and I must also think that he took an active part in the business.

I trust their Lordships will be of opinion that I prosecuted this inquiry with zeal and with all the ability in my power, under the circumstances before detailed, and that I may be allowed to express my readiness to undertake further inquiry, should it be deemed necessary; observing that the easiness of access at any period of the year to both localities (Bassa Creek and Brass Town) would render such further inquiry a matter of little difficulty; and it might be completed, as to information, in about ten days.

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On the 12th August Mr. Webb, clerk in charge, was seized with fever. On the 20th I proceeded in the Wilberforce on a cruize towards the Isle of Princes. I did this in consequence of a representation from Mr. Stirling (the assistant surgeon who rejoined on the 10th and relieved Mr. Hensman, who was discharged to sick quarters) that the sick, instead of advancing in convalescence, were relapsing, and that a change of air was necessary. I was, moreover, induced by a report from Lieutenant Earle, commanding Her Majesty's brig Rapid, who had arrived on the 3rd on his way to meet us at the river Nun, that I should probably meet Captain Foote, the senior officer; in this object, however, I was disappointed.

On the 22nd, at 10 P.M., we anchored in West Bay, Princes Island, and from noon of the 23rd to 3·15 P.M. of the 25th were cruizing off and on, and then anchored in Church Bay, where we remained until the 1st of September.

The air at this anchorage, noted for its salubrity, proved most beneficial to the sick. We returned to West Bay 1st September, and on the 2nd Her Majesty's brig Rapid arrived with a prize belonging to the Madagascar. The presence of another of Her Majesty's vessels enabled me to apply for a survey on the vessel under my command, which being ordered by Lieutenant Earle, a report, already transmitted for their Lordships' information, was obtained, by which the expediency of proceeding to England without loss of time was fully apparent. I should not, however, have quitted the station without orders from the senior officer, but that I had learnt from Lieutenant Kingston, the officer in charge of the prize, that there was no probability of Captain Foote being at this point of the station for a considerable time; and I considered that any such delay at this season, for a mere, though important point of form, would be incurring an unwarrantable risk of irreparable injury to the vessel, whose defects it was impossible to repair effectually on the coast, there being neither materials nor requisite convenience; as well as sacrificing the health of the crew, already greatly impaired by the unwholesomeness of the climate.

I therefore determined to return to Fernando Po, to replenish our stock of coals and prepare the vessels for the passage across the Atlantic, which being completed, we left Fernando Po on the 18th September for Sierra Leone.

On the 12th September Mr. Waddington, acting boatswain, died of the fever, and about the same time I sold the Amelia tender (being totally unfit for further service) to Mr. John Lilly, for 150*l.*

On the 22nd September died Mr. Webb, clerk in charge, whose remains were consigned to the deep on the 23rd.

On the 24th, in the evening, we anchored off Cape Coast Castle. Here we paid five Africans, who were to be discharged at this place, their home. Received wood for fuel.

The steering compasses having been found very erroneous and constantly varying, and the chronometer belonging to the vessel having become unserviceable by the breaking of the mainspring, I found it absolutely necessary to purchase a chronometer, to assist in the navigation of the vessel. This I effected for 78*l.*, the lowest price for which I could obtain it.

We proceeded in the forenoon of the 28th of September for Cape Palmas, which we reached on the 3rd October. We lay to, and discharged ten Kroomen, first paying them their wages.

On the 7th October, 2·30 P.M., arrived at Sierra Leone, and discharged the model farm people. Having received supplies of provisions and wood for fuel, and discharged the remainder of the Africans engaged in the Expedition, and not having received any tidings of the senior officer, I proceeded, at 8·30 P.M. of the 15th October, for England, with a complement of 15 whites and 27 Africans, pursuing the in-shore track. We arrived at Teneriffe on the 27th, and after receiving 10 tons of coals, we proceeded to Madeira, experiencing half a gale of wind from the N.E. on our way.

We arrived at Madeira on the 31st October, at 8 A.M., and having replenished with provisions and fuel, and received 22 distressed British subjects by the request of Her Majesty's Consul, we proceeded on the 6th November, and reached Plymouth on the 17th, after a boisterous passage.

We found the compasses very erroneous, varying from three to four points between N. and S.E., occasioning considerable deviation in our course (to the extent of 150 miles); in fact, the vessel was navigated from Madeira by the aid of the boat's compass, secured to the cabin skylight.

Having thus detailed the particulars of my proceedings whilst in command of

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Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, I feel it my duty to bring before the notice of their Lordships my opinion of the conduct and behaviour of the officers and men employed under my command. I have to regret the loss of two officers, viz., Mr. Waddington, acting boatswain, and Mr. Webb, the clerk in charge, both from the effects of the climate acting upon debility occasioned by extraordinary exertions in the discharge of their respective duties. To Mr. Waddington I felt indebted for his zeal and ability, in having, after we had struck, proceeded to the confluence and brought down the schooner to our aid; moreover, his knowledge of the river rendered his services of the highest value. He has left a widow and children unprovided for; these I would recommend to the favour of their Lordships.

I had to call upon Mr. Webb for exertions beyond the routine of his duty; these exertions were ever cheerfully rendered, and proved extremely useful.

The first and second engineer fell ill of the fever before we left the confluence, and remained on the sick list until we left the coast; each however did his best under most pressing and harassing circumstances, and I would recommend most particularly the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Johnstone, the first engineer. The third engineer discharged the whole of the duties of the engineer's branch from the 21st to the 27th of July, and I cannot sufficiently approve of his zeal in rendering assistance to repair the damage sustained by striking on the reef, even while labouring under sickness, which ultimately laid him up and deprived me of his services.

Mr. Davey, the acting carpenter, deserves my strongest commendation, and was of the utmost assistance to me in the duties of the vessel before leaving Fernando Po, and subsequently previous to her being paid off.

The crew in general (composed of Africans and weak as to number) behaved to my satisfaction. I think it right to mention that Mr. Hensman (Surgeon of the West African Company, and Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Wilberforce during the absence of Mr. Stirling, with whom he had exchanged duties) rendered me valuable aid, and was unremitting in his attentions to the sick whilst able, but he also fell ill, and suffered severely until relieved by Mr. Stirling, with whose exertions on behalf of the sick I have great reason to be satisfied.

I think it due to the zealous exertions of the engineers of the Soudan, Mr. John Chesters, first engineer, Mr. James Kelby, second engineer, Mr. Edward Webster, third engineer, employed to repair the defects of the Wilberforce at Fernando Po, to state that they were unremittingly employed from the 8th to the 11th of August, in fixing a plate outside over the defective part; this service was rendered peculiarly difficult by the want of a slip, upon which the vessel might have been hauled and the general want of every convenience for effecting such repairs.

I have thus and to the best of my ability detailed my proceedings, and their consequences. I trust their Lordships will find reason to approve of my conduct, and that I may be permitted to express my readiness to be employed in any way their Lordships may think my services can be useful.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. WEBB, Lieut.,

late in Command of Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Wilberforce.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 47.

To His Majesty Assima Azaiki, King of Rabbah.

Sub-Encl. in No. 47.

By virtue of the power invested in me, William Henry Webb, Lieutenant, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam vessel Wilberforce, by Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of England, to conclude a Treaty with the King of Rabbah for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the encouragement of lawful commerce with the interior of Africa.

I, by the hands of John Finlay (a subject of your Majesty, and late a servant of my sovereign) humbly beg to send your Majesty a present in the name of my Queen, regretting that in consequence of my crew being sickly, I am unable to visit your Majesty in person.

In the name of my Sovereign I also would beg to impress upon your Majesty the hope that the objects which have brought the white men up this river, will have their due weight, and induce your Majesty to afford every protection and indulgence to the natives surrounding the colony we established, who always proved good neighbours to our settlers, and therefore have become friends of Her Britannic Majesty,

Should any further attempt be made by "white men" to visit the settlement, I am convinced by your Majesty's previous conduct "in desiring that your soldiers and subjects

should not molest the white men's settlement" (for which in the name of my Sovereign, I return you thanks) that your Majesty will ever retain the same friendly disposition towards them.

And I further trust your Majesty will continue to earn the esteem of my Sovereign by using every effort in your power to better the condition of your subjects in teaching them the advantages they will derive by substituting legitimate barter with the "white men," or those of your Majesty's countrymen who have experienced the blessings of a peaceable and secure government under my Sovereign's rule, for that of the horrible traffic in human beings.

Wishing your Majesty all health, prosperity and happiness, in the name of my Sovereign, Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. WEBB, Lieut., commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce.

Confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, 21st July, 1842.

No. 48.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq. to Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart.

Sir, *Downing-street, 27th January, 1843.*

No. 48.

HAVING laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 11th instant, with the copy therein enclosed, of Lieutenant Webb's voyage up the Niger, in execution of the instructions given to him to communicate with the model farm, I have received his Lordship's directions to request you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that he feels happy to express his approval of that officer's proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Sir John Barrow, Bart.
&c. &c.

No. 49.

COPY of a LETTER from EDWARD N. BUXTON, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, 15, Parliament-street, 16th December, 1842.

No. 49.

I HAVE the honour to address your Lordship on behalf of the gentlemen interested in the model farm at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, for the purpose of stating that they having learnt, with deep regret, that Mr. Carr, the superintendent, who entered the river Nun, in a native canoe, in November, 1841, for the purpose (after a short absence) of returning to the farm, had not reached it at the period of the recent departure of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, from thence, they have great reason to fear he may have been murdered on his passage up, yet there being a possibility that he may merely be held in captivity, the subscribers to the farm have resolved to offer a reward of 2,000 dollars for his recovery, and they have accordingly issued notices to that effect, and I am to solicit the favour of your Lordship to give directions that copies of the said notice may be communicated to the officers of Her Majesty's ships on the West African station, and that they be requested to afford their assistance in obtaining the object in view.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDW. N. BUXTON.

P.S. Printed copies of the notice mentioned above shall be sent to the Admiralty, should your Lordship be pleased to comply with my request.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 49.

2000 DOLLARS REWARD.

Model Farm in Africa.

Encl. in No. 49.

THE subscribers to the above named farm established at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, having received intelligence by Her Majesty's ship Wilberforce, recently returned from thence, that Mr. Alfred Carr, the superintendent of the said farm, who, with his African ser-

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vant, entered the river Nun in a native canoe, in the mouth of November, 1841, for the purpose of returning to the farm after a short absence, had not reached it when the Wilberforce left in July last; and although there is much reason to fear he may have been killed on his passage up, yet, the subscribers entertaining a hope that he may be still alive, though held in captivity,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That should such be the case, the above reward of 2000 dollars will be paid to any person who shall procure the liberation of the said Mr. Alfred Carr, upon producing a certificate of the fact signed by himself.

Application to be made to the bankers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Barnett, and Bradshaw, bankers of London.

(Signed) On behalf of the Subscribers,
W. COOK,
Late one of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Expedition to the Niger.

No. 50.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq. to E. N. BUXTON, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 26th December, 1842.

No. 50.

LORD STANLEY has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing a printed notice of an offer of a reward of 2,000 dollars for the recovery of Mr. Carr, the superintendent of the model farm at the confluence of the Niger and the Chadda, who is supposed to have been murdered in his passage up the river Nun, and requesting that copies of that notice may be communicated to the officers of Her Majesty's ships on the Western African station. His Lordship directs me to request you will inform the gentlemen interested in the success of the model farm, that he will be happy to promote their views in this matter by transmitting, with the requisite instructions, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, any number of notices they may propose to send, which it will be better, therefore, to forward at once to this office. His Lordship will also cause a portion of them to be sent to the Governor of Sierra Leone, in order that they may have all possible publicity given to them.

I am, &c.
G. W. HOPE.

E. N. Buxton, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 51.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 10th January, 1843.

No. 51.

THE gentlemen interested in the success of the model farm at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda having determined to offer a reward for the recovery of Mr. Alfred Carr, the superintendent, who entered the river Nun in a native canoe in November, 1841, but has not since been heard of, I am desired by Lord Stanley to request you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give directions for the accompanying printed notices to be communicated to the officers of Her Majesty's ships on the Western African station, who should at the same time be instructed to give them all possible publicity, and to take every means in their power for rescuing Mr. Carr from captivity, should that be his present condition.

In Mr. Buxton's, 27 Dec.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Sir John Barrow, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 52.

No. 52.
Captain Trotter's Report.

To the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Report of Proceedings from Captain TROTTER, R.N., First Commissioner of the Niger Expedition.

My Lord, Richmond Hill, Surrey, March 15th, 1843.

AGREEABLY to the general instructions furnished to the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition previous to their departure from England, I have the honour

Captain Trotter's Report.

to lay before your Lordship a report of such of my proceedings, as First Commissioner, as have not been included in our general despatches.

I shall commence by briefly referring to the arrangements which were made before the Expedition left England.

Her Majesty having directed Her Ministers to enter into treaties with the Chiefs of various African States for the abandonment and prohibition of the Slave Trade, and the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between those countries and Great Britain, I had the honour of being nominated, in September, 1839, to the command of the Expedition to be sent to Africa for that purpose; and at the same time Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and Mr. William Cook were named to be my associates in a commission for negotiating conventions with the Chiefs of those states situated on the Western Coast of Africa, within the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and on the parts adjacent to the river Niger and its tributaries.

The month of March was at that time considered to be the best period of the year for entering the Niger, and Her Majesty's Government being desirous that the Expedition should take advantage of the first season, it was important that no time should be lost in commissioning proper ships for the purpose.

The Government had decided that three steam-vessels should be employed on the Expedition, and as there were none in Her Majesty's navy suitable for this service, the Board of Admiralty determined, if possible, to hire or purchase them. To effect this object Lord Minto sent me with Commander William Allen to visit the various sea-ports of the kingdom. No vessels could, however, be found, excepting such as would have required very great alterations to render them fit for the service, and would, even then, have only imperfectly answered; and as the success of the Expedition was likely to depend much on the efficiency of the means employed, and the loss of a season could not be set against the risk of failure from inefficient vessels, it was considered expedient to construct three iron steam-vessels in a manner which should be in every way adapted to the peculiar service on which they were to be employed.

Iron vessels were preferred to wooden ones on account of the greater facility of repairing them when damaged, as well as for their superior buoyancy. The quality of buoyancy was particularly desirable on account of the known shallowness of the Niger; and in order to fit the vessels still more for the navigation of such a river, they were to be constructed with perfectly flat bottoms, whilst their qualities as sea-boats, and their steerage in deep water, were to be improved by sliding keels, and the adaptation of tails to the rudders.

In order still more to lessen the draught of water, it was considered desirable to give the vessels a comparatively small steam power, more especially as the contraction of the engine-rooms consequent upon this would, at the same time, afford greater space for the accommodation of the officers and crew, and for the stowage of the large quantity of provisions and stores which it would be necessary to carry.

Though by adopting engines of a newer construction, a larger power might have been obtained in the same space, without much increase of weight, it was considered advisable to have engines of the old construction, as none of the others had been sufficiently tried; and on a long voyage, where we should be out of the reach of getting accidents repaired, it was desirable to incur no risk of difficulties which any failure of the parts of engines on a new construction might have presented. The want of powerful engines was conceived to be of comparatively little importance, on account of the moderate velocity of the current of the Niger, and the necessity of proceeding at a cautious speed in a river the navigation of which had been very imperfectly explored, while, should we meet with rapids, our speed could, if required, be materially increased by lightening the vessels.

The engines of the three vessels, and wherever it was possible their other equipments, were to be made precisely alike, so as to adapt each article to any one of the vessels, by which means the number and weight of the spare articles required for repairs would be materially reduced. The vessels were to be divided into water tight compartments in order both to strengthen their frames and to avoid the risk of foundering in the event of receiving serious damage under water.

No vessels of war had at this time been built of iron, and there were no facilities for the purpose at any of Her Majesty's dock-yards. Sir Edward Parry was therefore called upon by the Admiralty to give his opinion as to the most desirable size of the vessels to be constructed, and to report on the cost of building by contract, three which should combine all the desired properties.

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Encl. in No 2, *Vide* p. 3.

Sir Edward, after consulting with me, made his Report on the 14th November, 1839, but it was not until June, 1840, that a Parliamentary grant was voted, authorizing the Government to build the vessels and send out the Expedition.

In the latter month the Admiralty entered into a contract with Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, and that gentleman, who had long enjoyed a high reputation for constructing iron steam-vessels, accordingly built three (two of exactly similar dimensions, and one of a smaller size) in conformity with specifications and estimates based on Sir Edward Parry's report.

The two larger vessels, named the Albert and the Wilberforce, were each furnished with two engines of 35-horse power each engine, and measured 457 tons. The smaller one, named the Soudan, had one engine only of the same power and measured 249 tons.

With a view to the health and comfort of the crews, attention was at an early period directed to the proper ventilation of the vessels. This was a point of great importance in vessels constructed with water-tight compartments, the iron partitions forming which, were necessarily brought up above the water line to a height considerably above the cabin deck, and thus prevented a free current of air through the vessel. Dr. Reid, who was consulted as to the best means to be employed for improving the ventilation, proposed an artificial plan of throwing air into the various compartments by means of fanners. This plan was finally adopted and carried out under his direction by Mr. Augustine Creuze, of Portsmouth Dockyard, who was appointed by the Admiralty for the purpose.

Considerable delay, however, occurred in the completion of the vessels, owing to the adoption of Dr. Reid's plan. In the estimates of the Niger Expedition, a certain sum had been set apart for the ventilation of the three vessels at a time when circumstances prevented Dr. Reid being consulted as to the expense that was likely to be incurred by it. When Dr. Reid afterwards made his estimate of the probable cost, it was found so greatly to exceed the sum which had been appropriated in the Parliamentary grant for that purpose, that the Board of Admiralty could not sanction the plan until it was decided from what fund the extra expense was to be defrayed. Hence arose the delay, for until this point was determined, the interior fittings of the vessels could not be proceeded with; so that although all the vessels were launched by the 10th of October, 1840, it was not till the end of February, 1841, that they were assembled in the Thames.

The delay, however, was not altogether to be regretted, for in this interval more correct information was received regarding the proper time of ascending the Niger. The consideration of this subject had naturally claimed from the earliest period my anxious attention. The month of March, as I have already stated, had at first been considered the fittest time for entering the river. Commander William Allen and other competent authorities had concurred in thinking that that month was the beginning of the healthy season immediately above the Delta, and it was well known to be healthy at that time at the mouth of the river.

Commander Allen had no personal knowledge of the depth of the water in the Delta in that month, but he entertained a belief, as I did myself, that a channel sufficiently deep might be found for the steam-vessels, although the river was known at that season to be nearly arrived at its lowest state.

Vide No. 7 and 9, p. 23.

Information, however, reached England early in 1841, which was entitled to the fullest confidence, showing that this latter impression was erroneous, and that there would not be water enough at the earliest till June. Indeed before leaving England, I learned that Captain Becroft's experience had led him to consider the beginning of July as the proper season to enter the river, of which fact I informed Lord John Russell in my letter to his Lordship of the 12th of May, 1841. Notwithstanding the delays that had occurred, I was still therefore in hopes of arriving at the mouth of the Nun, the branch of the Niger which the Expedition was to ascend, soon after the earliest time that the state of the river would allow us to go up without detention. The rains it was expected would then be in full force, but I was of opinion from my own experience, and that of others, that the rainy season in Africa was not unhealthy for Europeans, if due precautions were taken to keep them dry.

No. 19. *Vide* p. 29.

On the arrival of the vessels in the Thames, where they had been ordered round from Liverpool to try their engines and complete their crews, those equipments were furnished which, being peculiar to men-of-war, could be more conveniently provided in one of Her Majesty's dockyards, and had not therefore been included in the contract.

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These equipments, together with the correction of the compasses, occupied a considerable time, advantage of which was taken to extend the ventilation and to combine with it a plan, also proposed by Dr. Reid, for drying and purifying the air between decks, to be put into operation on the arrival of the vessels in the unwholesome parts of the Niger. This latter plan was one which many scientific men thought it advisable to try, and the Admiralty accordingly allowed the necessary apparatus to be supplied. Various other suggestions were also most readily adopted by that Board and the other departments of the Government, whenever the plans suggested could be shown to conduce to the health and comfort of the crews, or to the general efficiency of the Expedition.

Supplies of coals, provisions, and other stores were sent to the Cape de Verde Islands, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle: and a small brigantine, the Amelia, was purchased at Sierra Leone, to be ready on the arrival of the Expedition at that place to assist in conveying stores to the Niger, and to serve generally as a tender.

It was desirable to avoid as much as possible any delay after our arrival on the coast of Africa; and as it would probably occupy much time to procure proper interpreters from among the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, I had some time previously to this requested the Rev. Mr. Schön, a member of the Church Missionary society at that place, to endeavour to find suitable persons before the Expedition should arrive there.

This gentleman, for whom, and for Mr. Crowther, a native catechist, the Church Missionary Society had obtained permission from the Government to accompany the Expedition (with a view of reporting on the practicability of the Society extending its operations in the interior of Africa), entered very warmly into my views on the subject, and took great pains to obtain properly qualified interpreters.

As we should require to take canoes up the river, and I knew from personal experience the superior quality of those on the Gold Coast, I wrote to Mr. President Maclean, requesting him to procure some to be in readiness on our arrival at Cape Coast Castle.

In addition to the facilities which these arrangements would afford, a transport was engaged, in order not only to carry out additional stores and to fill up the vessels at the mouth of the Nun with a full supply of fuel and provisions, but also to relieve them there of such of their stores as would not be required up the river.

In order to avoid further delay by the vessels of the Expedition calling at Sierra Leone, the Admiralty had intended to give orders for this transport (the Harriot), which was a very fast-sailing vessel, to proceed there to take in the interpreters, and to return and meet the Expedition at the Cape de Verdes, but a series of south-westerly gales kept her so long in the Downs that this plan was necessarily abandoned, and she was detained to accompany the Soudan.

No. 11. *Vide* p. 24.

A statement of the number of the crews, and lists of the officers and men of the Expedition are annexed to this Report (marked A and B). In addition to seamen and marines, a small number of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners accompanied the Expedition for the purpose of blasting rocks and otherwise assisting in removing obstructions in the river.

Encl. A and B. *Vide* pp. 108—112.

I may remark that the marines instead of being embarked, as is usual, by rotation, were volunteers, as was the case with all other persons belonging to the Expedition. Double pay was given to the whites, to commence from the time of their leaving England, in consideration of the climate of the Niger being injurious to the European constitution.

It was intended to obtain Africans as part of the crews on our arrival at the coast, but a few coloured men were entered in England, who it was hoped, with the seamanship and experience of Europeans, would combine constitutions less liable to tropical diseases.

Besides the complement of officers appointed by the Government, several men of science, sent out by the African Civilization Society, accompanied the Expedition with a view of obtaining information respecting the countries which we were about to visit. These were Dr. Vogel, botanist; Dr. Stanger, geologist and explorer; Mr. Roscher, miner and geologist; Mr. Fraser, naturalist; and Mr. John Ansell, collector of plants.

The African Civilization Society, not only in this, but in numerous other instances, evinced the greatest readiness to co-operate with the Expedition; and besides contributing largely to furnish extra surgical and scientific instruments and medicines, so as to increase the means of the medical officers to make themselves useful to the natives of Africa, allotted 1000*l.*, to be used as circumstances made it

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desirable, to aid exploring parties, or in any other way to advance the objects of the Expedition.

Another association, distinct from the African Society, but participating with it in the benevolent view of benefiting Africa, having been formed for the purpose of establishing a model farm on the banks of the Niger, the Admiralty granted a passage out to Mr. Alfred Carr, a West Indian gentleman of colour, entrusted with the superintendence of the proposed establishment, and also permitted some of the materials and implements which would be required, to be taken out in the Harriot.

On the 30th of March, 1841, the Soudan, Commander Bird Allen, being ready for sea, left Woolwich, and after some detention at Devonport by contrary winds, finally sailed from England on the 17th of April, in company with the Harriot transport, for Porto Grande in the Island of St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verdes, which had been decided on as our first rendezvous. This place the Soudan reached on the 26th of May, after having been forced, through stress of weather, to put into Lisbon for repairs.

The Albert was ready for sea at the time the Soudan left Woolwich, but it was thought advisable for her to wait for the Wilberforce, Commander William Allen, which, having been launched several weeks later, had not then completed her equipments.

The Wilberforce being at length ready, the Albert and that vessel left Woolwich together on the 22nd of April, and, in pursuance of instructions from the Admiralty, proceeded to Devonport for final orders.

Mr. Cook, the fourth Commissioner, embarked here on board the Wilberforce; and the two Ashanti princes were received on board the Albert for a passage to Cape Coast Castle. South-westerly gales detained us at Devonport until the 12th of May, but this delay afforded us an opportunity of fitting the furnaces with tubes on a plan of Mr. Grant, of Clarence-yard, for injecting creosote oil upon the fires to assist the combustion of green wood, the only fuel we were likely to have up the Niger. These tubes had been previously ordered, but not being finished when the vessels left the Thames, were sent after us to Devonport.

The wind having at length become favourable, the Albert and Wilberforce left Devonport in company on the 12th of May, and after touching at Madeira and Teneriffe in order to prove the rates of the chronometers and to complete fuel, we arrived at Porto Grande in the Island of St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) on the 3rd of June. We found here the Soudan and the Harriot, which had only arrived eight days before.

It was most desirable that the steam-vessels should be thoroughly cleared out and re-stowed; and those stores for which we anticipated no further use transferred to the transport before we reached the coast of Africa; and it was to effect this purpose that Porto Grande, the climate of which was known to be salubrious at this season, had been fixed upon as a rendezvous.

I had full reason to be satisfied with the selection of this place; for although these duties occupied a fortnight, and involved the necessity of the men being a good deal exposed to a hot sun, this was so far from producing any bad effect upon the health of the crew, that I rather conceived their constitutions were prepared by it for exposure to an African climate. I was so impressed indeed with this idea that in a letter which I wrote at the time to the Board of Admiralty, I took the liberty of suggesting that all cruizers going to the coast of Africa should touch, if the season admitted, at Porto Grande with this view.

As the presence on board of the majority of the officers at this time was unnecessary, many of them were usefully employed on shore in taking magnetic* and astronomical observations, while the medical and other scientific gentlemen attached to the Expedition were actively engaged in various parts of the island in the pursuits of their respective departments.

I here issued general orders for the guidance of the Expedition, having a special reference to the sanatary regulations to be observed on board the vessels. A copy of these general orders is annexed to this Report, marked C.

Encl. C.
Vide pp. 112—115.

On the 16th of June the vessels being again ready for sea, I directed the Soudan, which had less speed than the others, to go direct to Cape Coast Castle, and to be accompanied by the Harriot, in order to be supplied with coals during the passage, while I proceeded in the Albert to Sierra Leone, giving directions to the Wilberforce to follow me to that place after watering at the Island of St. Antonio.

* Commander W. Allen and Lieutenant Fishbourne took charge of the magnetic observations, and lost no opportunity of taking them, before, as well as after, entering the Niger.

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The Albert reached Sierra Leone on the 24th of June, and the Wilberforce two days afterwards; and on the 29th the Soudan unexpectedly put in, having parted from the Harriot in squally weather, and being consequently in want of coals.

I here found the advantage of having requested Mr. Schön to make inquiry before our arrival for interpreters, as he had found out a large number of intelligent persons, which made it only necessary to select afterwards from among them such as were best qualified. Thirteen in all were chosen from the following nations:—Ibo, Kakanda, Yariba, Bornu, Eggarrah or Igalla, Haussa, Nufi, Benin, and Fulah or Fulatah.* The Fulah interpreter, whose services Commander William Allen secured at the last moment before sailing, was the only individual who could be found in the colony who had ever visited Tomboktu.

The anxiety to join the Expedition was so great on the part of the liberated Africans, that we might have obtained any number we pleased. Besides those who were entered as interpreters, many others were taken in lieu of Kroomen, the better description of Kroomen not having volunteered so readily as they generally do for men of war employed to cruize on the coast.

During our stay at Sierra Leone, the Commissioners received much attention and kindness from Mr. Carr, the acting governor, who was anxious to do all in his power for the Expedition; and from him, as well as from the late Mr. Lewis, the Commissary Judge, and Dr. Ferguson, the head of the Medical Department, we derived many useful suggestions for our future intercourse with the natives. Little or no information, however, could be obtained concerning the countries situated on the higher parts of the Niger, between which and Sierra Leone there was no intercourse.

The Wilberforce on her passage from the Cape de Verdes, had seriously injured her foremast, the repair of which, together with the coaling and watering of the three vessels, and the fitting and loading of the Amelia tender, and taking on board the vessels some additional farm implements, kept us fully occupied during the time we were at Sierra Leone.

I sent Lieutenant Harston, with a party of men from the Albert, to take charge of the Amelia, and put on board of her 14 liberated Africans whom Mr. Carr, the Superintendent of the Model Farm, had engaged as farm labourers and mechanics. Three of these had wives, who accompanied them, together with two children.

Sierra Leone was at this time considered healthy, there being scarcely a case of fever in the colony. The rains had set in earlier than usual, and had hitherto been very heavy; but we were fortunate enough to arrive during an interval of tolerably fair weather, a circumstance which enabled us to carry on our operations without much interruption. No illness of any kind occurred on board the vessels during our stay at this place.

On the afternoon of the 3rd July, the Expedition put to sea. In order to save coal, our stock of which had been encroached upon by the arrival of the Soudan, the Wilberforce took her in tow, whilst the Albert towed the Amelia till we reached Cape Mesurada. Here I despatched the Soudan direct to Cape Coast Castle, and anchored with the other vessels till next day off the American settlement of Monrovia. I touched at this place to give Mr. Carr an opportunity of procuring men who understood the cultivation of cotton, as he had been unable to hire any persons of that description at Sierra Leone.

We met with marked attention and kindness from Mr. Buchanan, the Governor of Liberia, who entered very warmly into the spirit of the Expedition, and offered to promote our views as far as it was in his power. Mr. Carr succeeded in getting two volunteers for the farm, one of whom, Ralph Moore, an emigrant negro from the Mississippi, had been accustomed to the management of a cotton plantation. Many others could have been procured, had there been time to send to the adjacent Liberian settlements a few miles up the river St. Paul's.

On the 6th July we proceeded on our route to Cape Coast Castle, but contrary winds and currents obliged the Albert to put into Sinou (or Greenwell) for fuel, and the Wilberforce into Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas, three American settlements, whilst the Soudan, which had the largest proportion of coals, reached her destination without difficulty.

The Albert anchored in the roadstead of Cape Coast on the 19th July, where she found the Soudan and Harriot. The Amelia, which had been swept past the port by a strong current, arrived on the 22nd, and the Wilberforce on the 24th.

* Sometimes *Filatah*, or (as at Egga) *Filani*.

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I was sorry to find that remittent fever had made its appearance on board the Wilberforce since parting company with her, and that seven of the coloured men entered in England (one of them a native of Haussa, who had been a long time in Europe), and five of her white crew had been taken ill. The coloured men had been attacked the most severely, and one of them (Henry Halbert), a woolly-haired Mulatto, born in England, had died of the disorder.

Dr. Pritchett, the surgeon, partly attributed this sickness to the unusually heavy rains they had met with on the coast, especially at Grand Bassa, during which the coloured men, as well as one of the white men beforementioned, had been exposed in bringing off wood to the steamer. While lying at Cape Coast, the Soudan also had one case of remittent fever, which Mr. Marshall, her surgeon, attributed to exposure to the sun. The patient was a West Indian, one of the black men entered in England. The Albert's crew were all healthy.

The sickness of the coloured men on this occasion shows, in some measure, that the constitution of the Negro, whether of African or American birth, requires an habitual residence in Africa to be entirely exempt from the fever of the country. This is found to be the case in Liberia, with the emigrants from North America; they all, with very few exceptions, have fever on their first arrival, and many die, but those that recover are said to stand the climate well afterwards.

The steamers here embarked the provisions and stores which had been sent out for them; and as the weather was fine, I thought it advisable to take in as many stores as possible from the Harriot, for I knew that at the mouth of the Nun we should have again to encounter the rainy season at its height, whereas since rounding Cape Palmas we had got out of the rains, which, at this season, entirely cease from Cape Palmas nearly to Cape Formosa. Our operations, however, were much impeded by the heavy rolling of the vessels.

Mr. President M'Lean afforded us every facility in completing our arrangements. The long experience of this gentleman in Africa enabled him to give us much useful information. During our stay, I accompanied him five miles into the country to see a plantation which had been carried on for some years at the expense of Mr. Swanzy, a merchant of the place. The generally flourishing appearance of the farm, although circumstances had prevented its being attended with profit, impressed me with a favourable idea of how much could be accomplished by native industry, particularly when under the direction of an European, as was the case here. Mr. M'Lean, indeed, was of opinion that white superintendance would be essential to the success of any similar experiment up the Niger.

While lying here Mr. Marshall, surgeon, and Mr. Webb, mate of the Soudan, expressed their readiness, if it were thought desirable in order to obtain information, to make their way overland from Cape Coast Castle to the upper part of the Niger, where they might embark in canoes and meet the steam-vessels on their ascent, but I could scarcely have dispensed with their services, even if the plan had been practicable, which Mr. M'Lean considered it was not. I allude, however, to the circumstance to show the zeal of these officers.

Before we left Cape Coast Castle, Captain Tucker, of H. M. S. Iris, put into the roadstead. This officer was most desirous of forwarding our views in every way. He had already given instructions to the commanders of the vessels on the station to afford us every assistance we required; and an Admiralty order, that a cruizer should be stationed at the mouth of the Nun whilst the Expedition was in the river, had been entirely anticipated by the system of blockade which he had adopted.

The vessels, as soon as they were ready, proceeded along the coast to Accra; the Albert, Soudan, and Amelia, sailing for that place on the 30th July; the Wilberforce and the Harriot on the 31st. Our object in calling at Accra was to take in live stock, and also the canoes which had been here purchased for us by Mr. M'Lean. This gentleman, anxious to the last to render us all possible assistance, accompanied us from Cape Coast to this place. Several Fantees joined the Expedition at Cape Coast and Accra.

On the 4th August we sailed for the mouth of the Nun, which the Albert reached on the 9th. I found the Harriot already there, as well as Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, Lieutenant-Commander Reginald T. J. Levinge. The rest of the Expedition arrived on the following day.

On this part of the coast we once more encountered the rainy season, and I never remember seeing heavier torrents of rain than on the day the Albert anchored off the mouth of the Nun. The sea was so heavy in-shore that the vessels were obliged to anchor nine miles out, and even there the rolling was so violent as to

make the communication between the vessels very hazardous. Happily there was a cessation of rain at intervals, which facilitated our operations.

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On the 13th August the Albert and Soudan, having received their supplies of coals and stores, and transferred to the Harriot some remaining articles which were not required for river service, got under weigh with the Amelia, and crossed the bar. The Albert was piloted by Lieutenant Levinge, and came to an anchor with the tender inside. The Soudan, instead of anchoring, proceeded a few miles higher up, to sound Louis Creek, the first shallow channel through which the Expedition had to pass, and unfortunately ran on a mud-bank, where she lay all night. The Wilberforce passed the bar on the 15th.

All the three steam-vessels, on their voyage to the river, had lost the tails of their rudders, by which accident their steerage, especially that of the two larger vessels, had been considerably affected. A sandy beach, with six feet rise and fall of tide, here gave us an opportunity of laying them aground to repair. As we should not have the means up the river of remedying any defect of this kind, it was necessary to effect the requisite repairs at this place in such a substantial manner as would prevent a recurrence of the accident. The part of the beach selected was just within Cape Nun, and constantly exposed to the sea-breeze. The Albert was laid aground before the Wilberforce crossed the bar, but the beaching of the Wilberforce could not be effected until the 18th, in consequence of a heavy swell which had set in. The Soudan, being engaged in communications with the Harriot, was not beached till the 19th, but her new rudder tail having been in the mean time prepared with the assistance of the Albert's engineers, she was got off on the same day, and on the evening of the 19th all the vessels were ready to ascend the river.* Before we began the ascent, the Harriot was despatched to Fernando Po.

The Nun, from the anchorage inside the bar, presents the same general appearance with the neighbouring rivers, the banks presenting a luxuriant foliage, consisting chiefly of mangroves, interspersed with oil and cocoa-nut palm trees, reaching down to the water's edge. Scarcely a hut is to be seen from the anchorage. The inhabitants, few in number, reside chiefly in two villages on the left bank, near the sea, one of which is called Acassa. They carry on some little trade with the natives higher up the river, and get provisions in return, but their trade with Europeans is inconsiderable.

Though the bar of the Nun has as much water on it as the bar of the Bonny, ships experience great difficulty in getting out, owing to the tide setting strongly across the channel, and to this may be attributed the smallness of the palm-oil trade of this river.

During our stay the Governor of Acassa paid a visit to the ships, and received small presents. We availed ourselves of the services of one of his pilots to send a message to "King Boy," Chief of Brass Town, whose authority extends over all the neighbouring waters. Brass Town is situated to the eastward of the mouth of the Nun, at a distance of about 30 miles, the intermediate communication being by creeks navigable for canoes. It is a few miles distant from the sea, and the Chief carries on a considerable palm-oil trade in the Niger as far up as Aboh, and also between the rivers Nun and Bonny.

"King Boy" has long been notorious for dishonesty, but although the Commissioners were aware of this, as they were within the limits of his jurisdiction, and as his influence is felt, more or less, all the way up to Abòh (Ibo, or Eboe), we deemed it of importance to be on good terms with him, and, if possible, to prevail on him to accompany us to Abòh. With this view we invited him to visit us, but he excused himself under the plea that he was engaged in a religious service which would occupy him a week. I sent back a small present by the person who brought his answer, with a message that if he did not come immediately we should have proceeded up the river. He did not, however, come, but sent his son with a present of two sheep. Whether he was prevented by fear, or from his being really engaged in any religious ceremony, we were not able to ascertain. We were inclined to believe that he was alarmed at hearing of so many vessels having come without the intention of trading with him; this opinion was strengthened by the circumstance of two pilots, who had come in the canoe with the Governor of Acassa, and who had promised to accompany us to Abòh, having ultimately refused to do so, though one of them afterwards followed us about 24 miles up the river.

Dr. M'William vaccinated many persons in the neighbourhood of Acassa: he

* The new tails of the Albert's and Soudan's rudders were of iron. The Wilberforce made her's of wood, which was more easily done, but was not found durable afterwards at sea on account of worms.

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was readily allowed to perform the operation, his doing which gave much satisfaction. While on shore this officer had an opportunity of examining several pools of water that had been stagnant since the preceding spring-tides, but could detect nothing peculiarly unwholesome, there being no indication of the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, which had been supposed to be a cause of the unhealthiness of these rivers.

While lying here we had the misfortune to lose Mr. Bach, mathematical instrument maker. His death, though occasioned by fever, was not attributable to the climate, but to a debilitated constitution.

On the 19th of August, 1841, I took advantage of the high tide in the afternoon to tow the Amelia, which drew much more water than the steamers, through Louis Creek. We got through the channel before sunset, and came to an anchor seven or eight miles above the mouth of the river. The Wilberforce and Soudan followed the next morning.

We were now entering upon the more immediate field of our labours,—upon one of acknowledged difficulty and danger;—and I thought it a fit occasion for general prayer throughout the Expedition. Accordingly, previous to commencing the ascent of the river, a prayer, which the Rev. Mr. Müller, the chaplain, had at my desire framed for the occasion, was offered up on board each vessel.

Lieutenant Levinge, of the Buzzard, desirous of being useful to us till the last, accompanied us a short distance in our progress up, and took leave of us with three hearty cheers, taking our letters for England. I should not be doing justice to this officer were I not to acknowledge here, in the strongest terms, the obligations we were under to him for his zealous co-operation with us in every way during our detention at the mouth of the Nun.

The voyage to Aboh occupied us from the 20th to the 26th of August, but as it presented few incidents, I shall not enter into a detailed report of our daily progress through the Delta.

The weather throughout was remarkably pleasant, with generally only sufficient rain to cool the atmosphere, and there was a refreshing breeze, which we enjoyed the more as it was in our favour, and enabled us frequently to make use of our sails. Every one was in the highest spirits, cheered by the novelty and beauty of the scenery and by the exhilirating feeling of the air, which to our senses appeared perfectly salubrious, and it was difficult to imagine that it could be otherwise.

For the first few miles there was a want of animation, few birds or living things of any kind being seen, and only a single canoe, the solitary occupant of which paddled as fast as he could into the mangroves, to avoid the steam-vessels. A lonely hut appeared occasionally, with its floor scarcely out of the water: the few inhabitants, who were generally quite naked, appeared much alarmed at our approach. The stream on each side was lined with mangroves, with oil palms and other trees appearing occasionally amongst them.

As we proceeded upwards from Sunday Island,* where the influence of the tides gives place to the constant downward current of the river, a marked change took place in the scenery. The banks began to be slightly elevated above the water, and instead of the mangrove a variety of beautiful palms and other trees formed a forest so dense, that for upwards of 100 miles, except where spots were cleared for cultivation, the eye could not penetrate more than a few yards beyond the water's edge. These cleared spots, containing yams, cocoas, cassadas, Indian corn, plantains, and occasionally sugar-cane, began to appear immediately after leaving Sunday Island, and gradually became more frequent. Solitary huts were now succeeded by clusters, and clusters of huts by villages, the villages became larger and more populous, while the natives showed themselves less timid, and often came off in their canoes to hold intercourse with us. For the first 50 miles there was little appearance of trade; but afterwards large canoes were seen carrying palm-oil, destined for Brass Town and Bonny.

The plan of proceeding which I determined to adopt in our progress up the river was to weigh every morning at daylight, which was about half-past five o'clock, having first issued to each man a cup of coffee, and also quinine when recommended by the surgeon. We continued under steam through the day, never stopping but when it was desirable to take observations for ascertaining the latitude and longitude, or where a good opportunity was afforded of communicating with the natives. Their timidity, however, especially in the lower parts of the river, was such that

* All the *English* names of places are taken from Lieutenant (now Captain) William Allen's Chart of the "Quorra."

our intercourse produced little worthy of remark, though their disposition was invariably friendly.

The ventilation was always at work; and on anchoring, which we usually did before it became quite dark, such parts of the drying and purifying apparatus as were recommended by the medical officers were put into operation.

The officers during the day were mostly employed in recording the soundings, measuring the breadth of the river, estimating distances, and in such other operations as are usual in a running survey, which, while they were carried on without materially impeding our progress, were of the highest importance as furnishing elements of charts, and proved afterwards of great use on our return down the river.

This routine I purposed to continue without intermission, except on Sundays, on which day I determined to remain at anchor, unless peculiar circumstances should render it necessary to go on. This I did, not only with a view to the proper observance of the day, but to allow rest to the officers and men, and more especially to the engineers. The frequent shoaling of the water, by rendering it necessary for one of the engineers to be constantly below in readiness to ease or stop the engines, subjected them and the stokers to far greater exhaustion and fatigue than any one else on board, and rendered the husbanding their strength imperatively necessary.

Had I, when I arrived in the Delta, considered it to be as unhealthy as I had been led to expect when I left England, I should have considered it right to proceed without stopping, at the risk even of laying up the engineers; but there being no indication of an unwholesome atmosphere, so far as Dr. M'William's observations, which were very minute, could ascertain the fact, I did not, even in the Delta, deviate from this rule of giving rest to all hands on Sunday.

The cessation of the working of the engines did not, however, involve a cessation of the ventilating process; for although the engines, when at work, were the moving power of the fanners, the latter were not solely dependent on them, but could be turned by the revolution of the paddle-wheels put in motion by the force of the stream while the vessels were at anchor; the paddle-wheels being on these occasions disconnected from the engines.

Owing to the large quantity of stores and provisions with which they were laden, the steamers seldom made good more than from 25 to 30 miles a-day. One of the large vessels, usually the Albert, took the Amelia in tow, notwithstanding which her speed was equal to that of the Soudan.

We began our ascent of the river, as I have already stated, on the 20th August. On the afternoon of the 21st I had directed Commander Allen, of the Wilberforce, by signal, to look into a branch of the river on the right bank, which he accordingly did; but, as it proved, without understanding that I wished him to go only a short distance up and return. The three other vessels in the meanwhile continued their course, and anchored in the evening at the village of Assassi, 10 or 12 miles above the branch which the Wilberforce had entered, called by the natives Agobri.

I remained at anchor on Sunday, the 22nd, and also for a few hours on the following day, in expectation of the Wilberforce coming up to us; but at length, fearing that she might have got into difficulties, I returned with the Albert in search of her, leaving the Amelia to anchor till my return. After going a few miles up the branch which the Wilberforce had entered, I fired a few guns to denote our position; but as no answer was returned, I concluded she had followed out the channel, and accordingly resumed my course up the main stream, taking the Amelia in tow upon rejoining her about sunset.

The Soudan, in the mean time, had proceeded upwards till she arrived at the village of Sabogrega,* where she found a letter from Commander W. Allen stating his proceedings. The Wilberforce, after rather a circuitous route, had re-entered the main stream 20 miles above the place where she had left it, at a point opposite to this village, and had then proceeded up the river. The Soudan was returning to give me this intelligence, when she ran aground, and was still on the bank when I reached her in the evening. On the following morning the Albert assisted in heaving her off. These were the only delays that occurred in the Delta.

On the afternoon of the 26th August the Albert, the Soudan, and the Amelia reached the town of Abòh, 130 miles from the sea. This town has hitherto been called by Europeans Ibo, or Eboe, and was generally supposed to be the capital of the whole of the Ibo country; but we ascertained that its proper name is Abòh, and that it is the principal town of a territory of the same name, which forms a part only, and that probably the most western, of the Ibo country.

* Or Sabo-krugga.

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The Wilberforce had reached this place the night before. The circumstance which caused the delay of the other vessels has already been related.

At daylight on the morning after the arrival of the Wilberforce, Obi, Ossai (or sovereign chief, as the word Ossai denotes) of the Aboh country, sent his second son on board; and afterwards, on receiving an invitation, visited the ship himself, and expressed much pleasure at meeting Commander William Allen, whom he remembered to have seen in 1832, when that officer accompanied Messrs. Lander and Laird on their voyage up the river. The objects of the Expedition were briefly explained to Obi by Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook, and he was given to understand that he would hear full particulars on the arrival of the other vessels, which appeared in sight before he left the Wilberforce.

On the morning of the 27th August, Obi came on board the Albert, having previously intimated his intention of doing so. He was attended by several of his sons and a few of his head men, but without any pomp or state. With the exception of his dress, which was a British scarlet uniform coat and scarlet cloth trousers, his appearance was more that of a keen trader than of a sovereign chief of an extensive country. His manner, however, though friendly and unceremonious, showed a consciousness of power, and his attendants treated him with marked respect. On his arrival on board the Albert he was conducted to a chair at the after-part of the vessel, and seated himself with the Commissioners under the awning, whilst his attendants stood or sat down on the deck.

We were anxious to lose no time in bringing the objects of the mission before the Chief; and as we found him quite ready to listen to them, we entered at once upon the subject.

No. 23.
Vide p. 32.
Vide also Minutes, No. 4, pp. 140—5.

As our proceedings with respect to the Treaty which we formed with Obi are detailed in the letter of the Commissioners to Lord John Russell of the 30th August, 1841, I shall only here state that the negotiations detained us till the 28th, on which day we proceeded onwards towards Iddah.

We had entered Obi's country about 20 miles below the town of Aboh, where a branch goes off to Warree, and we came to its northern limits at the Oniah market, 170 miles from the sea. To what distance the Aboh country extends on each side from the river we had no means of ascertaining.

The banks of the river the whole way up to nearly the northern limit of the Aboh country, were perfectly flat, and presented, with few exceptions, a continuance of the same impenetrable forest that has been already described, which, though beautiful, and at first most pleasing to the eye, wearied it at length by its sameness. It was a great relief, therefore, to find the ground afterwards slightly elevated and undulating, and the country more open. On the 2nd of September we at length saw the high cliffs on which the town of Iddah stands, and detached hills appearing still higher up the river.

On the evening of that day the Albert, the Wilberforce, and the Amelia came to an anchor off the town, the Soudan arriving on the following morning.

Iddah, situated about 95 miles above Aboh, and 225 miles from the sea, is the residence of the Attah, or sovereign chief, of the Eggarrah or Igalla country. This country, which lies along both banks of the Niger, extends from the O'niah Market on the south, where it is bounded by the Aboh country, to Buddu * on the north, at which place the Nufi country commences.

I could hear at least of no denial of the Attah's authority within this limit, excepting on the right bank, immedialely opposite to Iddah, where the people professed allegiance to the King of Benin, though still styling the place where they lived the Eggarrah country.

The Eggarrah country is said to extend a short distance up the Chadda, and the Attah claims tribute from the Chief of Fandah, his title to which we were told is not disputed.

Dr. M'William and Mr. Schön were deputed to wait on the Attah on the morning of the 3rd of September, with a message from the Commissioners, to invite him on board the Albert. They experienced some difficulty in obtaining an interview, being taken, in the first instance, to the house of the Attah's sister, a clever intelligent woman, by whose counsels it is said the Attah was much guided. Here they were detained for some hours; they finally, however, succeeded, in seeing the Attah, but he declined to go on board the Albert on the plea of its being contrary to etiquette for a king in his country to go on the water.

We were inclined to attribute these delays on the Attah's part to his wish to obtain as much information as he could beforehand respecting our purpose in

* Called Kakanda in Lieut. Allen's Chart of the Quorra.

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coming to his country; for his reception of us afterwards, though much appearance of state was kept up, was very cordial.

On the 4th of September the Commissioners went on shore by appointment, to visit the Attàh, accompanied by several of the officers of the Expedition, and escorted by a marine guard. The Chief had ordered horses to be in readiness to take the Commissioners to his residence, but by some mistake they were not sent in time. We were taken in the first instance, as the deputation had been the day before, to the house of the Attàh's sister, but shortly afterwards received a summons from the Attàh, and were conducted to his residence, where we found him surrounded by the principal people of the place. We here entered on the subject of our mission, and on the sixth of September concluded a Treaty similar in all respects to the one we had formed at Abòh, excepting that in an Additional Article we obtained permission to purchase for her Majesty any land in the Attàh's territory that we might consider suitable for the erection of forts.

No. 26. *Vide* p. 37; *vide* also Minutes of Commissioners' proceedings, (sitting of the 3d September, 1841, continued,) pp. 145—9.

Our negociations respecting this treaty being detailed in the letter of the Commissioners to Lord John Russell, dated the 8th of September, 1841, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to that Despatch for further particulars.

On the 6th of September, previous to going on shore at Iddah to complete the Treaty, I gave orders for the Wilberforce and Soudan to proceed up the river. The Soudan accordingly did so, but the Wilberforce, after getting under weigh, ran upon the point of English Island, and was detained two days in consequence, during which time the Albert remained to assist in getting her afloat. This, after the utmost exertions on the part of her officers and crew, was not effected till the 8th, when we followed the Soudan up the river.

When the article of the Treaty respecting the purchase of land was under discussion, the Attàh offered to send up accredited agents to define the boundaries, and make over to us any land we might select. We were accordingly accompanied up the river by the second judge, and were followed by the Attàh's secretary in his canoe. A mallam or priest, a confidential friend of the Attàh, also took a passage in the Albert on his own business.

On the 10th of September, after passing through a romantic part of the river with lofty hills on each side rising at times from the water's edge, we reached the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, having shortly before come up with the Soudan, and on the 11th the vessels of the Expedition were all assembled off the ruins of the town of Adda-Kuddu.

No. 27. *Vide* p. 41; *vide* also Minutes, No. 5. p. 149.

In their Despatch of the 16th of September, the Commissioners informed Lord John Russell of their having obtained a grant of land for Her Majesty situated on the right bank of the river near Adda-Kuddu, and embracing Bàraga or Beaufort Island. The reasons which determined us to secure the possession of this district are there stated, as likewise the circumstance of Mr. Carr, the superintendent of the model farm, having fixed upon a part of it as a convenient site for his proposed establishment.

Mr. Carr at first selected Adda-Kuddu itself for this purpose, the soil being richer than any we had seen since leaving the Delta, and the various implements and stores belonging to the farm were accordingly landed there; but on further examination the ground was considered to be too much interspersed with rocks to be favourable for the cultivation of cotton, and on proceeding with the Commissioners a few miles further up the river in the Wilberforce Mr. Carr ultimately selected Mount Stirling, a place equally within the limits of our purchase.

The farm stores and utensils were accordingly re-embarked at Adda-Kuddu, and again landed at the new site.

Vide Minutes, No. 6, p. 150-1.

On the 16th of September the Commissioners having finally concluded the purchase of land for Her Majesty with the agents of the Attàh, and all the necessary arrangements respecting the model farm being nearly completed, it was resolved at a meeting of the Commissioners that Commander Bird Allen and myself should proceed up the Niger, whilst Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook should form a sub-commission and ascend the Chadda.

In the event of the Albert's progress beyond Rabba being stopped by rocks or other impediments in the navigation, it was my intention, if found practicable, to dispatch one of our forty-feet galleys to proceed further up the river; and it became necessary before parting with the Wilberforce, to make arrangements to have a sufficient number of officers and men to detach on this service. For this purpose I directed that Lieutenant Strange, whom I had selected to take charge of the boat party, should join the Soudan, where his services would be available in the mean time, on account of the illness of Lieutenant Ellis, and transferred Mr. Fairholme (mate) from the Amelia to the Albert, with the view of his accompanying him.

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John Waddington, quarter-master of the Wilberforce, was also taken on board the Albert for the same purpose, as well as two of the corps of sappers and miners, and James Peters a black seaman of the Haussa country. Dr. Stanger and Mr. Woodhouse, with a portion of the crew of the Albert, were also to form part of the boat party.

Lieutenant Harston at the same time joined the Wilberforce, and I put the Amelia under the charge of Mr. Webb (mate), and appointed Mr. Collman assistant surgeon to her. At Mr. Carr's request I arranged that the Amelia should be left at anchor off the model farm for its protection during the absence of the steam-vessels up the river. A copy of the instructions which I gave to Mr. Webb on this occasion is annexed, marked D.

Encl. D.
Vide p. 115.

I allowed Mr. Kingdon, assistant clerk of the Soudan, at his own desire to join the Amelia. This gentleman had accompanied the Expedition with the view, if a proper opportunity presented itself, of remaining permanently up the river as a missionary, for which he was well qualified. Mr. Ansell, collector of plants, was also allowed to remain at the model farm at his own particular desire.

Some of these arrangements, before they could be carried into effect, were unhappily frustrated. Previous to this time fever had made its appearance in the Expedition. The first case in the river occurred on the 3rd of September on board the Soudan, on the day of her arrival at Iddah, and the disease spread almost simultaneously through the other vessels. Before they left Iddah a considerable number were on the sick list, and one of the Albert's white men had died there on the 6th of September.

We were still, however, sanguine that the progress of the disease might be arrested. The country about Iddah was flooded, but the river was still rising, which latter circumstance was considered to be conducive rather than otherwise to the healthiness of the climate; the country, too, through which we were about to pass was more open than below Iddah and the land higher. All these circumstances seemed to justify an expectation that as we ascended the river a purer atmosphere would be found. But our hopes that the progress of the disease might be in this way arrested were not destined to be realized; for by the time that the arrangements I have alluded to at the confluence were completed, one officer and seven men had died, and a large proportion of the crews were laid up with fever, many in a dangerous state, and the sick lists were still increasing.

Encl. E.
Vide p. 117.

On the 18th of September the number of sick amounted to sixty, and Dr. McWilliam having given me his opinion (as expressed in his letter to me of that date, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked E) that the best hope of their recovery depended upon their being sent to the sea, I gave instructions for the Soudan to be got ready for the reception of all those whom the surgeons might think it desirable to send away; and as the services of Commander Bird Allen would be required up the river in his capacity of Commissioner, I appointed Lieutenant Fishbourne to take temporary charge of that vessel.

I may here state that before coming to the determination of sending the Soudan away, I suggested to Dr. McWilliam the possibility that the air on the neighbouring hill (Mount Patteh) might afford sufficient change of air to produce a favourable effect on the sick if they could be removed there, but he said that having no experience of the climate of the hills he could only give the advice he had done; but had he even recommended a trial of the mountain air, I have great doubts if the removal of so many sick would have been practicable.

Vide Minutes of Commissioners' proceedings of the 18th September, 1841, p. 151.

On the 18th, having informed the Commissioners of the determination I had come to of sending the Soudan to the sea, a meeting of the Commission was held, at which Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook expressed their opinions that the whole Expedition ought to return down the river; the former alleging as his reasons that the river would soon begin to fall, that the unhealthy season would in his opinion commence in October, and that the present sickness seemed still to be increasing, and that on these grounds he thought the decision the Commissioners had come to two days before ought not to be adhered to.

Mr. Cook said that in his opinion to ascend the river under the above circumstances would paralyze future exertions, and prevent ultimate success, but that if we were now to withdraw we should be able to ascend again with renovated health.

Commander Bird Allen was of opinion that we ought to persevere at all events a week longer, to see what effect change of air might produce in checking the disease.

As we were well aware before we embarked upon the Expedition of the hazard we had to encounter from the climate, the objections of Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook did not appear to me of sufficient force to justify a retreat at so early a period, whilst so many of us were still in full health; and besides, being of opinion with Dr. M'William that we might possibly reach a healthier climate as we got higher up the river, I conceived that the measure of sending away the sick

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would restore such efficiency to the vessels as to afford a reasonable prospect of the Albert remaining up the Niger long enough to reach Rabba, and the Wilberforce a corresponding height in the Chadda, or, at all events, to justify our making the attempt.

I resolved, therefore, after recording the opinions of the Commissioners, that the same course should be followed in regard to the two larger vessels, which had been determined upon at the meeting of the 16th September.

Under this arrangement, Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook were still to form a sub-commission, and ascend the Chadda in the Wilberforce, while Commander Bird Allen was to proceed with me in the Albert up the Niger, it being understood that either vessel was to retire to the sea should circumstances render it necessary.

My belief that the measure of sending the sick to the sea, while it would benefit the sick themselves, would restore efficiency to the Expedition, was founded not only on the consideration that the removal of so many men, whose services were not likely to be soon available, would render the vessels more efficient than they were whilst the sick remained on board, but that the remainder of the crews who were still in health would be thus relieved from the depressing influence on the spirits occasioned by the presence of so many of their sick shipmates, and also that a predisposing cause of fever, in the closeness and impurity of the air, arising from a number of sick persons being closely crowded together, would be removed; while those patients, whose state did not require a removal to the sea, would be benefited, by being less crowded in sick quarters.

When the ascent of the Wilberforce up the Chadda had at this meeting of the Commissioners been decided on, it was resolved that a present should be sent to the King of Fundah, inviting him to appoint agents to confer with the Commissioners on the return of that vessel down the river. A small present was accordingly given in charge to the Mallam, who had accompanied us from Iddah, and as he was well aware of the objects of the Expedition, and was an honest friendly man, I have no doubt that he faithfully executed his commission.

On the 19th of September at noon the Soudan began her descent of the river, taking thirteen* cases from the Albert and six from the Wilberforce, besides her own sick, which included almost every one on board. Dr. Pritchett, of the Wilberforce, only decided to send away two of his patients, being of opinion that in general the sick would recover quite as well by remaining up the river, as by being sent to the sea; but I suggested to Commander W. Allen, the propriety of allowing any of the other patients to go down in the Soudan who might wish to do so, and four availed themselves of the offer. As soon as the Soudan parted company, the steam was got up in the Albert and Wilberforce, in order that they might proceed on their respective services, but before the anchors were weighed the second and third engineers of the Wilberforce were taken ill, and Commander William Allen came on board to report his vessel unfit to ascend the Chadda. I therefore ordered him to prepare at once to follow the Soudan to the sea. At the same time a special meeting of the Commission was held, at which Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook again urged the expediency of the whole Expedition retiring from the river, but as the Albert was still in a condition for service, I saw no reason for departing from my former resolution, especially when I remembered that Messrs. Lander and Laird's Expedition of 1833 had been in this very part of the river, and higher up, in the months of September and October, and the European crew during all that time had remained perfectly free from fever.

Vide Minutes of Commissioners' proceedings of the 19th September, 1841, p. 152.

On the afternoon of the same day the Albert was brought alongside the Wilberforce, and the following day, the 20th, was taken up in supplying the latter vessel with fuel, and in making other necessary arrangements. Lieutenant Harston having been sent away sick in the Soudan, Lieutenant Strange remained on board the Wilberforce; and Mr. Webb, having fallen sick, was removed from the Amelia to the Albert: the Amelia was then left in charge of Mr. Kingdon, the instructions which I had left for Mr. Webb being made over to him. Mr. Bowden, the secretary, Mr. Harvey, master of the Albert, and Mr. Collman, assistant surgeon of the Soudan, had in the mean while become so ill that it was necessary to transfer them to the Wilberforce, making 33 white persons on her sick list, including the commander and Mr. Cook. At the request of Commander William Allen I sent Mr. Woodhouse, the only remaining assistant surgeon of the Albert, down in the Wilberforce to assist Dr. Pritchett in the arduous duties which thus devolved upon him.

* Two of these were coloured men entered in England.

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Mr. Cook's illness happily did not afterwards prove to be river fever, nor did Commander Allen's fever prove of so long continuance or so debilitating as most of the other cases, for on the day he reached the mouth of the river he was able to resume charge of the vessel, which from the day previous to her departure from the confluence had devolved upon Lieutenant Strange; but as he had become liable to attacks of fever which would soon have altogether incapacitated him for continuing his duties up the river, however much I regretted the loss of his services in exploring the Chadda, I could not but be glad that the return of the Wilberforce afforded him the means of getting to a better climate. Neither could I regret the departure of Mr. Cook, whose case at the time Dr. Pritchett had reason to fear was one of the prevailing endemic.

On the 21st of September, I placed my final instructions in the hands of Lieutenant Strange, to be delivered to Commander William Allen when he should be sufficiently recovered to attend to duty, and the Wilberforce then began her descent of the River. For an account of her passage to Fernando Po, as well as of that of the Soudan, I beg to refer your Lordship to my letter to the Admiralty, dated at Fernando Po, the 25th October, 1841, a copy of which is in the Colonial Office.

No. 31.
Vide pp. 45—48.

There were at this time 39 Europeans on board the Albert, 17 officers and 22 men: six of these, including two engineers, were slightly ill with fever, but they declined availing themselves of the opportunity of returning in the Wilberforce, and Dr. M'William did not consider it necessary to send them away: all the rest were well excepting three or four who had had the fever, but were convalescent.

On the 21st, after the Wilberforce had left, I proceeded in the Albert up the Niger. In the course of that day Commander Bird Allen showed symptoms of fever, and on the following morning was entirely disabled from duty. Other cases, both among the officers and men, continued to occur, but judging it still right to endeavour to reach Rabba while any prospect of doing so remained, I continued the ascent, still hoping, with Dr. McWilliam, that we might find a better climate higher up the river.

On the 22nd the Albert arrived at the Gori market, situated on the right bank, about 30 miles above the confluence. The next morning a number of canoes came alongside, and amongst them one belonging to Ajimba, son of Ajiddi, the Chief of Mùye, a village of the Kakanda country, under the jurisdiction of the Attàh of Eggarrah. This canoe was returning from the Egga market, in the Nufi country, where, besides a cargo of horses and goods, Ajimba had purchased three slaves, one male and two females, whom he was bringing down the river. This was the first instance of a traffic in slaves which had come under my notice; and as Egga, where the slaves were purchased, is out of the Attàh's dominions, the carrying of them from one country to another was a decided breach of the treaty we had concluded at Iddah. I, in consequence, detained the canoe, and after a formal investigation on the quarter deck, liberated the slaves, keeping them on board the Albert; but as it appeared that Ajimba was in ignorance of the existence of the treaty, I thought it only just not to enforce the confiscation of the canoe and her cargo, to which penalty he had subjected himself.

The three slaves, natives of the Yarriba country, had cost 80,000 cowries,* which was a considerable loss to the owner, but it was nevertheless imperative on me under the treaty to liberate them, and Ajimba at once acquiesced in the justice of this decision, as did also the son of the Attah, who happened to be on the spot, and who at my desire attended the trial as the representative of his father. The Attah himself afterwards sent me a message expressing his entire concurrence in all my proceedings.

This transaction, taking place as it did when at anchor off a considerable market, whence the news would be widely spread, no doubt had a beneficial effect, as evincing a determination on our part to enforce the conditions of the Treaty. The minutes of the trial taken at the time are herewith enclosed, marked F. I eventually took the people I had thus liberated to Fernando Po, thereby indeed risking in some degree the misconstruction of my motives on the part of the natives who witnessed the transaction; but there was no alternative. I had no opportunity of returning them to their own country, and I knew were I to land them at Gori, where we then were, or at any of the other places which we afterwards reached, they would in all probability be seized again, as they were natives of a distant part of the Yarriba country, and totally ignorant of the languages spoken in this part of the Niger.

Encl. F.
Vide p. 118.

* Or £5, at the rate of 100 cowries for 1½*d.*, which was their cost to Government when bought in the London market in 1840, and which may perhaps be considered an average price in England.

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I had not the advantage of Commander Bird Allen's advice on this occasion, as he was too unwell to be spoken to on the subject.

On the 24th we communicated with a Nufi village on the left bank, called Bezzani, containing about 200 inhabitants. The inhabitants were in a wretched state of poverty, being much harassed by the Fulatahs, who make such exactions upon the people in this part of the country as entirely to destroy all their energies, and discourage any exertions on their part to better their condition.

On the 25th we stopped to cut fuel at Kinami, a village on the right bank, inhabited also by Nufis, the population of which we estimated at about 1000. The inhabitants occupy themselves in weaving, and carry on some trade with Egga in country cloths, ivory and bees' wax, but derive little benefit from it, owing to the heavy taxation which the Fulatahs impose upon them.

On the evening of the 27th of September, being at anchor in sight of Egga, I despatched Mr. Samuel Crowther, catechist, to announce our arrival to the Chief, and on the 28th the Albert anchored off the town.

Egga is one of the principal towns in the Nufi country, and the largest we had seen since we entered the Niger. The Nufi country has for some years been overrun by the Fulatahs; and the two native kings who were at that time disputing the throne, are entirely subject to the King of Rabba, one of the most powerful Chiefs of the Fulatah tribes, though himself tributary to the Sultan of Socatu. Notwithstanding, however, the entire subjugation of the country, Rogang, a Nufi by birth, is allowed to hold the government of Egga, and we understood the office to be hereditary in his family.

The first report of our appearance had caused considerable alarm, as news had previously arrived of the seizure of the three Yarriba slaves, who had been purchased, as I have already stated, at Egga; but when the nature of the Treaty under which the seizure had taken place was explained to the Governor, he was quite satisfied, and expressed himself desirous that the Slave Trade should also be abolished in the Nufi country.

He said he would be happy to see me, but declined to comply with my request to come on board the Albert, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Rabbah Chief.

Though, however he expressed the desire he himself had to see the Slave Trade put an end to in his country, and wished a Treaty could be made to that effect, he said he could afford us no assistance in this till something had previously been done in favour of such a measure by the King of Rabba, who, he candidly told us, was not likely, in his opinion, to meet our proposition with favour, adding, that God alone could bring the event to pass. He further informed us, that it would be useless to attempt to make a Treaty with Ezu-Issa (or Edirissa), one of the nominal kings of Nufi, who resided only a few miles higher up the river, as he was altogether powerless and quite dependent on the King of Rabba.

Our further proceedings were now interrupted by the almost universal sickness on board the vessel. We had, since leaving the confluence, lost two seamen; those then on the sick-list, instead of improving in health, had become worse, whilst others had been taken ill; and on our first arrival at Egga, Mr. Lodge, the only engineer able at that time to do duty, was seized with fever.

I still, however, clung to the hope that one of the other engineers might become sufficiently convalescent to work the engines, so as to enable us, by the time we had finished our supply of wood, to proceed up the river.

My hopes were, however, disappointed, for when we had completed our fuel, the engineers were still unable to do any duty; and the only stoker who, failing them, was competent to work the engine, was also disabled from duty by fever.

On the 4th of October, two days after the fuel had been completed, our state had become very deplorable, and all idea of being able to make further progress up the river was with reluctance finally abandoned.

I had myself been seized the day before with fever, although I was unwilling to believe it to be more than a temporary attack. Commander Bird Allen's fever continued unabated; and, excepting Mr. Willie, mate, one convalescent seaman, Dr. McWilliam, Dr. Stanger, and the Rev. Mr. Schön, there were only five others among the white crew (none of them seamen) able to do duty; a number scarcely adequate to wait upon the sick. The river had now fallen 14 inches, and the swampy nature of the banks made it indispensable to move away before the drying up of the lands made the climate more unhealthy. On the 5th October I was too ill myself to go on deck, but I directed Mr. Willie to weigh, and as there was nobody to work the engines, to drop the vessel down the stream.

This zealous young officer had at that time, as I afterwards learnt, been threatened

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for some days with fever; but being the only executive officer besides myself, he would not desist from duty.

Before leaving Egga I took measures, in which Commander Bird Allen, who was well enough at that moment to be consulted, entirely concurred, to have a message sent to the Chief of Rabbah, Samo Sariki (or Hàssaman Zaiki), stating that the Commissioners were at present prevented from paying him a visit by illness, and the falling of the river, but that they hoped to return and see him next year, and that they would then deliver their message from the Queen of England, who had sent them to ask the king to put an end to the exportation of slaves, and to establish commercial relations between Great Britain and his country.

I sent the message through Rogang, with a request to him that he would forward it to Rabbah, together with a valuable silk velvet tobe, a handsomely bound Arabic Bible, and a large print of the vessels of the Expedition, and that he would make known that these were intended as a present to the Chief of Rabba, in token of the friendly feelings of the Queen of England towards him. It was requested that the messenger might also inform him that the English had made a settlement near Adda Kudu, and that he must not allow his warriors to approach or molest the neighbouring towns. Rogang, who undertook to have the message and presents conveyed to Rabbah, expressed himself pleased that we had taken this step, saying that if we had gone away without sending a conciliatory message, Samo Sariki, hearing of our arrival at Egga without receiving any communication from us, would have been doubtful as to whether our intentions towards him were favourable or not; and he might have suspected him, Rogang, of prejudicing our minds against him.

On the 5th of October, while Mr. Willie was dropping the vessel down the river, Mr. Brown, our Negro clerk, was sent on shore to deliver the message and present to Rogang, and rejoined us a few miles below Egga, where we had come to an anchor for the night.

The mode of descending the river by dropping down the stream, though both tedious, and attended with danger, must have been pursued the whole length of the river, had it not been for the spirited conduct of Dr. Stanger, the geologist, who, after the first day, undertook to work the engines. The particulars of our descent from Egga to the mouth of the Nun, and our voyage from thence to Fernando Po, have been so fully detailed in my despatch to the Admiralty of the 25th of October, 1841, already alluded to, that I shall only in this place briefly mention such circumstances as were not then noticed, or are necessary to connect the narrative.

No. 31. *Vide* pp. 45—48.

On the 6th October we reached Buddu on the right bank, the chief Kakanda town on the Niger, situated on the confines of the Attàh's territory. Here we found the Attàh's authority distinctly acknowledged, and that he had, according to his agreement, faithfully published the law for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

About this time Mr. Willie was obliged to desist almost entirely from carrying on duty, and soon afterwards altogether. I was too ill to be told of this, and Dr. McWilliam, notwithstanding the very unusual increase of his ordinary duties, took charge of the ship.

During the night of the 7th of October Mr. Wilmett (clerk) jumped overboard in a fit of delirium, but was saved by William Guy, a native of Gambia, and Tom Osmond, Kruman, who gallantly jumped after him into the water, although the night was very dark and the stream running strong. The Humane Society has since awarded silver medals to these negroes for their conduct on the occasion.

On the 9th we had descended as far as the model farm, where we found Mr. Carr, as well as Mr. Kingdon and Mr. Ansell, the only two Europeans who had been left behind, laid up with fever; and as there was no medical man at the farm, it was necessary to take them on board for a passage down the river. Mr. Kingdon was indeed past all hope of recovery at the time of embarkation. The farm establishment, consisting of 21, men, women, and children, (all negroes, whom we had brought from the coast,) were then placed under the charge of Ralph Moore, the American negro emigrant, whom we had taken on board at Liberia. The Amelia was still left for their protection, under the charge of Mr. Thomas King, an intelligent man of colour, with a crew of 12 black men, and provisions sufficient for nine months, and cowries to purchase enough for three months more. The farm people had also a supply of provisions, sufficiently large to last about the same time, with plenty of goods to procure a fresh supply. Mr. King was a liberated African and our Yariba interpreter. Although he was unused to command and responsibility, yet I had great confidence in his steadiness and uprightness, from the character he bore at Sierra Leone.

Having made these and some other necessary arrangements, which, in my un-

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fitness for duty, devolved chiefly on Dr. McWilliam, our voyage down the river was resumed on the 10th of October. On the evening of that day we anchored a few miles below Iddah. Early the next morning the Attàh sent to express his regret that we had not anchored in his waters, meaning off the town. The sight of our decks covered with sick must have been quite sufficient to satisfy the messenger of the cause of our haste to get down the river. It was at this time the Attàh sent me a message, stating his satisfaction at my having liberated the slaves. He was about to send a bullock on board, but as we had not time to wait for it I expressed a desire that the present might be transferred to the people at the confluence, and I sent a message to the Attàh, recommending them to his care. I was afterwards pleased to hear that the bullock was, within a fortnight, received on board the Amelia, on which occasion the Attàh's agent informed Mr. King that I had left him and his people under the Attàh's charge.

On the evening of the 12th we reached Abòh, where, notwithstanding our forlorn state, Obi was as friendly as before, both he and his son giving their best assistance in supplying the vessel with fuel. He breakfasted on board, and before leaving the ship paid me a visit in my cabin, to which I was still confined by fever.

When at Abòh, on my way up the river, Obi had expressed a wish that we should allow the interpreter to remain, and teach his people our religion and "all that the white people knew," and appeared so earnest in his request, that though we could not leave him behind at the time, we promised to send him back to Abòh by the first opportunity, and I had accordingly availed myself of the return of the Soudan to fulfil the promise. This man, Simon Jonas, a native of the Abòh country, was now again taken on board, and I was gratified by learning from his account how well he had been treated, and how much disposed the natives were to listen to him.

After as short a stay as possible, we again resumed our downward course, and when about a hundred miles from the sea were happily met by Captain Becroft, in the Ethiope steamer, who, at the request of Commander William Allen, was most kindly proceeding up the river to render us assistance.

As I have already dwelt in my despatches to the Admiralty on the services rendered to me on this occasion by Captain Becroft, I shall here only state that, under his guidance (I being still too unwell myself to do duty), the Albert, on the 16th of October, was taken safely over the bar, and thence on to Fernando Po.

As we were coming out of the river we met the Soudan entering it, in charge of Lieutenant Strange, who was about to proceed up, with a view of joining us if possible. Two assistant surgeons (Mr. Thomson and Mr. Woodhouse) accompanied him, but the latter, since leaving Fernando Po, had been seized with fever.

This vessel I ordered to return with me to Fernando Po, where we arrived, the Albert on the 17th and the Soudan on the following day.

The hand of a merciful Providence was so conspicuously shown in the safe progress of the three vessels down the river, and particularly in the case of the Albert, that I am sure no one who descended the river at that time can look back upon his safety without feelings of gratitude to God for his preservation; and while recording this feeling, I shall only be doing justice to myself and all those who were at that time under my command, if I also here put on record our sense of the liberality of Mr. Jamieson, of Liverpool, who, though much opposed from the beginning to the Expedition, conceiving it would be injurious to British commerce, had, previously to its arrival on the coast, sent orders to his captains to afford us every assistance in their power. Captain Becroft could scarcely otherwise have felt himself justified in complying with Commander William Allen's request to come to our assistance, as he was at that time about to sail in another direction.

The complete state of inefficiency, both of the Albert and Soudan, precluded any attempt to proceed beyond Fernando Po; Lieutenant Strange, Mr. Anderson, second master of the Soudan, and Mr. Cross, third engineer, (the two latter of whom had only joined the Expedition a few days before as volunteers from Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto,) being the only executive officers able to do duty. The sick were therefore all landed the day after our arrival at the West African Company's establishment, which afforded, comparatively, good accommodation for them; and everything that could add to their comfort was kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. White, the agent of the Company. Shortly after our arrival, five officers and one man sunk under the influence of the disease: among the former was Commander Bird Allen, whose lamented death I reported at the time. The whole of these, it must be observed, were cases which were so far gone on our first arrival as to afford little hope of their recovery.

We found at Clarence Cove Dr. Vogel and Mr. Roscher. These indefatigable

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gentlemen, of whose zeal on all occasions it would be impossible to speak too highly, had fallen sick at the confluence, and were obliged to descend the river in the Wilberforce, but they had declined going on to Ascension for the re-establishment of their health, in the hope of being able to pursue their scientific researches in Africa. Dr. Vogel lived only to the 17th December following, but his memory will be cherished as long as botany remains a science.

Dr. McWilliam, a few days after we reached the island, was seized with river fever, being the last individual taken ill with the disease. The great exertions of this officer previous to his illness were fully stated by me in my letter to the Admiralty of the 25th of October, 1841; and the fact of his health having been preserved during the whole voyage from Egga to Fernando Po, at a time when his services were quite essential to the sick, was a subject of great thankfulness.

Encl. in No. 31. *Vide* p. 45.

The want of engineers prolonged our stay at Fernando Po for several weeks; but I did not regret the delay, as the climate at this time was considered well calculated to restore the health of those who were now becoming convalescent; and I was, moreover, anxious to wait the arrival of two vessels which were daily expected from England, freighted with fuel and other stores for the Expedition. A respite was also required for those on whom for some time most arduous duties had devolved: I more particularly allude to Lieutenant Strange, who, after bringing down the Wilberforce the greater part of the river almost without assistance, excepting what was zealously afforded by Mr. Commissioner Cook, (Mr. Green, second master, the only other officer, being engaged in working the engines,) subsequently took the Soudan back to the Niger under still more difficult circumstances, and had now to undertake the whole charge of both the Albert and Soudan, involving a variety of duties, which, owing to the sickness of the other officers, fell almost exclusively upon him, and which only his steady zeal and good judgment, combined with a degree of systematic arrangement for which he is very remarkable, could have enabled him to get through. He was the only executive officer who went up the river without getting the fever.

On the 5th of November the Pluto arrived, having left the Wilberforce at St. Thomas's, and brought back Lieutenant Fishbourne and Mr. Bowden, both of whom, having partially recovered, had volunteered to return to the coast with the intention of rejoining the Albert up the river. Of the former of these two officers I had occasion to write fully to the Admiralty, in reference to the energetic manner in which he brought the Soudan down the river. The latter, Mr. Bowden, of whose zeal and assiduity as secretary to the Expedition I cannot speak too highly, had, as I have mentioned before, descended in the Wilberforce; and the early resumption of their duties by these two officers, and their being again prepared, after so recent an experience of the bad effect of the climate, to re-ascend the river, showed a most praiseworthy zeal; but the consequences in both instances of a too early return to their duty was a relapse, and in Mr. Bowden's case, I regret to say, that, after the lapse of 17 months, his health remains in a very shattered condition. They were both, however, in the meantime most useful in their several capacities, in affording relief to Lieutenant Strange.

The accounts which the Pluto brought from the Wilberforce were favourable; her officers and men were rallying, and several had returned to their duty, and it was hoped that in a few days after the Pluto had left her she would be able to proceed to Ascension.

Mr. Carr, the superintendent of the model farm, had by this time recovered from his late attack of fever, and had, in the most spirited manner, resolved, if possible, to return to his post in one of the canoes trading between Brass and Aboh.

As the Pluto was about to sail on a cruize, her commander, Lieutenant (now Commander) W. S. Blount, who had, on various recent occasions, rendered service to the Expedition, kindly offered to give him a passage to the mouth of the Rio Bento, the nearest water access to Brass Town. Mr. Carr, therefore, left Fernando Po, accompanied by his servant, Henry Bulmer, a liberated African; and I sent with him a boat and crew from the Albert, under the orders of Mr. Brown, the negro clerk, giving the latter instructions to take Mr. Carr to Brass Town, and deliver a present to "King Boy," whom he, Mr. Brown, had formerly known, with a request from me that he would have Mr. Carr conveyed safely to Aboh, which I knew Boy had the power of doing if he chose.

I strongly urged Mr. Carr to take few things with him, that the natives might have no temptation to molest him. This recommendation, however, he disregarded, so much so as to make it necessary for Lieutenant Blount, on his arrival off the Bento, to send one of his own boats in addition to the Albert's to carry his luggage over the bar. The two boats went five miles up the river to the creek which was

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supposed to lead to Brass Town. Here they met several canoes, and on Mr. Brown asking the way to Brass Town, he was told that he had no business there, and that "King Boy" had gone up to Aboh. Mr. Brown would still have gone on to Brass Town, but the canoemen, probably supposing him to be on a search for slaves, would not allow the boat to pass, and a scuffling ensued, in which Mr. Brown lost some of his clothes. Some men, however, belonging to a canoe which was going up the river, and which Mr. Brown thought belonged to a place near Aboh, offered a passage to Mr. Carr, who accepted it, and transferred his things to it; but such was the number and bulk of his packages that the canoemen were obliged to throw overboard some of their own goods to make room for them. Mr. Carr was unhappily imprudent enough to trust himself with his servant to their care, and soon after proceeded up the river against Mr. Brown's recommendation. They had not been long gone before Mr. Brown was warned by some natives that Mr. Carr's canoemen were not to be trusted, and he consequently endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to overtake them, after which he returned to Fernando Po.

It is lamentable to reflect that the loss of this gentleman's life, of which little doubt can be now entertained, should have been brought on by his own imprudence, and that he has also, as I conceive, put it out of the power of the British Government to require an account of him at the hands of "King Boy," or any other Chief, as nothing further is known of this canoe than that it was supposed to to be trading in the Brass country, and that the canoemen represented themselves as belonging to a town near Aboh.

No. 30.
Vide p. 44.

In my letter of the 25th October, 1841, to Lord John Russell, I intimated my intention of returning to England to obtain instructions as to the further proceedings of the Expedition, going first to Ascension to ascertain the condition of the officers and men who had gone to that Island; but the state of my health induced my medical attendant, Mr. Thomson, strongly to urge my return home without delay, and I, therefore, took my passage in the Warree, merchant schooner, about to sail direct for Liverpool.

Having made over the temporary charge of the Albert to Acting Commander Fishbourne, whom I had appointed to the Soudan, in Commander Bird Allen's vacancy, I instructed him to house over and lay up the latter vessel, placing her stores either in the warehouses on shore or on board the vessel herself for protection from the weather, and to proceed afterwards in the Albert to Ascension.

As it was desirable that no time should be lost in getting the Warree, (on board of which were several invalids, besides myself,) out of the calms and currents which prevail in the Bights, I arranged that the Albert should tow the schooner as far as St. Thomas's. This, at the same time, afforded an opportunity of trying the strength of the engineers previous to their longer voyage to Ascension, while it afforded the benefit of change of air in the meantime to the Albert's crew, who had nearly all become convalescent.

On the 23rd November, the chief engineer being so far convalescent as to be able to superintend the engines, I left Fernando Po in the Albert; and on the 27th, having reached St. Thomas's, embarked on board the Warree, leaving Commander Fishbourne to return to Fernando Po to fulfil my instructions. I was accompanied to England by Mr. Schön, as well as by Dr. Stanger, who kindly offered his medical services during the voyage. Mr. Merriman, the gunner, was also sent home by this opportunity, as affording the only hope of recovery, and I am happy to say his valuable life has been spared.

Before leaving Fernando Po I wrote to Commander William Allen, to tell him of my departure for England, and to inform him that he might expect instructions for his future guidance to arrive at Ascension from home by the 1st of June, 1842, or at Fernando Po by the first week of the following July. I, at the same time, wrote to him and Mr. Cook, the remaining Commissioners, informing them of my proceedings since parting from them, and assigning my reasons for thinking that the river should not be entered before July. A copy of this Despatch, marked G, is annexed. I sent at the same time the copy of letter from Captain Becroft to me, stating the proper time, in his opinion, for ascending the Niger, a copy of which is also annexed, marked H.

Encl. G.
Vide pp. 118—120.

Encl. H.
Vide p. 120.

As the reports of the surviving surgeons of the Expedition to the Inspector-General will enter fully into the nature of the sickness by which the Expedition was so extensively visited, I shall not attempt to investigate the causes to which it may be ascribed, but briefly lay before your Lordship such facts as I consider to bear upon the subject.

I beg, in the first place, to refer your Lordship to the annexed tables; the first,

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Encl. I, K, L, M. *Vide* p. 121.

marked I, showing the number respectively on board each vessel who suffered from river fever; and the second, marked K, the number who died from its effects: the third, marked L, is an abstract of tables A, I, K; and the fourth, marked M, shows the number of days that each of the vessels was up the river. By these it will appear that the Albert and Soudan each lost far more men in proportion than the Wilberforce.

The first fact to which I shall call your Lordship's attention is, that when the Albert parted with the Wilberforce on the 21st of September she had only six cases of fever, and those all slight cases; while the Wilberforce had 32,* many of whom were in a dangerous state: but the Wilberforce proceeding to the sea lost only six, the rest beginning soon to recover; while the Albert, proceeding up the river, found her sick-list rapidly increase, and lost 11, the recovery of the remainder proving most tedious.

This may either prove that the upper parts of the river are no less pernicious than the lower parts, or else that the seeds of the disease, being imbibed in the lower parts, are less easily thrown off by a continuance up the river than by a return to the sea.

Though the longer stay of the Albert up the river may possibly account for the greater mortality on board that vessel as compared with the Wilberforce, the same cause cannot account for the mortality on board the Soudan, which exceeded that of either of the other steam-vessels, though she remained a shorter time up the river.

As my object is to record any circumstances that may tend to elucidate the cause of sickness in the vessels, and of the different degrees of mortality by which they were affected, I beg to state that the Soudan, on her first arrival inside the bar of the Nun, got aground on the mud at the mouth of a narrow creek, where she lay high and dry the greater part of one night and part of the following day; and that the Wilberforce and Amelia invariably kept in the open stream, whilst the Albert and Soudan more than once, chiefly to avoid the strength of the main stream, took a much narrower channel between islands of considerable length.

I would observe that I never heard any of the medical officers attribute the sickness on board the Soudan to either of these causes, but I think the facts should not be overlooked in endeavouring to draw deductions from our experience.

It is worthy of remark that the Wilberforce, which of the three vessels lost by far the fewest number of men from fever, was the one whose crew was subjected to the hardest work, by reason of her getting on shore at English Island off the town of Iddah, which involved very severe labour; whilst the Soudan, which was a shorter time in the river, and whose men, from circumstances, were less exposed to the sun, and underwent less fatigue than the crews of the other steam-vessels, suffered the most. More deaths, indeed, in proportion, occurred on board the Amelia than in any of the others, as she lost four white persons out of seven, and these perhaps had less even to do than the crew of the Soudan; but the smallness of the numbers on board the Amelia renders her condition less a subject of comparison.

I have mentioned that several of the blacks entered in England had remittent fever after our arrival on the coast. Some of these had afterwards fever in the river, but of a milder character, more resembling intermittent fever; while other blacks entered in England who escaped fever on the coast were attacked very severely by the river fever, without, however, any case proving fatal. These men were, as Table B will show, natives of various countries, but had been all more or less accustomed to a northern climate.

Encl. B. *Vide* pp. 108—112.

Before closing my remarks upon the subject of the climate of the Niger, I may state that a still more striking circumstance than the mortality which attended the Expedition was the extent to which the sickness spread in the short space of a few weeks, only 15 white persons having escaped the river fever out of 146. This circumstance, taken in conjunction with the complete prostration of strength both of body and mind which usually accompanied the fever, and the length of time its effects lasted, offers, in my opinion, a most formidable and almost insuperable impediment to a communication with the upper parts of the river being kept up with white crews, as I shall afterwards have occasion to advert to.

But while the climate seems so pernicious to white constitutions, and in a comparative degree to affect the health of negroes who have been accustomed to the climate of higher latitudes, it is a consolatory circumstance to find that the natives of Africa who were taken from Sierra Leone and Liberia did not suffer in the slightest degree from its effects.

There is no reason to believe that the climate was more unhealthy than usual

* Thirty-three white persons were on the sick list, but only thirty-two had river fever.

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the year the steam-vessels were up the Niger: nor was it considered by the natives to be an unhealthy time of the year—on the contrary, they consider the dry season to be the most unhealthy. The year of our visit was only characterised by the river having risen to a very unusual height. This could only have affected the health of those who were left behind at the model farm after the recently flooded lands began to dry up; but these people all kept their health.

I shall leave it to the surgeons to report upon the effect of the ventilating and medicating apparatus of Dr. Reid, and shall remark only, in reference to the former, that by creating a circulation of air it undoubtedly contributed to the comfort of the crews of the steamers, by enabling them to remain between decks, and especially to sleep there, with less inconvenience; and that by the latter we were able to dry the air between decks several degrees when it was thought desirable. The power of doing this was considered by Dr. McWilliam to be very valuable, and therefore, though the apparatus occupied much room, I had reason to be satisfied with having been furnished with it.

With regard to the height of the thermometer up the river, it was not remarkable. The heat, however, during the day, in some parts of the river beyond the Delta, and more especially between the confluence and Egga, was exceedingly oppressive and debilitating, far more so than I have found it in other climates where the thermometer has ranged much higher. The state of the thermometer and hygrometer is shown in the Meteorological Table accompanying this Report, marked N. It will be seen that the dryness of the air in the day time, in some parts of the river, was very remarkable. It will be observed also, by reference to the Table, that though we frequently had rain, yet there was little or no continued rain. This state of weather is found on the coast to be unfavourable to the health of Europeans, although a continuance of rain is not so. I understand that during the ten months' residence of the settlers at the model farm, heavy rains of any duration, such as occur on the coast, were scarcely ever experienced, and when they did occur it was generally at night. The circumstance is worthy of consideration in attempting to account for the greater degree of unhealthiness of the climate of the Niger for Europeans, in comparison with the neighbouring sea coasts.

Encl. N. *Vide* pp. 122—3.

I subjoin a letter in reference to this subject from Captain Midgely (marked O) showing that in the year that the Expedition was up the Niger the rainy season at the mouth of the river did not terminate till the end of September, and that there was no sickness there till the first week in October; whereas the greater part of our sickness had previously taken place.

Encl. O. *Vide* p. 123.

Having brought to a close the account of the proceedings of the Commission during its continuance up the Niger, and alluded to the sickness which forced us to suspend our operations, and led eventually to the total abandonment of the enterprise, I may be expected to make some observations on the state of the countries we visited, and to offer an opinion as to the effect which is likely to be produced by our short intercourse with the natives.

By Lord John Russell's instructions I was desired to collect as much information as I could respecting the state of slavery and the Slave Trade up the river, as well as respecting the social and domestic condition of the natives, more particularly with regard to the state of civilization and religion among them.

My duties, not only as Commissioner, but as the person on whom the whole of the naval arrangements devolved, under trying and harassing circumstances, allowed me little leisure during my short stay to make personal inquiries on these subjects, but Mr. Schön, who was able to devote his whole time and attention to inquiries of this nature, and was particularly qualified for the investigation by having some knowledge of the languages and an intimate acquaintance with the African character, informed himself on many points at my suggestion, and also collected as much general information, considering the nature of the climate and the disadvantageous circumstances in which we were placed, as it was possible to do in so limited a period. I do not think, therefore, that I can better supply the information which Her Majesty's Government desired to obtain in regard to the condition of the countries which we visited, than by accompanying this Report by the notes and memoranda of that gentleman, which are accordingly inserted in the Appendix, marked P.

Encl. P. *Vide* pp. 124—129.

These notes include all the information which I myself had an opportunity of obtaining, and embrace all the particulars we could learn respecting the state of domestic and prædial slavery in those countries. I would here beg to express my obligations to this gentleman, as well for his valuable ministerial labours, as for his readiness at all times to procure any information which I might require concerning

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the places which we visited: to Mr. Crowther, also, I feel much indebted for his obliging conduct on all occasions.

With regard to the Slave Trade, this traffic, while I was up the river, appeared to be carried on to a very small extent, owing, no doubt, to the little demand for slaves on the coast. I never saw any canoe having on board slaves for sale (that I was aware of) excepting the one belonging to the Chief of Mùye before spoken of; neither did I hear at the time of any having been seen by the other vessels, although I have since been told that the Wilberforce and Soudan met with at least one instance each of canoes having slaves on board, apparently for sale, but probably without there being the means of ascertaining from what place the slaves had been recently brought.

Lieutenant Webb states that Mr. King, during his stay of several months up the river in the Amelia, sometimes saw 50 canoes in one day pass down laden with slaves; but I have no doubt, if Lieutenant Webb had questioned Mr. King on the subject (which he tells me he did not), it would have been found to be only a conjecture on Mr. King's part, for from where the Amelia was at anchor the canoes must have passed at so great a distance as to have made it quite impossible for him to discover whether the persons in the canoes were slaves or not. Mr. King, in his journal kept on board the Amelia, makes mention of slaves passing down the river on one occasion, but only on the authority of two individuals on whose testimony little reliance can be placed.

With regard to the effect produced by our intercourse with the natives, there can be no doubt that the Chiefs, as well as the people, were made quite aware that our motives in visiting them were not those of commercial gain, and were connected with their own rather than our benefit. I conceive, therefore, if through means of this Expedition Her Majesty's Government has shown to the people of Africa the interest that this country takes in putting down the Slave Trade, in discouraging human sacrifices, and in promoting the welfare of the natives, that no inconsiderable advantage will have been gained.

The unexpected arrival in the river of no less than four vessels, two of them much larger than any they had before seen, containing the very goods they would most have desired to purchase, and the circumstance of these goods not being for sale or barter, but meant as presents and tokens of good will, must alone have produced a favourable impression, not likely to be effaced from the memory of the youngest among them. I may here remark that the presents which we distributed amongst them, while the amount (not exceeding 200*l.*) was too small in value to injure in any way European commerce, would no doubt prove conducive to the interests of those who may hereafter trade with these countries, by creating or increasing a desire for European goods, of which few, if any at all, find their way higher up than Abòh.

The future benefit, however, to the natives which may be expected to result from the Expedition must depend upon how far the treaties we entered into are likely to be adhered to, and on the prospect there is of a friendly intercourse being kept up between them and the subjects of civilized countries. I have no doubt that the treaties were entered into by the Chiefs in perfect sincerity, and with a full intention on their part to act up to the engagements they formed; but if it be considered how prone even civilized and professedly Christian states have shown themselves to disregard the obligations of treaties, it would be too much to expect an adherence of those Chiefs to their engagements, in their present rude and uncivilized condition, if left to themselves for any considerable period, and if no other description of trade be substituted for the Slave Trade, which by these treaties they agreed to abandon.

As the nature of the climate is likely to preclude any extensive intercourse with Europeans, unless of a commercial character, it is therefore on the prospect there is of something like a regular commerce being carried on that the fealty of the Chiefs can be counted on, or any permanent advantage looked for as likely to follow the efforts which Her Majesty's Government has made in sending out this Expedition to Africa.

In respect to commerce on the Niger, from the observations which I was enabled to make during my short stay in the river, it would appear to me that as far as Egga, the furthest place which the Expedition reached, the number and value of the articles of barter which would be sought by the British trader are inconsiderable, though doubtless we should have seen more ivory had it not been known that our object was not to trade; but, from the accounts I have heard of the trade of Rabbah from several Europeans who have been there, I should imagine that a remunerating trade might be carried on with the enterprising inhabitants of that place.

The chief articles of commerce to be had at Rabba suited to an European market,

are said to be bullocks' hides, indigo, and ivory: the last mentioned article is now for the most part carried through the Yarriba country to the coast, and could be brought at a much cheaper cost down the river, the land journey being chiefly resorted to on account of the insecurity which now prevails, as well for the person as the properties of those who are engaged in traffic in canoes on the Niger. The occasional visit of an English steamer to the highest point at which the river is navigable, would doubtless tend rapidly to give a greater degree of security, and inspire the natives with confidence in the pursuits of commerce, and in this respect be of great service; and though the navigation between the confluence and Rabba could, there is reason to believe, be carried on by steam-vessels during only about three months in the year, owing to the shallowness of the river, the trade would, under proper encouragement, soon find its way in canoes as low as Iddah, or the confluence, or even to Abòh, if necessary, at those seasons of the year when the state of the river might prevent the steamers proceeding further up to meet them.

The occasional presence in the river, of a British steamer, would, at all events, at first be quite indispensable to carry on the trade I have described; but after my experience of the climate, I entertain little or no hope of European crews being ever fitted for the service. At the same time, the instance of Captain Becroft and of some who accompanied the late Expedition, shows that a small number of white persons, with constitutions proof against the climate, may from time to time be found for the purpose of conducting mercantile enterprises.

An intercourse, however, restricted to European superintendence, must from the difficulties attending it, be very limited in its extent: and it is ultimately in the coloured race that the means of extending it must be sought. This view of the subject seems to point with peculiar force to the necessity of training natives not only to take the conduct of such enterprises, but to fill other situations, which, though subordinate, require a higher degree of education than has usually been given to blacks. The schools in Sierra Leone and in the West Indies present a field from which youths might be selected to be educated as engineers and medical officers. Two intelligent black boys, who served in the late Expedition as engineers' apprentices, and there learned in a short time the practical use of the engine, are now at the naval establishment at Woolwich, to receive further education, and it is very desirable that this number should be increased.

It is indeed to the natives of Africa that we must look not only for keeping up commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa, but for the gradual spread of Christianity and civilization in that country.

The Commissioners, in their letter to Lord John Russell of the 8th September, 1841, stated their opinion that missionaries might be advantageously and safely introduced into the country at Iddah and Aboh, and I may remark that the desire evinced by the natives in the neighbourhood of the model farm to be taught the Christian religion, gives me every reason to believe that when the day happily arrives of missionaries reaching that part of Africa, they will be gladly welcomed by the inhabitants.

No. 26.
Vide p. 37.

The great readiness also which the natives showed to engage themselves as labourers at the model farm is a proof of how willingly they would submit to place themselves not only under European, but even under foreign negro management, and their ultimate docile behaviour during a period when some misconduct was shown towards them by the settlers, and more especially by part of the crew of the Amelia, and the regret which Lieutenant Webb informs me was evinced by many of the natives at their departure—all tend to prove that no impediment is likely to be presented by them to those persons who may enter their country with a view of engaging them in the peaceful pursuits of civilized life.

The conduct of the natives, not only at the model farm, but on all other occasions that came under my notice, is a subject to which I feel much pleasure in adverting, as during the entire period in which the vessels under my command were in the Niger, not only the native Chiefs of the country, but the people in general evinced the most friendly disposition toward us, and this not only during our prosperity whilst going up the river, but also in our forlorn condition coming down. The Wilberforce, indeed, did not receive from Obi on the latter occasion, when in want of fuel, the active assistance which the Albert afterwards in like circumstances received at his hands, but this was owing to the absence of almost the entire grown up male population at a neighbouring market, as was ascertained to be the case by Mr. Green, who was the officer sent on shore to confer with Obi. A difficulty in obtaining wood was also again experienced by the Wilberforce lower down the river from another cause, namely, the misapprehension and fears of the natives, and subsequently their cupidity in trying to obtain too large a price for

RIVER NIGER.

Captain Trotter's Report.

their fuel. Respecting both these circumstances, Mr. Green (the officer who on each occasion had intercourse with them) gave me a particular report. I have made a point of mentioning these two circumstances, as they were the only occasions in which there was any apparent remissness on the part of the natives in their desire to serve us.

It is with satisfaction I remember that during the whole time we were up the river not a single shot was fired, nor a musket discharged, in anger or in intimidation, either by us or by the natives. At many places, especially in the lower part of the Delta, the natives looked upon us on our first approach with fear or suspicion, and were ready with their muskets or their bows and arrows, to repel aggression; but they instantly laid aside their arms on finding our intentions were friendly.

Having noticed the misconduct of some of the settlers at the model farm, I cannot refrain here from briefly reverting to that subject

Reprehensible as their conduct undoubtedly was, it must be borne in mind under what peculiarly trying circumstances they were placed, after Mr. Carr, the intelligent individual to whom the chief management was entrusted, was obliged to leave them. Rules, necessary for the government of the establishment, had scarcely been formed, or were at least not properly understood by those who were to be subjected to their authority, and it unhappily proved that the individual who succeeded Mr. Carr had not sufficient weight or influence to exercise a proper control over them. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at, if, after a short period, disorder and confusion arose. It is much, indeed, to be questioned, whether, if the labourers at the model farm had been taken from among the corresponding classes of our own population, and had been subjected to the temptations to which these settlers were exposed, any other consequence would have resulted.

In the course of this Report I have had occasion, as their names occurred, to express my sense of the merits of many individuals, and I have done so, I hope, without the risk, as I certainly have without the intention, of disparaging the services of others. When zeal and devotion to the service were so generally manifested as these qualities were throughout this Expedition, I am obliged to refrain from the expression of my feelings towards many amongst the surviving officers and men, as well as towards the memory of those who died, or I should be under the necessity of extending this Report to an undue length. It must be a source of consolation to those who have lost friends or relations in the Expedition, to know that they were engaged in a service having the welfare of others for its object, and that no expression of regret at the course they had taken, ever escaped from them during their severest sufferings. Their resignation under affliction was no less remarkable, than their active energy in health. As they had all been fully aware beforehand of the risk of the climate, so they all felt satisfied to the last that they were pursuing the path of duty, and had at no time any wish to shrink from it. This last feeling was particularly exemplified at the time the Wilberforce was ordered to the sea, when not a wish was expressed to go down in her by any one who remained behind in the Albert; although several from the state of their health, might well have taken advantage of the opportunity, had they been disposed to do so.

There are two individuals, however, whom I should wish particularly to mention, although they did not originally belong to the Expedition. These are Mr. J. G. Anderson, Second Master, and Mr. J. Cross, engineer, who volunteered from the Pluto to ascend the river in the Soudan, when the latter vessel had, by death or sickness, been deprived of almost all her original white crew, and when the deadly effect of the climate, baffling all our precautions and resources, had been then so recently and fatally proved. Mr. Cross afterwards ascended the Niger with Lieutenant Webb. Mr. Anderson was prevented doing so by a severe attack of fever.

I must also beg to put on record the very great assistance rendered to the Expedition by Lieutenant, (now Commander), Edward Littlehales, the commander of Her Majesty's brigantine Dolphin, who after using every exertion to effect the safe removal of our sick on board his ship from the Soudan in the heavy swell at the mouth of the Nun, treated them on the passage to Ascension with a degree of kindness which can never be forgotten by those who experienced it, or who were interested in their recovery. To the officers generally of the Dolphin, I feel also much indebted, especially to Mr. Loney, the Assistant Surgeon, whose care of the sick was represented to me as being beyond all praise.

I should have been induced to allude to the zealous conduct of Lieutenant Webb, who, after suffering more severely than almost any other individual of the Expedition, from fever contracted during his first ascent of the Niger, volunteered to ascend the river again in command of the Wilberforce, in July, 1842, were I not aware that his services are well known to your Lordship, and that his merit, as well as that of those under his command, has been strongly pointed out to the

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Board of Admiralty by Captain William Allen, under whose immediate orders he performed the service. The recent offer made by Lieutenant Webb to return once more to the Niger, to look after Mr. Carr, if the Admiralty thought such a step necessary, is deserving of high commendation.

The Board of Admiralty has liberally bestowed promotion on a very large proportion of the surviving officers, but there are two gentlemen to whose merit, as they do not belong to the naval service, and are not therefore eligible for naval rewards, I am anxious to draw your Lordship's attention, and to recommend them strongly to your favourable consideration: I allude to Mr. James E. Terry, chief clerk, and Mr. Richard Mouat, extra clerk to the Commissioners. Mr. Terry not only performed with diligence his particular duty, as clerk, but strove to render himself useful in every possible way, and in particular by affording assistance in the survey of the river, and aiding Commander William Allen in taking magnetical and other observations, an assistance which he rendered with an assiduity that did him the greatest credit. Mr. Mouat, besides being a clerk of the Albert, was an extra clerk to the Commissioners, and remained in the Albert when the secretary and other clerks were forced by illness to leave the river, and independently of my satisfaction at the manner in which he fulfilled his duties in this respect, I had occasion to make particular mention of him in my letter to the Admiralty of the 25th October, 1841, as having, though ill himself, materially aided Dr. McWilliam in his care of the sick, a duty he was enabled to perform from a previous knowledge of medicine, and in the fulfilment of which he was most indefatigable.

Encl. in No. 31. *Vide* p. 45.

Having, at the commencement of this Report, particularly described the construction of the vessels, it is only due to Mr. Laird, the builder, to state that they were found to be well adapted to the navigation of the Niger, although, from circumstances, we were prevented from lightening them to the extent we had intended for the general service up the river. The model farm implements added in some degree to the draught of the Albert and Wilberforce, although they proved more inconvenient by encumbering our decks than by their weight.

Could we possibly have anticipated remaining so short a time in the river, and consequently requiring as much fewer provisions and stores, greater weight might have been allotted to the engines and the steam power might have been advantageously increased.

With regard to the Nun branch of the Niger, taken by the late Expedition, it must still be considered the best entrance till further information be gained with respect to the Warree branch, by which Captain Becroft ascended in the Ethiope, in 1840. Should it, however, prove that the Warree branch falls into the sea (as Captain Becroft supposes) at the mouths of the rivers Forcados and Escardos, it will probably be found the shortest route to Abòh, and be taken by all vessels from the Bight of Benin and the westward. But the Nun branch, though it may involve a longer stay in the Delta, will even then in all probability be preferred by vessels from Fernando Po, and places to the eastward of Cape Formosa. I may here remark, that higher up than the Warree branch, we found no other running to the sea, excepting a small one just above the town of Abòh, which was said to lead to Bonny. The mouth of this branch was nearly dry when the Wilberforce passed it in the beginning of July, 1842. I would also observe that from the sea to the Egga we found no river running into the Niger excepting the Chadda.

The late experience of Lieutenant Webb, in the Wilberforce, confirms me in the opinion that the beginning of July is the earliest time for ascending the Niger in vessels drawing more than three feet water, but I think it possible that vessels of a less draught might find water enough at the lowest season of the river to ascend as far as the confluence of the Niger and Chadda.

Before concluding this Report I cannot omit the opportunity of acknowledging the hearty co-operation which I received at all times from Captain William Allen and Mr. Cook; and I am sure they will cordially join with me in bearing testimony to the important aid which we received from our late colleague, Commander Bird Allen, whose uprightness of mind, excellent judgment, and remarkable energy and decision of character, combined with his cheerful and conciliatory disposition, rendered him a most valuable member of the Commission.

Captain Allen will inform your Lordship of the proceedings of the Commission subsequent to the period of my departure from the coast of Africa for England, and it only now remains for me to hope that my conduct, while in the command of the Expedition, may have merited your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.,

H. D. TROTTER,
Captain, R. N.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

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Captain Trotter's Report.

Encl. A in No. 52.

Enclosure in No. 52.

(A.)

STATEMENT of the Number of Officers and Crews of the Vessels comprising the Niger Expedition, when they commenced their Ascent of the Niger, August 20th, 1841.

	Albert.	Wilberforce	Soudan.	Amelia.	Total.
Europeans:—					
Officers	14	10	9	3	36
Civilians	1	8	..	..	9
Engineers	3	3	2	.	8
Stokers	4	3	4	..	11
Remainder of Crew	29	33	15	4	81
Coloured:—					
Civilian (West Indian)	..	1	..	..	1
Men entered in England	14	7	3	..	24
Men entered in Africa	44	37	18	9	108
	109	102	51	16	278*

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

* This number includes the interpreters, but not the men, women, and children, belonging to the Model Farm, 21 of whom were in the "Amelia," and 2 in the "Wilberforce."

(B.)

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-VESSEL ALBERT.

Encl. B in No. 52.

LIST of EUROPEAN OFFICERS and CREW, and of COLOURED MEN entered in England, belonging to Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel "Albert" when she commenced her ascent of the Niger, August 20, 1841.

Officers.

Name.	Rank.
H. D. Trotter	Captain.
E. G. Fishbourne	Lieutenant.
*D. H. Stenhouse	Lieutenant and Assistant Surveyor; died 28th October, 1841, at Fernando Po.
*Geo. B. Harvey	Master; died 2nd October, 1841, on board the "Wilberforce" at Fernando Po.
†*Theodore Müller*	Chaplain, (Chaplain to the Commissioners, and Arabic Interpreter).
J. O. McWilliam, M.D.	Surgeon, (Surgeon to the Commissioners).
*James Woodhouse	Assistant Surgeon; died 30th of October, 1841, at Fernando Po.
*F. D. Nightingale	Assistant Surgeon (in Amelia); died 17th of September, 1841, on board the "Albert," at the confluence.
William Bowden	Purser, (Secretary to the Commissioners.)
*William C. Willie	Mate; died 18th of October, 1841, at Fernando Po.
James W. Fairholme	Mate (in Amelia).
R. T. Saunders	Second Master.
W. R. Bush	Clerk.
*W. H. Willmett	Clerk; died 5th of November, 1841, at Fernando Po.
Richard Mouat	Assistant Clerk, (extra Clerk to the Commissioners).
William Merriman	Gunner.
John Langley	Engineer, 1st class.
*Albion Lodge	Engineer, 2nd class; drowned 8th of October, 1841, in the river Niger, when labouring under river fever.
James Brown	Engineer, 2nd class.
	Civilian.
†*William Stanger*, M.D.	Geologist and Explorer.
	Ship's Company. (Europeans.)
*John Fuge	Captain of the Forecastle (in Amelia); died 29th of September, 1841, in river Niger.
*William M'Millan	Quarter-Master; died 27th September, 1841, on board Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.
Robert Thomas	Stoker.
Henry Davey	Carpenter's Mate.
§John M'Clintock	Stoker; died 21st November, 1841, at Fernando Po.
Thomas Ashcroft	Quarter-Master.
James Haughton	Gunner's Mate, (in Amelia).

* Died from river fever or its effects. † Escaped the river fever. § Death from casualty.

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*John Peglar	Armourer and Stoker; died 6th September, 1841, in River Niger.
*Ellis Jones	Quarter Master; died 26th September, 1841, on board Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.
Edward Capps	Captain's Steward.
John Duncan . . .	Master-at-Arms.
†*John Huxley* . . .	Sick Berth Attendant.
*John Burgess . . .	Quarter-Master; died 14th September, 1841, in the river Niger.
Thomas Ward . . .	Gun Room Steward.
Charles Loader . . .	Caulker.
*Lewis Wolfe	Yeoman of Signals; died 27th September, 1841, on board "Soudan," at Fernando Po.
*Robert Millward . . .	Purser's Steward; died 22d October, 1841, at Fernando Po.
†*Richard Lamb* . . .	Gentlemen's Steward.
*James Robertson . .	Stoker; died 17th September, 1841, at the confluence.
William Vine . . .	Blacksmith.
James May	Boatswain's Mate.
†*Archibald Yair* . . .	Sick Berth Attendant.
James Worwood . .	Able Seaman.
*George Powell . . .	Cooper; died 11th September, 1841, in river Niger.
*George Symes . . .	Captain of Forecastle; died 2d October, 1841, in river Niger

Marines.

†*Charles Hodges* . . .	Sergeant.
*John Waller	Corporal (in Amelia); died 26th September, 1841, on board Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.
*Henry Gibson . . .	Private; died April, 1842, in Ascension Hospital.
*George Cole	Private; died 17th October, 1841, near Fernando Po.
James Barrett . . .	Drummer.
‡*Morgan Kinson* . . .	Private; died 6th November, 1841, at Fernando Po.
Benjamin Saunders . .	Private.
John Syms	Private.

Sappers and Miners.

Tobias Edmonds . .	Corporal, (Lance Serjeant.)
James Craig . . .	Private, (Lance Corporal.)
Daniel Carlton . . .	Private.
*William Moffat . . .	Private; (in Amelia,) died 26th September, 1841, on board Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.

Coloured Men entered in England.

Place born.	Name.	Rating.
Guinea . . .	William Oakley . . .	Captain's Cook.
Calcutta . . .	Emanuel Mandulee . .	Gun-Room Servant.
West Indies . .	†*John Williams* . . .	Captain's Servant.
Bombay . . .	William Underwood . .	Gun-Room Servant.
Halifax . . .	Richard Wilson . . .	Engineer's Servant.
Gambia . . .	†*William Guy*	Able Seaman.
Kroo Country . .	†*Jack Be-Off*	Ordinary Seaman.
Gambia . . .	†*Richard Harry* . . .	Boy.
Sierra Leone . .	†*Andrew Williams* . . .	Able Seaman.
Jamaica . . .	Edward Henderson . .	Sick Berth Cook.
Antigua . . .	†*John Robertson* . . .	Stoker.
	†*Thomas Johnson* . . .	Ordinary Seaman.
Eboe	†*James Graft*	Stoker.
Sierra Leone . .	†*James Carroll* . . .	Stoker.

N.B.—The "Albert" lost after leaving England, Samuel Johnson, Captain of the Forecastle, and John William Bach, mathematical instrument maker; the former was killed at sea by falling from the fore-yard on the 3d July, 1841; the latter died of fever (not of an endemical kind) at the mouth of the river Nun, on the 15th of August, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

* Died from fever or its effects. † Escaped the river fever.
‡ Escaped the river fever, but died from the effects of climate on an impaired constitution.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. B. in Captain Trotter's Report.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-VESSEL WILBERFORCE.

LIST of EUROPEAN OFFICERS and CREW, and of COLOURED MEN entered in England, belonging to Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel "Wilberforce" when she commenced her ascent of the Niger, August 20th, 1841.

Officers.

William Allen	Commander.
†*James N. Strange*	Lieutenant.
Henry C. Harston	Lieutenant (in Amelia.)
William Forster	Master.
†*Morris Pritchett*, M.D.	Surgeon.
†*J. R. H. Thomson*	Assistant Surgeon.
†*John Stirling*	Assistant Surgeon.
*Cyrus Wakeham	Purser; died 27th September, 1841, river Nun.
Henry C. Toby	Mate.
W. H. T. Green	Second Master and Assistant Surveyor.
J. H. R. Webb	Clerk.
William Johnston	Engineer, 1st class.
Joseph Graystock	Engineer, 2d class.
George Garritte	Engineer, 3rd class.

Civilians.

†*William Cook*	Commissioner.
J. E. Terry	Chief Clerk to Commissioners.
William Simpson	Clerk to Commissioners.
†*Rev. J. F. Schön*	Missionary, of the Church Missionary Society of England.
*Dr. F. R. Vogel	Botanist; died 17 December, 1841, Fernando Po.
C. G. Roscher	Miner and Geologist.
Lewis Frazer	Naturalist.
Alfred Carr	Superintendent of model farm, (a West Indian of colour.)
John Ansell	Collector of Plants.

Ship's Company.

(Europeans).

Henry Collins	Blacksmith.
*Peter Fitzgerald	Stoker; died 2d October, 1841, Fernando Po.
John Bailey	Cooper.
John Wilson	Captain's Cook.
Richard Smythers	Gun-room Steward.
Henry Hillier	Carpenter's Mate.
†*David Douglass*	Gentlemen's Steward.
F. J. Gurney	Gunner's Mate.
James M'Cluskey	Stoker.
†*Michael Walsh*	Carpenter's Crew.
John Waddington	Quarter-Master.
James Carr	Stoker.
George Crofts	Quarter-Master.
Absolam Delavante	Arabic Interpreter.
William Funge	Able Seaman.
Joseph Hopkins	Sail Maker.
Edwin Hoskin	Purser's Steward.
George Boys	Captain of the Fore Top.
William Ward	Captain of the Forecastle.
*James Kneebone	Ordinary Seaman; died 11th September, 1841, river Niger.
*William Allford	Ordinary Seaman; died 31st October, 1841.
Richard James	Ordinary Seaman.
William Lucas	Boatswain's Mate.

Marines.

*George Cuthbertson	Serjeant; died 11th October, 1841, on board, off Prince's Island.
William Jones	Private.
Daniel Bloomfield	Private.
John Bealey, alias Veley	Private.
William Ford	Private.
John Osborne	Corporal.
Samuel Hill	Private.
Thomas Roberts	Private.
William Day	Private.

Sappers and Miners.

William Martin	Second Corporal. (Lance Serjeant.)
James Cotter	Private.

* Died from river fever or its effects. † Escaped the river fever.

*William Rabling . . Private; died 14th December, 1841, at the confluence.
Henry Rosemergy . . Private.

Coloured Men entered in England.

Place Born.	Name.	Rating.
Barbadoes . .	†*John Garner*	Captain's Steward.
St. John's America	‡*James Case*	Able Seaman.
Gambia . . .	‡*John Dennis*	Able Seaman.
Jamaica . . .	†*William Scott* . . .	Ship's Cook.
Haussa	†*James Peters*	Ordinary Seaman.
Jamaica . . .	‡*William Jackson* . . .	Engineer's Servant.
Cape Coast . .	†*Lewis Asasa*	Ordinary Seaman.

N.B. The "Wilberforce" lost, after leaving England, John Morley, carpenter's mate, and Henry Halbert, able seaman, (a coloured man;) the former was drowned at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on the 10th of June, 1841; the latter died on the Coast of fever on the 23rd of July, 1841. Another coloured man, David Wright, seaman, died of apoplexy on the 22nd July, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-VESSEL SOUDAN.

LIST of EUROPEAN OFFICERS and CREW, and of COLOURED MEN entered in England, who were on board Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel "Soudan" when she commenced her ascent of the Niger on the 20th August, 1841.

Officers.

*Bird Allen . . . . Commander; died 25th October, 1841, Fernando Po.
William Ellis . . . Lieutenant.
John Belam. . . . Master.
*W. B. Marshall . . Surgeon; died 21st September, 1841, river Nun.
*H. C. Collman . . . Assistant Surgeon; died 6th October, 1841, Fernando Po.
W. H. Webb . . . Mate.
F. W. Sidney . . . Mate and Assistant Surveyor.
*Nicolas Waters . . . Clerk in charge of provisions; died 22nd September, 1841, river Niger.
*William Kingdon . . Assistant Clerk and Schoolmaster; died 13th of October, 1841, river Niger.
G. V. Gustaffson . . Engineer, 1st class.
William Johnson . . Engineer, 2nd class.

Ship's Company.

(Europeans.)

*Christopher Bigley . . Stoker; died 2nd October, 1841, Fernando Po.
John Perram . . . Stoker.
William Strain . . . Gentlemen's Steward.
*John Kirrens . . . Stoker; died 27th September, 1841, Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.
*John Whittaker . . Quarter-Master.
*Charles Levinge . . Captain's Steward; died 9th September, 1841, river Niger.
John Davis . . . . Captain's Coxswain.
*William M'Lackland . Sailmaker; died 24th November, 1841, in "Warree," on passage to England.
Cornelius Trower . . Stoker.
*John Young . . . Quarter-Master; died 27th September, 1841, Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.
*James Thomas . . . Carpenter's crew; died 21st September, 1841, river Niger.
John Straman . . . Able Seaman.
John Wood . . . . Gunner's Mate.
Henry Dennis . . . Boatswain's Mate.
*James Hill . . . . Gun-room Steward; died 25th September, 1841, Her Majesty's Brigantine "Dolphin," on passage to Ascension.

Marines.

Hugh Isaacs . . . Corporal.
Richard Pitham . . Gunner, Royal Marine Artillery.
John Hibberd . . . Private.
Philip Tyack . . . Private.

Coloured Men entered in England.

Place Born.	Name.	Rating.
Dominique, West Indies	John Gray	Sick Berth Attendant.
Tortola, West Indies .	Michael King . . .	Purser's Steward.
Gambia, Africa . .	†*George Lee* . . .	Able Seaman.
St. Thomas, Africa .	§*James Vaux* . . .	Ditto.

* Died from river fever or its effects. † Escaped the river fever.
‡ The fever with which these men were attacked in the river assumed the character of intermittent: they had previously had remittent fever on the coast before entering the river.
§ Had remittent fever in the river, but not of the same kind which attacked the Europeans.

RIVER NIGER.

N.B. The "Soudan" lost, after leaving England, Richard Edwards, Purser's Steward (a coloured man), who was drowned at sea on the 20th of May, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

(C.)

Encl. C. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(Copy.)—By HENRY DUNDAS TROTTER, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel Albert, and Senior Officer in command of an Expedition to the Niger.

GENERAL ORDER.

YOU are hereby required and directed to take the following General Orders for your information and guidance, and communicate the same to the respective officers and men under your command, as far as it may concern them.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain.
Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert,
St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, 16th June, 1841.

To the Commanders of the Vessels of the Niger Expedition.

I.—1. In issuing General Orders to the commanders of the vessels under my command, I would wish them to impress upon their respective officers and crews, that the mission on which our Most Gracious Queen has been pleased to send us for the benefit and happiness of the African race, is distinguished from all former Expeditions, by the disinterested and beneficent objects it has in view. It may, indeed, be said to have attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and perhaps, it is not too much to add, that no Expedition ever left the shore of Britain with the good wishes and prayers of so large a portion of our countrymen. It is, therefore, incumbent on all of us to consider the responsible nature of the duties before us, and how much the force of good example may effect towards the accomplishment of the ends proposed, by exhibiting to the African the Christian in character, as well as in name, and proving by our actions the sincerity of our desire for their welfare and happiness.

2. In the preparations made for this great enterprise, every thing which could be thought of as likely to contribute to the health and comforts of the officers and men has been most liberally provided; it therefore more especially behoves us to use our best abilities and utmost endeavours zealously to discharge our respective duties, humbly relying upon Him who ruleth all things, and remembering that success will mainly depend under the blessing of Almighty God, on the cheerful and cordial co-operation of every individual attached to the Expedition.

3. In our intercourse with savages, or half civilized people, an unusual degree of forbearance will often be called for, and a kind, courteous, but at the same time, firm line of conduct will tend materially to remove suspicion or alarm, and create confidence.

4. We should always keep in view, that our object is the good of our fellow-creatures, and not our own, constantly remembering the golden rule, "to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us." And it is only in proportion as we retain this sentiment, and endeavour to make it the ruling principle of our actions, that we may expect a blessing to attend our efforts in the cause of Africa.

II.—1. In the event of your meeting with any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of the African station, it is my direction that you carefully abstain from any interference whatever with them.

2. Should you require any assistance, you are to apply in my absence to the senior officer on the station, who is directed by the Admiralty to give it, provided that it can be done without interfering with the duties on which the vessels on the station are employed, or without inconvenience to Her Majesty's service.

III.—One of the most important parts of naval discipline, is that which has a reference to the health of the crew, more especially when employed on the West African Station, and the immediate attention of the commanders is particularly directed to such of the following regulations as relate to that subject, in drawing up which, I have had the able assistance of Dr. McWilliam, the senior surgeon of the Expedition.

IV.—1. The Admiralty having spared no expense in providing the vessels of the Expedition with an expensive ventilating apparatus, it becomes the duty of all to make themselves acquainted with the system, as fully explained in Dr. Reid's paper; and to use their utmost endeavours to carry the plan fully into operation, in order to make it as extensively useful as possible for the health and comfort of the crews.

2. The principal arrangement is to be placed under the charge of the surgeon of each vessel, who is to follow the rules and suggestions contained in Dr. Reid's valuable paper, and is to apply to the commander, to appoint a competent individual to instruct under his directions a sufficient number of persons for the management of the various valves and slides of the ventilating tubes. These should be numbered to insure an effective and easy adjustment. Odd numbers on the starboard, and even numbers on the port side, beginning from aft, is the plan adopted in the Albert. The persons having charge of the different sections of the vessel should be fully instructed to report any apparent increase or diminution in the ventilation of the compartments under their charge.

3. The ventilation should be practised frequently, even when its beneficial effect is not required, and as many persons as possible should be encouraged to learn the principle upon which it acts, by putting into operation the various movements.

4. The powers of the fanners ought to be tested.

1st. In producing a circulation of air introduced into the vessel, directly from the external atmosphere.

2nd. In propelling the heated air of the engine-room into the hold and various compartments, as first practised in the Wilberforce.

3rd. As connected with the medicator or purificator.

4th. In connection with the tubular heating apparatus attached to the purificator, or simply connected with the external tube leading to the fanner.

V.—The commanders are to direct the surgeons to send reports to them in writing from time to time, showing the results of the trials of the ventilation, and these reports are to be carefully preserved.

VI.—1. Dr. Reid's General Rule, No. 2, is not only to be strictly attended to every day, but one hold is also to be examined daily by the surgeon, (excepting on Sunday) and the state of the air reported to the commander, in order that every compartment may come under particular inspection during the week.

2. The hold of any compartment, suspected of being unwholesome, is as soon as possible afterwards to be completely cleared out, and thoroughly dried and ventilated, and its state afterwards noted in the log-book, when the names of any articles are to be mentioned, which may be considered to have caused the unwholesomeness.

3. The surgeon is also to draw up a particular report upon such occasions, a copy of which report is to be forwarded to me.

VII.—1. To avoid as much as possible any unnecessary exposure to the night air, the white crew are all to sleep below, when on the coast or up the river, and are on no account to be permitted to lie about the upper deck.

2. The Kroomen alone are to sleep on deck, to whom every facility should be given to protect them from the rain. It might be advisable when practicable, to fit up a canoe or boat, moored alongside, or astern of the ship for the accommodation of the Kroomen, when the vessels are at anchor, and much crowded on deck.

3. As few white men as the performance of the duty will admit of are to remain on deck during the night, particularly when rain or much dew is falling.

Those who are obliged to be on deck on duty, will be supplied when in unhealthy localities with respirators, and a fire is then to be kept all night in the cook-house for their benefit.

VIII.—As the hottest hours of the day are comprehended between eleven and three o'clock the white men should be exposed to the sun as little as possible during that period.

IX.—1. Exposure on shore in Africa to the morning and evening dews, and the night air having proved even more prejudicial to health than the intense action of the sun's rays, no white person belonging to the Expedition, after arrival on the coast, is to be on shore between sunset and an hour after sunrise, unless with my permission, or that of the senior officer present, who is not to grant it, unless when duties are unattainable at other times, and care must be taken by the respective commanding officers, that the unavoidable exposure of white men on shore at night be reduced to the least possible amount.

2. The above precautions are considered necessary on the coast generally, but more especially in the Delta of the Niger, where the exciting causes of disease are to be regarded as acting with increased energy, and all possible means are to be used for obviating their injurious effects.

It is to be hoped that the climate above the Delta will be found to be such as will admit of this restriction being modified.

X.—Boats or canoes going alongside their own or other vessels, are to be directed to take the shady side, in order to avoid, as much as possible, the exposure of the boats and crews to the rays of the sun.

XI.—*Dress.*—The commanders may give permission to the officers of the ships under their command to wear uniform jackets, and white hats or caps on shore or on board.

XII.—*Dress.*—1. Duck frocks and trowsers are to be worn by the white men during the day in fine weather, with flannel next to the skin. Each man must also be provided with two broad flannel waist belts, so that he may be enabled to have a dry one continually round his body.

2. The men's hats are to be of white straw, with a padding, or defence of some sort under the crown, to prevent the injurious action of the sun's rays upon the head. The white men are not allowed to go aloft without the officer of the watch seeing that they have attended to this necessary regulation.

XIII.—The crews are to be mustered before sunset, when the white men are to be clothed in their blanket dresses for the night, in addition to flannel clothing underneath.

XIV.—In case of any of the men getting wet, the officer under whom they have been employed is particularly charged to muster and report them in dry clothing, before they are allowed to go below. If the weather is not suitable for the clothes being hung in the rigging, a place on deck must be pointed out where they may be deposited.

XV.—As all surfaces giving out moisture by evaporation are injurious to health, open vessels of water, wet clothing, officers' towels, &c., should never be allowed to remain below, nor the crew permitted to wash themselves on the lower deck.

XVI.—While the steam vessels of the Expedition are at an anchor on the Coast of Africa, and in the Niger, and more especially in the Delta and other unhealthy places, a cup of warm coffee is to be given in the morning to each European, whenever the surgeon thinks it advisable, and also to such of the black men as the surgeon may think require it; to make which, one-third of an ounce of coffee, and one-third of an ounce of sugar are to be issued as an extra allowance.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. C. in Captain Trotter's Report.

XVII.—As it is most desirable to encourage temperate habits on board the steam-vessels of the Expedition, more especially with a view to the preservation of health; it is my direction that such individuals as do not take up spirits be supplied daily with the established allowance of lemon juice and sugar, except when their allowance of grog shall be stopped for punishment.

XVIII.—The Kroomen are allowed only two-thirds proportion of spirits, which is always to be mixed with at least three waters, but as an encouragement to them also, not to take up their allowance, they are to be paid for any such savings, at the rate of six shillings per gallon; thus making their savings at two-thirds allowance of all spirits, calculated at this rate, equal to full allowance, at four shillings per gallon. This order is not to apply to savings payable to the sick mess.

XIX.—It is my direction that the issues of the following species of provisions on salt meat days be regulated from the time of arrival on the Coast of Africa by the following scale, observing that cranberries and pickled cabbage (which are to be considered as an extra allowance) are to be issued only in proportion to the salt meat actually taken up, and that the pickles are not to be served with pork unless when salt meat shall have been issued the day before

Days.	Salt Beef.	Salt Pork.	Flour, &c.	Peas.	Pickled Cabbage.	Cranberries.	Sugar for Cranberries.	Mornings.	
								Coffee.	Sugar.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	pints.	oz.	ozs.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1 Salt Meat Day . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
2 ,, . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
3 ,, . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
4 ,, . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
5 ,, . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

XX.—Preserved meats are to be issued to the company of Her Majesty's steam-vessels of the Niger Expedition on Sundays and Thursdays whenever the crews shall have been two days previously on salt meat, or if more palatable to the crew, it may be divided into halves, and served in four days of the week, mixed with salt meat, without interfering with the scale in the last order regulating the issues of pickles and cranberries.

XXI.—Wine and quinine may be given to the men occasionally in lieu of wine and bark, and its issue may be extended to the whole crew when thought desirable by the surgeon.

XXII.—Unless absolutely necessary the hammocks are not to be piped up in Africa until sunrise, which in the Niger is always about 6 o'clock, and when recommended by the surgeon a cup of coffee is to be given to every man before going on deck. The hammocks are to be left unlashed for a quarter of an hour, and then lashed up and taken on deck, and the duties of the ship proceeded with.

XXIII.—As ill consequences often arise from persons taking large draughts of cold water when thirsty, a small measure is always to be kept at the filterer or tank, and used by the ship's company, and no other is to be used by the men for this purpose.

XXIV.—The water of the Niger having been proved to contain much animal and vegetable matter ought not to be used for drinking until boiled, and a little lime added to it to purify it.

XXV.—As it is extremely desirable to ascertain what constitutions seem best adapted to the climate of Africa the surgeons of the respective ships are to be desired, as a measure preparatory to future observations, to note, according to the annexed form, the previous history, age, temperament, &c., of each individual on board.

Names.	Ages.	In what Country born and educated.	Trade or Occupation.	How long at Sea.		How long Abroad, and in what Climates.	What Disease he has already suffered from.	If any Disease in the Family to which he belongs.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Married or Unmarried.	Temperament.	General Appearance.	Height.
				In Merchant Ships.	In Men of War.									
														Ft. in.

XXVI.—1. The General Orders, of which this is No. XXVI., being standing orders and regulations for the guidance of the officers and crews of the vessels of the Niger Expedition, to be communicated to them by their respective commanders or commanding officers, are to be kept separate from general memoranda and other orders, which though they may be for the direction and information of the vessels generally, are only of a temporary nature. If one book only is kept it must contain *General Orders* at one end, and *General Memoranda, &c.*, at the other, a new book being commenced when the two sets of orders meet.

Encl. C. in Captain Trotter's Report.

2. No. 900 in the General Signal Book is to be marked in pencil as follows: "Second Master, Clerk, or Clerk's Assistant, with the Order Book to copy orders," and, when obeyed, the officer is to sign his name and rank as having copied the order correctly.

3. My clerk will occasionally be ordered to see that the general orders have been correctly copied, and, when satisfied of their correctness, to sign his name at the end of the last order.

XXVII.—1. It is to be understood that all presents received from the African Chiefs, Headmen, or others of the country, for which some equivalent has or will be given in Government goods or money shall be considered for the use of Her Majesty.

Presents consisting of oxen, sheep, goats, poultry, vegetables, fruit, or other articles of provisions received are to be taken on charge and accounted for by the pursers and clerk-in-charge of the respective ships of the Expedition.

XXVIII.—Cowries having been supplied to the steam-vessels chiefly for the purchasing of provisions and stores and other contingencies on account of the Niger Expedition, it is my direction that they be reserved expressly for that purpose, and on no account be applied for the payment of savings of provisions or monthly allowance without my permission in writing.

XXIX.—Mr. C. Wakeham, purser of the Wilberforce, having at my request ascertained the average weight and measure of a certain number of cowries, and the sterling value thereof in regard to their cost to Government, and it appearing by his report, after a careful and tedious inquiry, that about 400 cowries weigh about one pound avoirdupois, and that an imperial pint measure will contain on an average about 500 cowries when compact and the top levelled, and that the cost to Government of 500 in relation to the whole supply taken on charge by the pursers of the Expedition has been as nearly as can be calculated about 7½*d.* sterling, it is my direction that cowries be issued and received at the rate of 500 for 7½*d.*, or 100 for 1½*d.* sterling, and that when the imperial measure is used in payment, one pint to be considered equal to 500 cowries, and also that in cases when the parties may agree to be paid in cowries according to weight that 400 be given and received as equal to a pound avoirdupois.

And as much valuable time which would be occupied in the counting of cowries might be saved by the use of the pint measure, the commanders of the vessels of the Expedition are to encourage the natives to adopt the plan, and to cause a number of pint measures to be made forthwith from the empty preserved meat cases, and to give them occasionally as presents until a desire be expressed for them in barter.

In order to save the preserved carrots and other vegetables as much as possible, it is my direction that whenever fruit or vegetables are on board or can be procured at a moderate price for the ships' companies they be served on preserved meat days with the preserved meats.

And as the total quantity of bread in the vessels of the Niger Expedition is not in proportion to the other species of provisions, it is my direction that when yams, cocoas, plantains, rice, or any other wholesome vegetable can be procured cheaply, the crews be put on two-thirds allowance of bread.

(D.)

Instructions from Captain Trotter to the Commander of the "Amelia."

Encl. D. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(Copy.)

H. D. Trotter, Captain.

Memorandum.

On Her Majesty's steam-vessel, under my command, proceeding up the Niger, you are to place the Albert's tender, the Amelia, in the most convenient anchorage off Mount Stirling, and remain within sight of the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, until the return of the steam-vessels down the rivers, or until you receive further orders.

Mr. Carr, the superintendent of the model farm, having applied to me to afford him such protection from the natives as will secure him and the people and property placed under his charge against aggression, you will consider it an especial part of your duty to afford him all the protection in your power, and as the presence of your vessel will be the best preventive against hostility on the part of the natives, you will in general secure the Amelia as near the party on shore as a due regard to the health of those remaining on board and the safety of the brigantine will permit, and you are to make such arrangements with Mr. Carr as you may find necessary.

Your party will land any part of the model farm property still remaining in the Amelia at such times and places as Mr. Carr may request, and you are at all times to take such measures as may be essential for the safety and advancement of the same. A large tent has been lent to Mr. Carr at his request for a short time until the erection of his house is complete, you are to consider yourself responsible for the due care of this tent, and have it examined occasionally for that purpose, and you will take such steps for the due security of the tent or any other public property left on shore by means of a ditch, palisades, &c., as you may, with the advice of the sapper, think necessary, which by a little extension will also tend to the safety of Mr. Carr and his people in the event of any unforeseen attack of the Felatahs, or for the safety and advancement of the same.

The health of the people under your charge will at all times require the most watchful solicitude of yourself and the medical officer, by causing them to avoid great exposure to the sun, particularly in the hottest part of the day, and by not allowing the white men to go on shore.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. D. in Captain Trotter's Report.

between sunset and 7 o'clock in the morning according to my general order of 16th June, 1841, and not permitting any of your party unnecessarily to go into swampy or uncleared lands.

Your vessel must be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated as often as it can be conveniently done, and always when the assistant surgeon deems it necessary. You will provision your party, as far as practicable, from the resources of the country, for the purchase of which, articles of barter are put under your charge, keeping a careful account of all purchases made, which must be issued according to the general printed Instructions and my Memorandum of the 26th August, 1841. Any extra supply of cattle, goats, sheep, yams, &c., which you may have the means of procuring and retaining for the use of the steam-vessels on their return to this anchorage, you may also purchase to the extent of one month's consumption for one hundred men.

You will give to Mr. Ansell, the gardener, every facility of carrying on his investigations, allowing him the services of William Jackson, and giving him permission to provide himself and Jackson with a residence on shore if he pleases, with permission to draw their provisions from the Amelia.

After your vessel is secured and properly cleansed, you will employ your men as most advantageous for the public service, and one of the first things that ought to engage your attention is the cutting of wood for fuel for the use of the steam-vessels on their return. The natives might, with benefit to the service and themselves, be encouraged to supply wood, and I recommend stakes being put into the ground in various places, by which they would know exactly the size of the cord, and they should be desired to cut billets of two feet in length, split into pieces about the size of a man's arm; and as you have under your charge a quantity of coal-tar pitch, which Mr. Grant has found will make valuable fuel when mixed with charcoal instead of coal-dust; you will, if possible, hire some of the native charcoal manufacturers to assist your own people in preparing it for mixing it with the pitch, and —— Johnson, who saw Mr. Grant's fuel made at Deptford, is left in the tender for the purpose of aiding you in this important duty.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having lately made a conditional purchase for the Crown of a tract of country on the banks of the Niger included between the rivulet north of Mount Patteh and another rivulet emptying itself in the Niger south of the mountains Saddleback and Soracti, the western boundary being a line joining Outram Deacon and Soracti and the nearest points of the above-mentioned rivulets, and as it is most desirable, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that a survey of this ceded district should be made, you are to use all the means in your power for this purpose, and Craig, the Sapper, has been left with you for this purpose, as well as to throw up any defence that may be required.

The land in the immediate neighbourhood will naturally engage your attention first, and you will be particularly careful in marking the boundaries of the land which is now under cultivation or has houses upon it, as by the Deed of Cession such land is to be considered the property of the present occupiers. You will take especial care in the execution of such survey not to risk the health of yourself, Craig, or any other person by exposure to the sun or rain; and, for the purpose of saving fatigue, you are at liberty to purchase three horses on the public account. It is desirable you should take the survey in such a manner as to enable you to lay it down on an 8 inch scale, and any correct sketches of the country by a camera lucida or otherwise would be very desirable.

You will take pains to register correct observations taken with the philosophical instruments left in your charge, which will be very valuable, taken as they will be in a fixed situation.

You will consider every information regarding the territory and the persons living upon it of primary importance, ascertaining the numbers, occupations, and dispositions of the various inhabitants you meet, and all particulars relative to any predatory incursions which may have been made by the Foulahs or others upon the natives, and ascertaining, as far as possible, the nature and pretexts of such incursions. In fact, it is so desirable that every possible information should be afforded to Her Majesty's Government to enable them to judge of the propriety of retaining this portion of country, lately ceded to Her Majesty, that the information concerning it cannot be of too varied a character, and for this purpose you are to keep a daily journal of observations, mentioning in it whatever may attract your notice, and furnishing me hereafter with a copy thereof.

In the important duty of collecting information you will doubtless derive much valuable assistance from the zeal and intelligence of Messrs. Collman and Kingdon, whom you will direct to record all matters of interest coming within their observation, whether derived from their own experience or from conversation with intelligent natives. You will direct them to keep a journal punctually from day to day unless absolutely prevented by uncontrollable necessity. The doing so may at times prove irksome, but it will in the end abundantly compensate all who do so for the self denial and effort which it may involve.

Given under my hand on board the Albert off Mount Sterling, opposite to the Confluence of the Niger and Chadda, 19th September, 1841.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain and Senior Officer.

To Mr. Webb,* Mate, commanding Her Majesty's Brigantine Amelia.

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* On Mr. Webb being taken on board the Albert, on account of fever, these orders were transferred to Mr. Kingdon, and by Mr. Kingdon, when he was obliged to leave the Amelia, on account of illness, to Mr. King.

Encl. E. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(Copy.) (E.)

From Dr. McWilliam to Captain Trotter.

H. D. Trotter.

Her Majesty's Ship Albert, at the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda,
September the 17th,* 1841.

Sir,

Having, by your direction, proceeded on board Her Majesty's ships Wilberforce and Soudan, I found the state of the sick lists on board of these ships to be as set down in the accompanying Report, from which you will perceive that the fever, which made its appearance among the crews of the squadron under your command when at Iddah, has continued to increase, and now prevails to a formidable extent.

For the restoration of the sick, I consider a change of climate to be indispensable; and having no experience of the salubrity of the higher lands in this neighbourhood, it only remains for me to suggest to you the propriety of placing the patients of the squadron likely to improve by such a change on board one of the ships which will descend the river with all speed, and then proceed onwards to Fernando Po or Ascension, where they will have the benefit of hospital accommodation, in addition to that likely to be derived from climate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. O. McWilliam, M.D.,
Surgeon, Her Majesty's Ship Albert.

Capt. H. D. Trotter,
&c. &c. &c.

Report of the Sick on board Her Majesty's Ships Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan, on the 17th* September, 1841.

	Number of Officers.	Number of White Seamen.	Number of Marines and Sappers.	Number of Kroomen, African Boys, and East and West Indians.	Agriculturists, Apprentices, &c.	Total.
Her Majesty's Ship Albert, including Amelia Tender.						
Victualled	19	27	14	78	20	158†
Placed on Sick List for Fever since 4th inst.	2	15	5	5	..	27
Discharged to duty	1	..	..	..	.	1
Died	1	3	..	..	..	4
Remain on the Sick List	..	12	5	5	..	22
Among whom are convalescent	..	2	2	2	..	6
Effective on board the ship and tender	18	12	9	73	..	112
Effective on shore	..	..	..	..	20	20
Her Majesty's Ship Wilberforce.						
Victualled	..	..	..	..	..	..
Placed on the Sick List for Fever since 4th inst.	7	13	5	..	..	25
Discharged to duty	..	1	..	..	..	1
Died	..	1	1	..	..	2
Remain on Sick List	7	11	4	..	..	22
Among whom are convalescent	1	1	..	..	..	2
Effective on board the ship	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effective on shore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Her Majesty's Ship Soudan.						
Victualled	9	13	4	22	..	48
Placed on Sick List for Fever since 3d inst.	5	9	2	1	..	17
Discharged to duty	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	1	..	..	..	1
Remain on Sick List	5	8	2	1	..	16
Among whom are convalescent	..	1	1	1	..	3
Effective on board the ship	4	5	2	21	..	32
Effective on shore	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY.

Total Number	placed on List	69
,,	discharged to duty	2
,,	dead	7
,,	remaining on List	60
,,	effective on board	
,,	effective on shore	
,,	convalescent	

(Signed) J. O. McWilliam, M.D., Surgeon.

* The date ought to have been the 18th, and not the 17th.
† This is the number *victualled by*,—not the number *belonging to* the Albert.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. F. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(F.)

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert, off Gori Market, in the river Niger; Thursday, September 23rd, 1841.

MINUTES of the Trial of Ajimba, son of the Chief of Muyè, who was detected with three slaves in his canoe, with horses and other goods, returning from Egga market, the exportation of slaves being contrary to the Treaty made on the 6th September with the Attah of Iddah, to whom Muyè is subject.

Captain Trotter said to Mr. M'Auley, the interpreter, "Explain to Ajimba that the Attah of Iddah made a law seventeen days ago, by which he prohibited all his subjects from buying or selling slaves, and that the Attah promised to send word up the river to that effect; and at this place the Chief of Muyè's canoe is found with slaves bought in the Egga market, with other property. Now, as this place is in the Attah's dominions, I, by virtue of the Treaty, have seized the canoe and all the property in it. What have you to say? The slaves are now free, and the canoe ought to be broken up, according to the law made with the Attah of Iddah."

Captain Trotter desired Aduku, the son of the Attah, to listen.—*Aduku*: "Yes."

Ajimba, son of the Chief of Muyè, and owner of the boat, said: "I cannot object to anything that has been said; the law has been broken; but I plead, in my defence, ignorance; and if my father, the Chief, had known the law, he would not have sent a boat to trade for slaves."

Captain *Trotter* (to Aduku). How was it that Ajimba's father was not made acquainted with the law?

Aduku. My father sent people to tell all his people to give up the Slave Trade; but this place is far away, and my father took his own time to make it known. It would look like force to take this boat.

Captain *Trotter* (to Aduku). Your father has had plenty of time to send up. He sent you away the day after the treaty was made, and you have not done as he told you.

Aduku. The people who were in the canoe left Muyè before this law was made known.

Captain *Trotter* (to Aduku). You were at this (Gori) market four or five days ago.

Aduku. I have been here twice since the law was made. I have informed the people higher up, at a place called "Putah" or "Biddu."

Captain *Trotter* (to Ajimba). The Prince says he was some days ago higher up the river, and told the people; and you might have heard of the law.

Ajimba. I have not been at home since the law was made known.

Aduku remarked that when he came up he did not see the people of this canoe at Muyè, they being absent at Egga; but he explained the law to the Chief of Muyè.

Captain *Trotter.* How often do boats go up to Egga from Muyè.

Ajimba. Three moons ago I was at Egga, and not since.

Captain *Trotter* (to Aduku). How near to Egga does your father's dominions extend? How many days from Egga?

Aduku. The King of Iddah, before the ravages of the Felatahs, possessed the land up to Rabbah. He now has under his power only as far as Biddu, two days below Egga.

Captain *Trotter* (to Ajimba). The law was made seventeen days ago; the Prince was sent the next day by the Attah to tell the people up the river, but he has not done so. He has been to blame, and not you. According to the law, the slaves must be made free, and the property ought to be seized; but, as you did not know the law, I shall only make the slaves free: for this time the canoe and property will not be condemned. I am sorry the Prince should have got you into this scrape; had he made the law properly known at "Biddu," this violation of it would not have taken place. I shall, whenever I see the Attah, tell him how sorry I am that his son neglected to do as he told him.

Aduku. It is not my fault; I told the people of "Putah" to give up the Slave Trade.

Captain Trotter took the opportunity of telling the Prince that if he had told the Chief at Gori Town, no slaves would have been sold in that market; now five slaves were sold, or, at all events, brought from Bornou yesterday.

Captain *Trotter* (to Ajimba). The Queen of England desires to be friends with all black men; has sent us out to put an end to the Slave Trade. Your God is our God, and it is contrary to one of his commandments to sell your fellow man.

This time you may go with the canoe and property, but the slaves are free, and may remain if they like; another time the canoe and property will be broken up.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

The Prince was requested by Captain Trotter to make known to the Attah the seizure of the canoe and the emancipation of the slaves immediately on his arrival at Iddah.

J. O. McWILLIAM, M.D., Pro Secretary.

(Copy.) (G.)

From Captain Trotter to Commander W. Allen and Mr. Cook.

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert, Fernando Po; 19th November, 1841.

Encl. G. in Captain Trotter's Report.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to inform you that the paralysed state of the Expedition by the sickness that has occurred amongst the crews of the steam vessels, renders it necessary that I proceed to

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. G. in Captain Trotter's Report.

England to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the state of the vessels; and I have accordingly written to their Lordships and the Secretary of State, that I may be expected to arrive in England about March. It was my intention to have proceeded to Ascension, to consult with you as to the future operations of the mission, but Mr. Thomson, acting surgeon of the Soudan, my medical attendant during the illness of Dr. McWilliam, has strongly urged the necessity of my return to England direct, as offering the best means of a speedy recovery from illness, caused by a fever with which I was attacked while in the Niger. I am in consequence about to proceed to England from this place in the Warree merchant vessel.

It is my painful duty to acquaint you of the death of Commander Bird Allen, which took place on the 26th of October last, from the effects of a fever contracted in the river, and I am sure you will deplore with me the loss of so intelligent, zealous, and amiable a coadjutor. By this lamentable event a vacancy has arisen in the Commission, which I consider it will be unadvisable to fill up until it be seen who will have sufficient health to return to the Coast of Africa and be able to re-ascend the Niger to fulfil the duty of Commissioner.

As I have given Commander Allen orders not to leave Ascension for the Coast till the 1st of June, Her Majesty's Government will have sufficient time to communicate their wishes as to the future proceedings of the Commission.

In the event of the Government not requiring my further services on my arrival in England, I shall briefly inform you, for your guidance, of the state of the Niger as far as Egga, the highest part of the river which I reached in the Albert.

Commander Bird Allen having been unhappily taken ill with fever a few hours after the Albert parted with the Wilberforce, which never for one day left him till his death, I was altogether deprived of his valuable services, with the exception of getting his opinion in one or two cases. The effects of the incursions of the Felatahs on the right bank of the Niger you had ample opportunity of witnessing before you left the river, particularly at the deserted town of Adda Kuddu. We found the inhabitants on each bank as we advanced complaining of their vexatious and tyrannous conduct towards them. All those towns with which we communicated paid tribute or taxes to them—even Buddu or Kakunda; although up to that place the Chief is still chosen by the Attah of Iddah, to whom he pays a nominal tribute. At Egga, however, the Felatahs appeared to have complete control. The Chief, Rogang, acknowledged that he was placed there by Samo Sariki, the King of Rabba, with no power at all to act unless under his knowledge and direction. The following is the answer which he gave when I sent the Rev. Mr. Schön to say for what object the Commissioners had been sent from England: He replied, "He was anxious to see the commander of the vessel; that he had heard of our coming before, and was very glad to hear that we had not come to make war, but to establish peace; but that he was prevented from going on board for fear of the Felatahs; that the King of the Felatahs would soon hear of it, and, as he was afraid of the white people, he would say, 'Ah Rogang has joined the white people;' and as soon as the white people had returned he would have to suffer for it. He had heard before that our object was to abolish the Slave Trade, and that, as far as he was concerned, he was quite agreeable to it, but would do nothing until his King had done something in favour of the measure. He plainly told us his opinion that the Felatahs would not like it, and that God alone was able to bring it to pass."

The kingdom of Nufi is under the entire subjugation of the Fulatahs, according to Rogang—the two claimants for the throne, Edrissa, who lives at Barra, one day higher up the river than Egga, and the Magia, who resides beyond Rabba, having no power or authority of any kind.

An order was said to have lately arrived from Rabbah to collect all the Felatah soldiers from the lower part of the river, as their services could no longer be spared in making slaves at a distance, but were required near Soccatoo; and I have reason to think there was some truth in the report, as great numbers were being despatched to Rabba during the time we were lying at Egga.

Before leaving Egga I thought it advisable to send a present to the King of Rabba, and I therefore despatched Mr. Brown on shore with a green silk velvet tobe, a richly bound Arabic Bible, and a coloured engraving of the steam-vessels, and desired him to deliver them over to Rogang with a message which he was to have literally translated. Captain Bird Allen was well enough at this time to concur with me in the propriety of this present and message; the latter was as follows:—"The messengers of the Queen of England are prevented from going to Rabbah at present on account of illness and the falling of the river; but they expect to return and see the King next year, and will then deliver their message to the King more fully; they send him now a present as a token of their friendly feelings towards the King of Rabbah. The chief thing they come for is to persuade the Kings of Africa to put an end to the exportation of slaves, and to establish commercial intercourse between these countries and Great Britain, which would be much more advantageous to the Kings and people of Africa than the exportation of slaves. The English have made a settlement at Pandaiki, or Adda-Kuddu; and the King of Rabba must not allow his warriors to come near Pandaiki or Adda Kuddu, as all the neighbouring people are friends to the Queen of England and her people. A drawing of the vessels composing the Niger Expedition is sent to the King of Rabba, by which he will see that it consists of three large vessels and one small one."

Rogang replied that he was glad we had sent the present, as the King of Rabba would not have otherwise understood the reason of our coming to Egga and advancing no further, and would have been very suspicious of our conduct without such a demonstration of good feeling. He said the presents should be delivered safely to the King of Rabba.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. G. in Captain Trotter's Report.

I am of opinion, since gaining the above information, that Rabbah is the first place which the Commissioners ought to visit in the Niger next year; and I am sorry to find from Captain Becroft that it will be impossible for the larger steam-vessels of the Expedition, and even the Soudan, unless she be lightened to four feet, which would be difficult, to ascend so far as that place till about the 1st of September. This, I consider, renders it advisable that the Expedition should not enter the river till the beginning of August, so as to pass up to Rabbah without any delay. Any detention in the intermediate parts of the river might be fatal to the accomplishment of a Treaty there, for past experience cannot but lead to the conclusion that the climate of the river is most injurious to European constitutions. After the Treaty is concluded at Rabbah (which I trust may embrace some clause in favour of Nufi and Kakanda) the vessel might descend to the confluence, and still have time to ascend the Chadda.

I have said thus much about future operations, supposing it possible only to make one steam-vessel efficient. If a greater force can be sent up the river, of course more may be done up the Chadda; but still I think the same principle ought to be attended to, and no vessel ought to enter the river without a certainty of there being water enough to carry her beyond the confluence. Captain Allen can best speak as to the proper time for ascending the Chadda, so as not to risk detention.

Following out the same principle with regard to the Coast, and still considering Rabbah as the place of all others that the Commissioners ought to strive to reach next year, I consider in the present debilitated state of the Expedition, that to visit the rivers in the Bight of Biafra in the steam-vessels, with the view of entering into Treaties with the Chiefs near the sea-coast, would be materially risking the completion of the Treaties up the Niger. The health of every body who has any idea of going next year up the Niger ought, on the contrary, to be the main object of care until the water of the river allows a free and easy passage up.

It is for these reasons that, in my letter to the Admiralty, I fixed upon the 1st of June as the proper time for leaving Ascension; and that, in my letter to the Secretary of State, a copy of which is enclosed, I mentioned the 1st of July as the time I might rejoin the mission at Fernando Po, previous to its departure thence for the Niger.

I conceive that it will be very desirable that you should, by the very first opportunity, send home your opinion to the Secretary of State of the best plan of operations next year, as your views on the subject may differ from my own.

Before concluding, I must call your attention to the enclosed copy of the Minutes of a trial which took place when I seized a Kakanda canoe, for a breach of the Iddah Slave Treaty. The individual who had the slaves in his canoe (the son of the Chief of Muyè) had evidently never heard of the Treaty, but still he admitted the justice of my decision in freeing the slaves; and, as the seizure took place just opposite to Gori, before the people had quitted the market, the news of the event reached Egga before the arrival of the Albert, and I have reason to believe a very good effect was produced by the seizure. The Attah, as we passed Iddah, sent to say that he was quite glad we had made the seizure. The three slaves are now living comfortably with their fellow-countrymen at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, under the names of Albert Gori, Hannah Buxton, and Elizabeth Fry.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Captain, R. N.

To Commander William Allen, and
William Cook, Esq.

(H.)

From Captain Becroft to Captain Trotter.

(Copy.)
H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

Sir, Clarence Cove, 23rd November, 1841.

Encl. H. in Captain Trotter's Report.

IN reply to the Queries you handed me a few days ago, I beg leave to state, to the best of my judgment, as follows:—

Query 1st.—A vessel drawing four feet, and wishing to reach Rabbah as quick as possible, should not enter the river previous to the 1st of July.

Query 2nd.—A vessel drawing five feet water, and wishing to proceed direct to Rabbah, should not enter the river before the end of July.

Query 3rd.—Wishing to ascend the river as high as Addacoodoo in the month of March, should not draw more than three feet.

I beg leave to state that the communication I have given above is with the experience I had last year, starting in the Ethiope from Benin in May, drawing five feet ten inches water. I had great trouble and difficulty in ascending, particularly a few miles above Eboe, which was the latter end of May; but then I had to discharge the whole of her cargo, which lightened her to four feet.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BECROFT.

To Captain H. D. Trotter, R. N.,
&c. &c.

P. S.—I ought to observe, that though a vessel might get up drawing three feet, there would be considerable risk of detention in the month of March, that is when the river is at its lowest. I believe I told you in conversation, that I was a month from Egga to Rabbah, arriving at Rabbah on the 26th of August. The Ethiope's draught of water was five feet eight at that time, and had to discharge her cargo five or six times to get over the shoals.

(Signed) J. B.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. I. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(I.)

STATEMENT of the Number of Cases of *River* Fever on Board the Vessels of the Niger Expedition in 1841.

	Albert.	Wilberforce.	Soudan.	Amelia.	Total.
Europeans:—					
Officers	13	6	9	3	31
Civilians	..	6	..	..	6
Engineers	3	3	2	..	8
Stokers	4	3	4	..	11
Remainder of Crew	24	31*	15	4	74
Coloured:—					
Civilian (West Indian)	..	1	..	..	1
Men entered in England	5	..	1	..	6†
Men entered in Africa	..	..	..	..	..
	49	50	31	7	137

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

* Five of these had previously had remittent fever before entering the river.

† Besides these, three belonging to the Wilberforce (who had had remittent fever on the coast) had fever up the river, but Dr. Pritchett considered it to be rather of the nature of ague than of the remittent type. There was also one other case in the Soudan, which, though remittent, was not, however, of the same character as the fever which attacked the Europeans.

(K.)

STATEMENT of the Number of Deaths from the effects of *River* Fever, in consequence of ascending the Niger in 1841.

Encl. K. in Captain Trotter's Report.

	Albert.	Wilberforce	Soudan.	Amelia.	Total.
Europeans:—					
Officers	5	1	5	1	12
Civilians	..	1	..	..	1
Engineers	1	..	..	..	1
Stokers	2	1	2	..	5
Remainder of the Crew	9	4	6	3	22
Coloured:—					
Men entered in England	..	..	..	..	..
Men entered in Africa	..	..	..	..	..
	17	7	13	4	41

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

(L.)

ABSTRACT of the preceding Tables, A, I, K, showing the Number of *Europeans* belonging to the Niger Expedition, who ascended the River in 1841, and the number of those who had *River* Fever, as wellas of those who died from its effects.

Encl. L. in Captain Trotter's Report;

	Number on Board.		Ill with River Fever.		Died of River Fever, or its effects.	
	Officers, including Engineers and Civilians.	Men.	Officers, including Engineers and Civilians.	Men.	Officers, including Engineers and Civilians.	Men.
Albert	18	33	16	28	6	11
Wilberforce	21	36	15	34	2	5
Soudan	11	19	11	19	5	8
Amelia	3	4	3	4	1	3
	53	92	45	85	14	27

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

(M.)

TABLE showing the Number of Days the Expedition was in the River.

Encl. M. in Captain Trotter's Report.

	Albert.	Wilberforce.	Soudan.
Number of Days at the Mouth of the River within the Bar.	8	9	6
Number of Days up the River	56	36	32
Total number of Days in the River	64	45	38

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

(N.)

EXTRACT from Meteorological Register of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert, August 9 to October 16, 1841.

	Date.	Temperature. 3 P.M. Air.	3 P.M. Difference of Dew point.	3 P.M. Difference of Wet bulb.	9 P.M. Air.	9 P.M. Difference of Dew point.	9 P.M. Difference of Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	WEATHER. N.B.—The Wind was always South-westerly, except when otherwise denoted. Average height of Barometer at the sea 29°,9 ,, ,, at Egga 29,5
	August	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Outside the Bar of the Nun.	9	74·5	2·5	1·	75·	1·	0·5	77·	72·	Heavy rain all day.
	10	79·5	6·5	3·	78·	4·	2·	80·	76·	Fine. Cloudy in afternoon.
	11	81·	9·	5·	78·	4·	2·	81·	75·5	Hazy in morning. Fine.
	12	83·	9·	7·	78·	3·	2·	83·	78·	Hazy, but fine.
At the Mouth of the Nun.	13	83·	7·	5·	80·	3·	2·	83·	78·5	Rain during the day, heavy lightning.
	14	80·	5·	3·	77·	3·	1·	80·5	75·5	Rain at 3 A.M. and 9 A.M. Showery during day.
	15	79·	3·	2·	75·	3·	1·	83·	74·	Fine during day. Rain in evening.
	16	76·	3·	2·5	76·	2·	2·	79·	62·	Rain all night, and forenoon cloudy. Strong sea breeze.
	17	79·	7·	4·	77·	2·	1·	80·	68·5	Rain all night, and up to 11 A.M. Cloudy afternoon.
	18	81·	5·	3·	75·	3·	1·	82·	70·	Fine. Strong sea breeze.
	19	81·	9·5	5·	79·	5·	2·	83·	76·	Fine.
	20	86·	14·	8·	80·5	6·	3·5	86·	77·	Beautiful weather. Clear.
	21	83·	9·	5·	77·	4·	2·	87·5	73·5	A little rain early in the morning. Fine during day. Cloudy in evening.
	22	78·	2·	1·	78·	2·	1·	80·	73·5	Rain during night. Morning and afternoon fine.
	23	79·	4·	1·5	78·	2·	1·	82·	74·	Fine during night and morning. Rain in forenoon.
	24	85·	7·	6.	79·	4·	3·	86·5	73·	Fine throughout. Small rain in morning.
	25	76·	3·	1·	78·	3·	2·	84·5	73·	Rain during night, and nearly all day.
At Aboh.	26	77·5	2·5	1·5	77·	3·	2·	82·	73·	Rain during night from 12 to 3 A.M., and in afternoon.
	27	..	..	..	78·	3·	1·	83·	72·	Rain during night, and in the afternoon.
	28	79·	4·	3·	78·	4·	2·	81·	71·	Rain during night. Light showers during day.—Wind S.S.E.
	29	78·	5·5	4·	77·	3·	2·	84·5	73·	Rain forenoon and afternoon.
	30	82·	8·	5·	77·	3·	1·	83·	72·	Heavy rain during night and day.
	31	86·	10·5	9·	79·	4·	2·	87·	74·	Fine throughout.—Wind north-westerly
	September 1	87·	..	..	78·	4·	3·	87·	74·	Forenoon fine. Afternoon rain.—Wind variable.
At Iddah.	2	84·	10·5	7·	77·5	3·5	2·	87·5	75·	Fine throughout.
	3	77·	4·	2·	74·	4·	2·	79·	71·	Rain in forenoon and afternoon.
	4	80·	10·	8·	82·	8·	4·	89·	75·	Occasional rain.—Wind southerly.
	5	83·	10·5	7·	79·	6·	5·	87·	76·	Rain during night, day fine, calm.
	6	79·	7·	4·	79·	4·	2·	81·	74·	Forenoon heavy rain, evening fine.—Wind westerly.
	7	87·	15·	9·	74·	2·	2·	88·	73·	Fine during day. Rain in evening.—Wind W.N.W.
	8	85·	13·	7·	79·	5·	3·	88·	73·	Fine in forenoon. Heavy squall in afternoon.—Wind westerly.
	9	77·	5·	3·	78.	4·	2·	89·	74.	Heavy squall with rain and thunder towards evening.
At the Confluence	10	86·	6·	4·	80·	6·	4·	89·	75·	Rain in afternoon, overcast in evening, afterwards vivid lightning.—Wind W.S.W.
	11	86·	11·	8·	82·	4·5	2·5	87·	78·	Stagnated atmosphere, cloudy in evening. Lightning.—Wind easterly.
	12	87·	9·	4·	81·	5·	4·	90·	76·	Fine, but sultry. Overcast in evening.—Wind W.S.W.
	13	87·	13·	8·	80·	5·	5·	89·	74·	Fine, but oppressive during day. Lightning with beautiful corruscations in evening.—Calm.
	14	86·5	13·5	8·5	83·	3·	1·	90·	76·	The same as yesterday.—Wind westerly.
	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . . .
	16	77·	3·	2·	76·	2·	2·	83·	73·	Fine morning, heavy rain and squalls afterwards.—Wind northerly.
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . . .
	18	84·	11·	7·	78·	5·	3·	87·	78·	Fine, but close and sultry. Rain in afternoon.—Wind variable.
	19	87·	15·	9·	80·	6·	3·	90·	78·	Fine during day, lightning in evening. Cloudy. Calm.
	20	84·	9·	6·	79·	5.	3·	88·	73·5	The same as yesterday.—Wind S.E.

Extract from Meteorological Register of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Albert—*continued.*

	Date.	Temperature. 3 P.M. Air.	3 P.M. Difference of Dew point.	3 P.M. Difference of Wet bulb.	9 P.M. Air.	9 P.M. Difference of Dew point.	9 P.M. Difference of Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	Weather. N. B.—The Wind was always South-westerly, except when otherwise denoted. Average height of Barometer at the sea 29°,9 ,, ,, at Egga 29,5
	September	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
	21	89·	..	..	78·	..	..	90·	78·	Heavy rain, with thunder and lightning.—Wind N.E.
	22	89·	20·	12·	82·	6·	3·	92·	76·	Fine throughout. Lightning in evening, Calm.
	23	89·	15·	10·5	84·	6·	4·	92·	78·	Rain in afternoon, afterwards fine. Calm.
	24	82·	7·	4·	80·	6·	2·	84·	77·	Fine in morning, heavy rain with thunder and lightning.—Wind E.N.E.
	25	78·	3·	2·	78·	5·	4·	85·	74·	Fine in morning, rain in afternoon and evening.
	26	88·	17·	10·	82·	5·	4·	90·	79·	Fine throughout, close and sultry, moonlight, sky clear.—Calm.
	27	92·	18·	12·	82·	6·	3·	93·	80·	Sultry and oppressive.—Wind N.W.
	28	91·	18·	11·	76·	2·	1·	93·5	74·	Fine but sultry during day. Heavy rain and squall in evening at nine.—Wind east.
	29	90·	15·	10·	74·	2·	1·	91·	73·	Sultry during day. Tornado in evening and heavy rain.—Wind S.E.*
	30	91·	20·	11·	74·	2·	1·	90·	72·	Sultry during day. Tornado in evening.
At Egga.	October.									
	1	85·	12·	7·	84·5	4·5	2·5	89·	71·	Overcast during day.—Calm.
	2	82·	10·	6·	81·	5·	3·	86·	72·	Overcast.
	3	92·	21·	11·	83·	5·	3·	96·	73·	Very sultry during day. Tornado in evening.
	4	92·	22·	14·	80·	10·	4·	95·	73·5	The same as yesterday. Tornado in evening.—Calm.
	5	92·5	17·5	10·	78·	6·	3·	96·	74·	The same.—Wind east.
	6	92·	20·	11·	80·	8·	2·	95·	77·	Light breeze; fine all day.—Calm.
	7	92·	19·	9·	80·	7·	5·	94·	75·	Fine throughout.—Calm.
	8	90·	20·	10·	81·	9·	6·	93·	76.	Fine all day. Lightning in evening.
At the Confluence	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
At Iddah.	11	90·	16·	10·	82·	6·	3·	92·	78·	Hot and sultry. Tornado in evening.
At Abohr.	12	86·	7·	4·	80·	4·	2·	89·	74·	Tornado in morning. Overcast all day.
	13	84·	8·5	5·	80·	5·	2·	85·	74·	Hazy all day. Slight rain.
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fine all day. Clear sky.
At the mouth of the Nun.	15	89·	14·	10·	82·	7·	3·	91·	75·5	Cloudy, with occasional heavy rain.
At Sea.	16	78·	6·	3·	79·	3·	2·	82·	71·	Occasional rain, cloudy.

* During the continuance of a tornado the wind was always from the eastward.

(O.)

Encl. O. in Captain Trotter's Report.

(Copy.) *From the Master of the Lady Combermere to Captain Trotter.*

H. D. TROTTER, Captain.

On Board the Lady Combermere, Clarence Cove, Fernando Po,
23rd October, 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning; and in answer to your question about the healthy and unhealthy seasons in the river Bonny, can confidently say, after 12 years' experience, that the rainy season, viz. June, July, August, and September, is pre-eminently the most healthy for Europeans, and it has proved to be so in the present year. I consider the most unhealthy months to be April, May, October and November, the two first-named months being immediately previous to the commencement, and the latter months immediately following the termination of the rains.

This season the rains ended unusually abruptly with the month of September, and sickness immediately ensued. There was little or no sickness this year in Bonny until the first week in October, since which it has been more than usually unhealthy, even for the season; for eight out of ten of the vessels have lost from two to five men each, and when I left Bonny, four days since, every vessel in the river had men laying in a very doubtful state.

Although the smokes, which prevail from December to February inclusive, are undoubtedly very prejudicial to the health of Europeans, I have noticed that there has been less mortality in these months than at the commencement and termination of the rains; and I consider that the unusual degree of sickness which has prevailed during the early part of the present month in Bonny, may, in great measure, be attributed to the excessively hot sun, (with little or no wind for days together,) which has so suddenly followed the very abrupt termination of the rains.

RIVER NIGER.

Encl. O. in Captain Trotter's Report.

I may remark that vessels lie off the town of Bonny, which is from three to four miles up the river, and well open to the general sea breezes; the crews are well protected from the weather by houses built of sticks and mats, about 18 feet above the decks, and projecting 3 feet exterior the vessel.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. MIDGLEY.

To Captain Trotter, R. N.,
&c. &c.

(P.)

REV. MR. SCHÖN'S NOTES.

Encl. P. in Captain Trotter's Report.

Benin Branch of Lieut. William Allen's Chart.*—The town on the right bank, where the Benin branch separates from the main river is called Anya in the Ibo language, signifying Eye, We could not obtain another name from the natives for the Benin branch than Miri, signifying water. They all agreed that the river Nun led in the shortest time to the Mirina—salt-water.

Their palm oil and their slaves are chiefly taken down the Benin branch to a town called Egabo in the Brass country. They offered several children to us for sale. I believe all were Yarubas.

ABOH.

Ibo, better Aboh.—I satisfied my own mind as to the correctness of several things which I long before learned, respecting some of the superstitions of the Ibo people. It appears but too true that human sacrifices are offered by them, and that in the most barbarous manner. The poor devoted victim is tied by his legs and dragged from place to place till he expires, and when dead he is cast in the sea. Infanticide is likewise committed, and is of a peculiar kind; the origin or cause of it I could never ascertain. Twins are never allowed to live; as soon as they are born they are put into two earthen pots, and exposed in the forest. The unfortunate mother is ever afterwards exposed to great troubles and hardships; a small hut is built for her in the bush, where she has to submit to many ceremonies for her purification, and remains separated from society for a considerable time. Her conjugal connexion with her husband is for ever dissolved, and she is never after permitted to sit down with other women, in the same market or in the same house. To give birth to twins is therefore justly considered the greatest misfortune which can befal a woman. If a child happens to cut his top teeth first, the poor creature is likewise killed; it is considered to indicate that the child would be a very wicked person in after life if it were allowed to live. There is a town in the Ibo country—where I could not sufficiently ascertain—which is called Tshukunga, or God's Town; there God dwells and gives his oracles from the ground. Any matters of importance is left to his decision; and people are travelling to the place from all parts of the country. The people of Aboh say that they can reach it in three months, or that it is at a distance of a journey of three months. Tshuku cannot be seen by any human eye; he speaks every language on earth, discerns thieves; and if there is any falsehood in the mind of the inquirer he is sure to find it out.

The whole nation speaking the Ibo language seems to be called the Ibo nation; while this part of the country and the town hitherto called by that name, ought to be called Aboh. The town was almost under water: we had to wade through the mud up to our knees to the very palace of the king; and on our visit on our return we got up in the boat to the very gate of the palace. The king himself said that his town was unhealthy, and there was too much water, and to European or other settlers he would point out better spots for their residence. Obi has one hundred wives. Under the piazza of his house there is an idol made of wood; in his left hand he holds a pistol, and in his right a sword, representing the god of war. In times of war every soldier is required to lay his hands on the idol, who secures him a safe return from the field. Obi proclaimed the Treaty he had entered into to his people the same night it was concluded. Obi's wish that Simon Jonas should stop with him proves to me several things which deserve notice. I conclude from it that Obi is sincere in his profession to act up to the terms of the Treaty which was just concluded with him. If he had had any intention of acting contrary to it he would not have wished to have a person about him who understands his language and can watch and observe all his proceedings, and who, as he well knew, would join the Expedition again, and would make known to the Commissioners anything that he might have considered wrong. It also shows that the objection so often raised that the Africans would not listen to their own country people in matters of religion, or anything else, and especially not to such as had been slaves before, is perfectly gratuitous. Obi was not ashamed to confess his ignorance, and to express his readiness to learn of one of his own country people something better.

Simon Jonas's† Account.—The children flocked around him every day to learn something; he counted about 2600 school children. The number of domestic slaves is, in his opinion, greater than the number of free people, and the treatment they receive at the hands of their masters is kind and humane. They are allowed after some years' service to build houses for themselves. Some have five or six wives—the surest sign of their acquiring property. After they have built their own house they are free, and cannot be called upon by Obi or their former masters to work for them. An annual tax is required of them by Obi, proportioned

* This branch was discovered by Captain Becroft, of the Ethiope Steamer (in 1840), to lead to Warri, which town communicates, by creeks, with the river Benin or Formosa.

† This man, a native of the Ibo country, was one of the interpreters of the Niger Expedition. He resided at Aboh, from the 20th September to the 11th of October, 1841, on which latter day he rejoined the "Albert" on her passage down the river, and afterwards gave Mr. Schön the above information.

Encl. P. in Captain Trotter's Report.

according to the property they possess. Each must pay forty yams to Obi in the yam season; those who possess many sheep and goats must pay him some of them too. The Benin people came up as far as Aboh with their canoes for palm oil; they chiefly pay rum, gunpowder, and guns for it; a very few articles of clothing, &c. find their way to Aboh. Obi has a large quantity of rum and powder, and is very liberal in the distribution of the former. It is the custom of the principal people of the town to wait on him every morning in several divisions, each comprising six persons, and each party receives one bottle of rum. The Bonny people carried slaves to Aboh for sale, but lately were told that Obi had given up the slave trade.

Iddah—Kingdom of Èggarrah.

The kingdom of the Attàh is called Èggarrah, also Igalla. The letters *r* and *l* are frequently interchanged with each other amongst the Africans. The extent of his kingdom is best ascertained from the official documents (Treaty). The town is either called Iddah or Addah; the former seems more correct. The population is not overrated at 5000. Some of the houses are built of bricks, made by the natives, not burned, merely dried in the sun, and might be much improved by European industry. Little ground is under cultivation, though the soil appears fertile. The people appear of a harmless nature; never asked for rum; all they begged of me was writing-paper; they are chiefly Pagans, but no idols are publicly set up in the town, though many other things of Pagan superstitions. The higher classes have embraced the Mahomedan religion, but know very little of it. The Mallams themselves are unable to read; and none of the King's Mallams could sign the Treaty. The Mallams are not only teachers, but carry on trade.

The people in general appear very healthy, and of a strong constitution. Yaws and craw-craws seem their principal diseases. Articles of trade are well described by Laird. Two accounts were given respecting the successor of the King in case of death; the first was, that the King chose his own successor; the second, that his eldest brother succeeded him as a matter of right.

*The opposite Shore of Iddah.**—"This shore is low and swampy, but abounds with large trees, which we commenced cutting. A number of natives, armed with bows, arrows, and short broad knives stuck in a girdle, made their appearance, inclined to make some resistance, but were soon satisfied with our explanation. We proceeded to the town, five miles distant, by a good road, through a dry country, cultivated with plantains, yams, Indian corn, and cotton. The town is called Wappa. The Chief calls himself Egada Yaluelama; appears to be under the King of Benin, whose name is said to be Obah, who sacrifices three human beings every day, one at sunrise, the second at noon, and the third at sunset. The Chief is said to be able to raise an army of 10,000 men, if required."

Confluence of Niger and Chadda.

Confluence.—There are four different languages spoken by the natives of the immediate vicinity of the Confluence, viz., the Kakanda, as it is called by the Nufi people, (or Shabi, as called by the Èggarrah people,) the Nufi, and Bunu languages. The inhabitants of the left bank or side of Chadda speak chiefly Èggarrah. The Nufi language appears to be most extensively understood, and to serve as the medium of conversation between all.

One of the villages on the left bank, opposite Addu Kudu, is called Shimri, another Gandeh; the Headman's name of the latter is Samabu. These two villages have been but lately peopled by the inhabitants of Addu Kudu, being driven away by the Filatahs or Filanis. They prefer the Addu Kudu side on account of its fertility, the opposite bank being low and marshy, and are anxious to return to Addu Kudu, in case of an English establishment at the place.

The statements of the people agreed together that the Chadda was an inconsiderable river in the dry season, and that the water became so low that a man could wade from one side to the other.

The Niger is called in the Haussa language Fari-nrua, or white water.

The Chadda, Baki-nrua, or dark water.

Kelebeh, on the right bank of the river, is of considerable size. Two of the inhabitants came on board, offering to show us a place to procure fuel, and pilot the vessels to Kakanda. We anchored (21st September) near Lelemu, on the right, and Atshiba, on the left, bank of the river. Lelemu is subject to the Attah; the Chief of Kakanda (Bornu) appoints the Headmen of the villages in this neighbourhood. They profess the Mahomedan religion; are visited now and then by Mallams from the interior, who teach them a few prayers, for which they receive payment. The army of the Filatahs was only one day's journey distant from Kelebeh, with a great number of horses, muskets, cutlasses, bows and arrows. They had lately killed many persons at Kelebeh, and carried away a great number as slaves to Rabba. No resistance is offered to the Filatahs; they describe them as a warlike nation.

Barker's Mountain is called Dolli and Eilden-hill Jegila by the natives. Omeh, on Captain Allen's chart, seems to be called Muyé; the name of the chief is Aggiddi; he estimates the inhabitants of it to be about 2000. The river is not expected to rise higher than it is at present; three months hence it will be quite low. The natives suffer much in the dry season from fever, the small-pox, and dysentery; use a medicine prepared from roots, and called Laboje. The canoes passing for Gori market contained but a few articles of trade, as tobacco, country grown, and ingeniously rolled together; some camwood, and a little ivory.

* This information was obtained from Dr. Pritchett of the Wilberforce.

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Encl. P. in Captain Trotter's Report.

Gori, not marked on Captain Allen's chart, on the right bank of the river, contains about 80 or 90 houses, a market town, said by some to be held every thirteenth day, by others every fifth day. No European articles of trade exposed. The native articles of commerce consisted of salt packed in grass bags, said to have come from Rabba; each contains about one bushel, and is sold at the rate of ; straw hats as large as a common umbrella, a little camwood, supposed to have come from the Ibo country; some large grass bags of cotton, the seeds still in them; beautifully made large tobes, carved calabashes, earthen pots of native manufacture, yams and tumatahs, several calabashes of shea butter, and one of cow butter. It was admitted that slaves were commonly sold at this market. Gori, with some other towns, as Akoka, Atshira, Egbu, and Area, were said to form an independent state, which, however, was contradicted the following morning, and it was fully proved that the Attah was their sovereign. These towns pay an annual tribute to the King of the Filatahs of 360,000 cowries, and to the Attah one horse. The Attah may levy troops at Gori; and in seasons of distress they call upon Attah for help. Aduku, son of the Attah, proclaimed the law his father had made relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade to the Headman, Mallam, Judge, King's-mouth, Chief Messenger, and principal people of the town.

The chief Mallam stated that 50 cowries were paid for each man, on the canoes visiting Gori market, to the Headman; and another statement was that only salt paid duty, each bag 50 cowries. It was said that five slaves had been sold at Gori on the day before our arrival.

The three slaves which were liberated were purchased at Egga. Two statements respecting the price paid for them:—1. The healthiest and strongest woman cost 40,000 cowries; and the other two 20,000 each. 2. He paid for all three six muskets, a keg of powder, and three fathoms of red cloth. The value either way may be about 5*l.* for three persons.

Bezzani.—A miserable town on the left bank of the river, containing about 200 inhabitants, speaking the Nufi language, tributary to the Filatahs. Kinami on the right bank of the river, subject to the King of the Filatahs by right of conquest, pays an annual tax of 20,000 cowries, and payment is rigidly exacted from them by the King's messengers, the people being often obliged to sell their own clothes or agricultural implements; a deficiency is made up by taking some as slaves to Rabba. There are no slaves exposed for sale at Kinami, if they want any they purchase them at Egga, where a slave market is held every fifth day.

Domestic slaves are kept in every village, and their condition differs little from that of their own proprietors. No other punishment can be inflicted by their masters for any offence than that of flogging; in case the slave endeavours to make his escape he may be sold, or if he commits theft or other offences more than once he may be sold also. Mutilation is not allowed. If a slave commits murder his punishment is death, and his master is fined in cowries; but if a master should kill a slave he would not be liable to capital punishment, but fined in money. The population of Kinami may be said to be about 1,000 or 1,100. The district, of which Kinami is one of the principal towns, is called Bushi,* commencing on the right bank opposite Bachinku, and extending as far as Egga, comprising about 40 towns or villages, the inhabitants of which are said to amount to about 30,000. They are an industrious people, make many country clothes, the wearing of which is excellent considering the rude instruments. The cotton is purchased from the Nufi people on the left bank, where the soil is better for its growth. Little is grown in the Bushi district. They commence planting it after the first fall of rain, and five months afterwards it is fit for use. The value of a bag, containing about one lb. and a-half with the seeds in, is 400 cowries, or about 6*d.* English. They collect a little bees' wax, grow generally much rice; this year's crop has been spoiled by the unusual height to which the river has risen. They have not much ivory, having no means of killing the elephants or taming them. They are said to be numerous in the neighbourhood. They sell yams, sheep, and goats at Egga and other towns; obtain their salt from Dohma, the Rabba people are said to get it from Yauri, to which place it is said to be brought from the interior of the Haussa country. The price of a bag, before described, is said to be 1,100 cowries, but I am afraid that this statement cannot be correct.

Their religion a mixture of Mahomedanism and Paganism.

They can marry as many wives as they are able to purchase, the average price of one is 20,000 cowries; this sum is paid to the parents of the young woman, whose consent is never required, the payment of the money, and eating and drinking together, constitutes the whole marriage ceremony. The wife thus acquired may be sent away again by her husband, but cannot be sold as a slave by him. The Fulatahs marry Nufi women, but never give their daughters in marriage to Nufi men. The Fulatahs appear to observe the laws of the Koran as regards the number of wives, and never marry more than four, and their Mallams solemnize the marriage by offering up some prayers. The Mahomedans are also said to offer up prayers at funerals. The natives of Kinami stated likewise that the rainy season was healthier than the dry season, in which they were generally much troubled with those diseases before mentioned.

EGGA.

Egga.—The name of the Chief, Rogang, a Nufi by birth, subject to the King of the Fulatahs. Answer of the Chief to our message—"He was anxious to see the commander of the vessel; that he had heard of our coming before, and was very glad to hear that we had not come to make war but to establish peace, but he was prevented from going on board from fear of the Fulatahs; that the King of the Fulatahs would soon hear of it, and as he was afraid of the white people he would say,—Ah, Rogang has joined the white people, and as soon as the white people had returned he would have to suffer for it. He had heard before that our objec.

* The Nufi language is spoken in this district.

Encl. P. in Captain Trotter's Report.

was to abolish the Slave Trade, and that as far as he was concerned he was quite willing to do it, but would do nothing until his King had done something in favour of the measure. He plainly told us that the Fulatahs would not like it, and that God alone was able to bring it to pass. He hates the Fulatahs, and would be glad if they could be stopped in their ravages. My endeavours to prevail on him to let us see the slaves proved ineffectual. The report of the liberation of three a few days before had reached his ears, and he said, as we had taken them, we might also take others. It was fully explained to him under what circumstances they had been taken, and that the agreement had been broken by the Attah's people, by which he was fully satisfied that the people were in the wrong. There were only a few Fulatahs present at the opening of the interview, and none in the private yard of the Chief.

There are no less than about 200 country looms employed in various places of Egga, sometimes as many as ten in one yard or open space; the looms are extremely simple, though the cloth made is very narrow, only about three inches wide; some quite white, others striped white, blue, and red; they make them about 50 yards long, and afterwards sow them together to any width or length required. In this simple manner they have the means of providing themselves with clothing; make large and wide tobes of them, which would nearly consume 15 yards of calico. The dye is made by themselves; the blue of indigo, the red of camwood. The latter is beaten to powder in a large wooden mortar by women, while the weaving is principally performed by men. There are sometimes four standing around the mortar with large wooden pestles in their hands, keeping time together, so that from a distance you fancy you hear four persons employed in thrashing corn. The powder thus obtained is mixed with clay, and made up into balls of the size of our English apple, and exposed to the sun to dry, and afterwards used, chiefly by females, to ornament their skin. The mode of applying it is this—the hand is made moist and then reddened by the ball, and smeared all over the body. I am told that it is not merely used as an ornament, but as a medicine too. The earthen country pots, of which they possess an enormous quantity, have the appearance from a distance of solid cast iron, and are used as cooking vessels. No real iron pots were observed. (Along the coast I have always observed that iron pots are most readily purchased by the natives.) Their earthen pots cannot be very strong, as heaps of them are seen broken in almost every corner; sometimes broken pieces are used for paving the floors of their houses, and they improve the houses much. I observed one single oyster-shell only exposed for sale; no white lime can therefore be procured in the country, as neither lime-stones nor oyster-shells can be found.

The market was inferior to Gori market. Some European beads, and a piece of handkerchiefs, were the only European articles that I noticed. Besides these mentioned at Gori market, I may mention, as having seen here, gunpowder, several horses, and 15 slaves, three of them were children under eight years of age, and 12 were grown-up women; very little rice, some raw and some red silks, said to have come from the Haussa country. No fire arms exposed for sale. Swords made in the country were seen (of iron); a great abundance of spears, and bows and arrows. The slaves before mentioned were said to have been taken in war by the Fulatahs; the grown-up persons are said to sell at 40,000 and the children at 20,000 cowries.

The town is the largest we have visited on the banks of the river; the population may with safety be said to be 8000. The Nufi language is the language of the country and town, though many other languages are spoken and understood, as Yaraba, (the capital of Yaruba, Katanga, is said to be 15 days journey distant from Egga), Haussa, Fulatah, Bornou, Eggarra, Kakanda, and others; people of many of these nations are joined with the Fulatahs, some by their own choice, others by force. The houses of Egga are a little better than those of Iddah, all of a conical shape; the walls of clay mixed with grass to render it more cohesive, and about 15 inches thick, some only six, and some are painted with indigo, which improves the houses much, and if the colour could be made brighter, it would be as good as English paint. There are sometimes two walls built for the same house, and the outer wall, about two feet distant from the inner, forms a kind of piazza, and is calculated to keep the inside dry and cool. They would improve the buildings much more if they were built at a greater distance from the dwelling house, and if a few windows or air holes were made in them. The houses have generally only one door; windows in any shape are not yet introduced. The town is, as much as I could perceive, entirely surrounded by water at this season of the year, and the swamps around it appear to extend to a considerable distance. These places may become quite dry in the dry season, but the healthiness of the place will not be improved by it; on the contrary, it is the unanimous opinion of all of whom I could inquire, that the mortality amongst the natives is sometimes very great when the river is in its lowest state. The stench arising at certain places is horrible, for reasons which I do not know how to express in language without offending the ears even of the deaf.

The people at Egga, not including strangers, differ in nothing from those below, as regards religion; the same mixture of Paganism and Mahomedanism exists. It is true fewer charms and other superstitions are observed than in the countries below Iddah. I was in the Mallam's house, who had several Arabic books beautifully written, but he could not read them himself; others who read them fluently do not understand the tenth part of what they are reading.

It appears not that the number of domestic slaves is as great as has been stated, bearing a proportion of three to one freeman; and as there is little ground under cultivation, proper employment could perhaps not be found for them. The Egga people seldom make or purchase slaves of their own, that is, the Nufi nation, and prefer purchasing such "who do not know their mother's house," that is whose native countries are far away, and whose escape is rendered difficult. The description given of the condition of domestic slaves is so favourable

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that I at first doubted its correctness, and inquired of several persons, who always agreed in the main points. The slave is allowed half the time to work for himself, and the other half he must devote to his master's service, for which he receives food and clothing; both are cheap. The clothing consists of a wrapper around his loins, and the food is chiefly obtained by the labours of the slaves. The slave may sell the produce of his farm after his proprietor has disposed of his own; and if engaged in trading, and employed in the canoes visiting the various market-places, he may have his own articles of commerce and sell them. He is permitted to purchase as many wives as his means will allow, and his offspring are free. This accounts, in some measure, for the continuance of the internal slave trade. If the slave can procure money enough, he frequently purchases his own freedom; after which he may remain unmolested in the town in which he has before been a slave, or return to his own country and nation. A domestic slave is only allowed to be sold when he is guilty of a crime; none taken for the debts of his master, is allowed to be sold out of the country.

Egga pays an annual tribute of 400,000 cowries to Sumo Sariki, and a still larger sum is squeezed from them in various other ways, and on many pretences, chiefly by fines for alleged offences. They only paid 50,000 cowries to the former king of the Nufi country. Sumo Sariki is said to allow his soldiers to sell or reap the profit of half the number of slaves they catch; it can therefore be no matter of surprise that they should be so zealous in their iniquitous pursuits.

The custom of painting their eyelids black with lead, much prevails in this part of the country. It gives the eyes a gentle appearance, and illustrates several passages of Scripture, as Jer. iv. 30, 2 Kings ix. 30. Compare the original. The beauty is lost in the English translation, which renders eye—face. Another ornament is used by them very frequently, the nails of their fingers are dyed red with the juice of a leaf, called in Nufi and Haussa Lalleh, in Arabic, Hanna, or Herma.

Nufi Kings.—Majia or Mamajia, and Ederisa or Ezu-Issa. The former residing at Lukuma, a town about one day's journey beyond Rabba; the latter at Barra, about one day's journey above Egga. It appears that about 23 years ago, Masa, King of the Nufi country, died; when a contest arose about the person who should be his successor. His son Majia laid claim to the throne, and likewise Jamala, son of the eldest daughter of Masa, and nephew of Majia. Majia called upon the Fulatahs for assistance; Jamala was killed, but his son Issa continued the contest for some time. The country was then divided between the two contending parties, and the title of King was allowed to each, while both became tributary to Sumo Sariki, King of the Fulatahs.

Ederisa is not used correctly; he cannot be called King Ederisa, Ezu, or Ezur (I am not sure that the *r* is heard), means King in the Nufi language; Issa is his proper name: instead, therefore, of spelling it Ederisa, it ought, in my opinion, to be spelt Ezu-Issa or Ezuer-Issa.

Majia is more frequently heard; Mamajia, abridged for Mallam Majia.

The name given to the King of the Fulatahs in common conversation is Sumozaki, or Sumor Sakki; it may be that Sumo is his proper name, and that Sariki or Saliki, meaning King in the Haussa language, is his title; as Sumo, the King; and Sumo Sariki would be the correct way of spelling it.

Message to Sumo Sariki sent from Egga, That the Commissioners were at present prevented from seeing him, on account of illness and the falling of the river, that they expected to return and see him next year, and deliver their message from the Queen of England to him; that the chief business they had come for was to prevent the exportation of slaves, and establishing a commercial intercourse between these countries and Great Britain. A drawing was sent to him of the vessels composing the Niger Expedition, and a present as a sign of their friendly feeling towards him. He was informed too that the English had made a settlement at Addu Kudu, and was requested not to allow his warriors to come near that place.

Sumo Sariki is the son of Mallam Dendo, and grandson of Sultan Bello. The chief Mallam's name of Rabba is said to be Musa, in common conversation called Mamusa, abridged for Mallam Musa. Audi Bossu is the head of the department of war. Mamadu, an influential person, a brother and favourite of the King Aliluh, is said to be King of Sokoto in place of his father. Bello Alibah is King of Yariba. Seita or Sita, King of Illoring, or Illorin, on the maps usually Alorie. His right is disputed by the Yaruba people, and he can only be called King of the party joining the Fulatahs.

According to information received, there is a river called Gindi, flowing from Sokoto, and emptying itself in the Niger, at a town called Gomba, situated on the left hand of the river. Our informant told us that the Albert might go in the rainy season to within three day's journey from Sokoto; and canoes can always go from Yauri to Sokoto in 15 days; and canoes can pass at any season of the year from Rabba to Yauri.

Rogang, the Chief of Egga, through whom the present and message was sent to Sumo Sariki, expressed himself pleased with the message and present, thought it was very well that a message was sent to him, as Sumo Sariki might otherwise have suspected that Rogang had prejudiced the minds of the Commissioners against the King; he wished they might recover their health soon, and return ere long; that the river would be high enough again for the vessels to ascend about seven months hence. Rogang stated there were rocks in the Niger between Boussa and Rabba, over which the waters fall. Canoes cannot get over them when the river is at its highest, or at its lowest state; consequently people always travel by land, and get their goods carried from one place to another. Rogang was requested to send a man with us down the river, who might show us the various villages and tell us their names, but all were afraid of being taken to the sea; and as he had none acquainted with the various places whom he could command to do it, he regretted that he could not oblige us in this instance.

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The Egga people get their cotton from the opposite shore where a considerable quantity is grown. Rogang would like it much if the English would make an establishment on the opposite shore; but thinks Sumo Sariki should first be consulted, though he does not anticipate that Sumo Sariki would raise an objection even if it should be commenced without his previous consent.

KAKANDA.

Kakanda is the name of a small district, comprising five or six towns, besides Buddu, which has hitherto been called Kakanda on the maps or charts. The same tribe or nation speaking the Kakanda language is called Shabi by the Egarra people; and by the Nufi people Kakanda. The Attah of Iddah became King of this district about four years ago, and receives an annual tribute from it of one horse. (This cannot mean that the Attah had only obtained the sovereignty of this district four years ago, but must refer to the present Attah's coming to the throne, since they stated that they had been in the habit of paying this tribute to the Attah "from the beginning of the world.") The Fulatahs had been in the town of Buddu only three months ago, but as they agreed to pay them an annual tribute of 100,000 cowries, of which Riggido, a village just opposite Buddu, pays a proportionate sum, the Fulatahs took no slaves and killed nobody. Every Fulatah was armed with a musket. They had plenty of swords, spears, bows and arrows, and a great number of horses. In case payment is not made, the Fulatahs pay themselves by capturing and carrying away as slaves whoever happens to fall first into their hands; and the towns can never enter into any agreement with them as regards the number or individuals that should be taken. The friends and relatives of those taken as slaves always endeavour to ransom them by purchase from the Fulatahs, and such cases of ransom deserve the notice of the English cruisers.

The Attah had faithfully published the law of the abolition of the Slave Trade at Buddu. They all admitted that Buddu had before been a great slave-market, but that they had given up selling any, since the King had made a law to that effect. They possess domestic slaves, but are not allowed to sell any of them, nor to purchase others for their own work.

The Buddu people grow no cotton, purchase all from the opposite shore, which is subject to the Fulatahs to a considerable extent in land.

The Kakanda people deny having ever practised human sacrifices. They confirmed the statement so often mentioned, that the dry season was the unhealthiest season of the year.

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No. 53.

To the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a REPORT of PROCEEDINGS from Captain WILLIAM ALLEN, R.N., SECOND COMMISSIONER of the NIGER EXPEDITION.

My Lord, London, 5th February, 1843.

HAVING, in obedience to the commands of Her Majesty's Government, returned to England with the greater part of the survivors of the Niger Expedition, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a report of my proceedings, as one of the Commissioners, in the execution of the instructions of my Lord John Russell, and to accompany that report by the minutes taken at our sittings, and by an abstract of my journal, to which I beg leave to refer for details.

The Expedition finally left England on the 12th of May, 1841. It consisted of Her Majesty's steam-vessels Albert, commanded by Captain H. D. Trotter, as First Commissioner; Wilberforce, commanded by myself, Second Commissioner; and Soudan, Commander Bird Allen, Third Commissioner; Mr. Cook, the Fourth Commissioner, was on board the Wilberforce.

The Soudan and a transport had sailed previously, and after touching at Madeira and Teneriffe, all the vessels assembled at St. Vincent's, one of the Cape Verde Islands, for the purpose of transhipping stores, &c., from the transport, and of cleansing the holds. We then proceeded to Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, where we presented the letters addressed by Lord John Russell to the Governors of those places, from whom we received every assurance of co-operation and assistance, if required.

Our progress along the coast was much delayed by the want of sufficient coals, and by the consequent necessity of cutting wood, when the men were unavoidably exposed to the rains. This caused some sickness, which in the Wilberforce was chiefly confined to the black men, one of whom died of fever.

The vessels also, though well calculated for the river, proved to be deficient in power for sea navigation, and as, owing to their peculiar construction, they were slow under sail, we did not reach the river Nun, the principal outlet of the Niger, till the 10th of August. By this time our men had perfectly recovered in the Wilberforce.

The operations of taking in our last supply of stores, coals, and the cumbersome implements and furniture of the model farm, and of beaching the vessels, to replace the rudder tails, delayed us 10 days, so that it was the 20th of August before we commenced the ascent of the river.

The natives of the lower part of the Delta, we found much more savage than those we saw in the interior, owing, it is to be feared, to the demoralizing intercourse with civilized man in the inhuman traffic in their fellow countrymen; they consequently received us with suspicion, and some demonstration of hostility, which however was less apparent as we proceeded.

The Wilberforce having been ordered to explore a different channel, passed round a large island; and as I deemed it expedient to continue the voyage on Sunday, we reached King Obi's town before the Albert and Soudan.

Minute, No. 4, p. 140.

This chief, on hearing that an officer of the former Expedition was on board the Wilberforce, paid me a visit, and with the assistance of Mr. Cook, the Fourth Commissioner, I explained generally the motives of our coming, referring him to the arrival of the other Commissioners for fuller details.

Minute, No. 4, pp. 141 to 144.
Despatch, No. 8.

On the 27th of August Captains Trotter and Bird Allen, together with Commissioner Cook and myself, held a conference with King Obi, on board the Albert, when the wishes of Her Majesty's Government were clearly explained to the Chief and his headmen. Obi repeatedly expressed his gratification and acquiescence in all our proposals for the abolition of the Slave Trade throughout his dominions; and, indeed, he acceded to everything so readily as to excite some suspicion of his sincerity, but, on the other hand, the desire he evinced to have further explanation on some points, argued much in his favour.

Treaty, No. 1.

A Treaty for this object was satisfactorily concluded and signed on the following day, and as it was of importance to proceed with as little delay as possible, we took leave of the King of Ibu with every reason to be satisfied with our first efforts to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

Minute, No. 4, p. 145.

As no independent Chief intervened between Ibu and the King of Eggarah, we proceeded to Iddah, his capital town, where we arrived on the evening of the 3rd of September. The haughty manner in which this Chief affected to receive our messengers, and his apparent contempt for a small present we sent to pro-

pitiate him, gave rise to some apprehensions that we should not be so successful in our negociations here as at Ibu.

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However, the Commissioners, accompanied by some of the officers and an escort, went on shore in due formality, and met with a most favourable reception. The Attàh entered with equal readiness into all our views, and his Commissioners signed for him a Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions, with an Additional Article for the abolition of human sacrifices, a custom of which barbarous nature, we had reason to believe, obtained in his country; and also an Article for the cession of such a portion of territory, for the establishment of a model farm, as might be agreed on with his Commissioners, subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

Minute, No. 4, p. 146.
Treaty, No. 2.
Treaty, No. 2, additional Article.
Despatches, No. 10 and 11.

The negociations having been brought to a termination more speedily than we had anticipated, we left our anchorage off Iddah on the 9th of September, and pushed on to the confluence of the Chadda with the Niger, which we reached two days.

Symptoms of fever had, however, previously manifested themselves in the three vessels, and they increased so rapidly that on the 18th of September, while at the confluence, one officer and four white men of the Albert, two men of the Wilberforce, and one of the Soudan having died, Captain Trotter, as senior officer of the Expedition, decided on sending the Soudan to the sea with the sick. As I believed that the removal of the sufferers would be attended with more danger than their remaining, in which opinion I was borne out by the surgeon of my ship, I only sent one officer and five men, who had expressed a belief that the change would be beneficial, and who therefore requested to be allowed to make the trial. All the others preferred to remain with the ship.

Despatch, No. 12.

My opinion at the meeting of the Commissioners, on the 18th of September,—that, in consequence of the great and increasing sickness and the advanced state of the season, I considered it to be expedient that the further prosecution of the objects of the Expedition should be postponed till the next season, and that the vessels should descend the river,—having been overruled, it was resolved that the Commission should be divided. The Wilberforce, with Mr. Cook and myself on board, was to explore the Chadda, while Captains Trotter and Bird Allen should go in the Albert up the Niger, in the hope of being able to reach Rabbah, which city is the strong hold of the Filatahs, who are the most active promoters of the Slave Trade in this part of Africa.

Minute, No. 7, p. 151.

These marauders have conquered all the neighbouring country, and have indeed no other means of existence than by their predatory incursions on all the surrounding nations, which they consider, on the authority of the Koran, as their slaves. It was therefore highly interesting and important to convince these people of the injustice of the practice, and to induce them to abandon it. As they have also extended their influence to Jakobah, on the banks of the Chadda, we had in the Wilberforce a similar task; and we hoped that by thus dividing the Commission, we should be enabled to accomplish the most important diplomatic points in our mission, within the short period that it was still possible for us to remain in the river.

Immediately, however, after the departure of the Soudan, the sickness increased to such an alarming extent, that when we were on the point of starting for our respective destinations, I thought it necessary, on the 19th of September, to call a special meeting of the Commissioners to reconsider the state of the Expedition. I then declared, from the experience I had had of the climate, from the advanced state of the season, the increasing sickness in the Wilberforce—and, as I understood, in the Albert also—from the difficulty and danger of having to remain in unhealthy parts of the river to cut wood, now that our fuel was nearly expended,—I felt it to be my duty,—as being the only person present who had any practical knowledge of the river,—to give as my opinion, that the state of the Expedition no longer warranted our perseverance in the prosecution of its objects.

Minute, No. 8, p. 152.

I also pointed out for the consideration of my colleagues, that should the sickness increase, as I was led to infer it would, both from present and past experience, the effect of appearing before the warlike Filatahs, in a state of prostration, would be highly prejudicial to the success of our mission.

Therefore, as the period had arrived which I had declared in England to be the most proper for leaving the river, I proposed that the Expedition should return to the sea without delay, in the hope of being able to carry out its purposes at a more favourable season, and with renewed strength.

Captain Bird Allen considering that by the removal of the sick of the Albert the efficiency of that vessel could still be calculated on, in which Captain Trotter con-

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curred—especially as she had more officers than the Wilberforce—proposed that the Albert should, as was decided at the last meeting, endeavour to reach Rabbah, but that the Wilberforce should return to Fernando Po, and, if necessary, to Ascension; this, after full discussion, was finally agreed to by the Commissioners.

On the 21st of September, when the Albert weighed to proceed towards Rabbah, the Wilberforce commenced her return to the mouth of the river, which was accomplished in four days and a half, and crossing the bar in safety, after having been obliged to remain four days to cut wood, she arrived at Fernando Po on the 1st of October, where my first care was to get the Soudan ready to send to the assistance of Captain Trotter. Very fortunately also Mr. Beecroft, in a merchant steamer, offered his services, and his exertions were, perhaps, the means of saving Her Majesty's ship Albert, as he met that vessel coming down the river in great distress.

Finding some fresh cases of fever had occurred, I hastened to leave Fernando Po, with every officer and nearly all my men in the sick list; and proceeded by short voyages, touching at the islands of Princes, St. Thomas and Anno Bono, to Ascension, which latter place I reached on the 17th of November. At each of those stations the beneficial effects of change of air on the invalids was immediately apparent, especially at the comparatively salubrious little island of Anno Bono, where I remained eight days, so that by the time I arrived at Ascension the officers and men were nearly all restored to health.

The whole loss by deaths from fever belonging to the Wilberforce amounted to six, that is to say, one officer and two men in the Niger, and three on the passage from the river to Anno Bono; besides one coloured man, who died of coast fever, before we entered the Niger. There had been previously two deaths by accident. Dr. Vogel, the Botanist, died of dysentery, at Fernando Po, having been taken ill there after leaving the Wilberforce, though resulting probably from the Niger fever. Besides myself—who had it but slightly—eight persons in the Wilberforce never had the fever, viz., Mr. Commissioner Cook, Lieutenant Strange, our three medical officers, and three men; and it is a curious fact, that of the remaining five surgeons in the Expedition, four died, and the fifth, Dr. McWilliam, had a severe attack after leaving the river.

I had thus reason to feel satisfied in having come to the decision not to allow my sick to be removed, as nearly all who remained on board recovered perfectly; and although none of my men died who left me at the confluence, the greater part remained invalids, even after their return to England. I had besides the gratification of keeping my ship's company together, and fit for a renewal of the service.

The ventilating apparatus did not answer all the purposes that were contemplated by its talented inventor, who was anxious to employ every means for averting the pernicious effects of the climate; as therefore the large iron chamber, intended for medicating the air, took up a great deal of valuable space, I landed it at Ascension: but I kept the rest of the apparatus, that is, the fanner, constantly at work, exhausting the foul air from all parts of the ship, and latterly, in occasionally diffusing *dried* air from the engine-room. I believe these applications of it to have been attended with very beneficial consequences.

At Ascension I used every dispatch in getting my vessel ready for sea; and though I could not accomplish it by the 1st of January, 1842, at which time I was ordered by Captain Trotter to return to the coast, I should have sailed on the 7th of that month; but two days previously Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard arrived with the melancholy intelligence of the increased sickness in the Albert, and the deplorable condition in which that vessel returned to Fernando Po; of the departure of Captain Trotter for England, and of the sinister reports respecting the settlers at the model farm, and the superintendent Mr. Carr. As, however, I had received no official report from Commander Fishbourne, I remained at Ascension until the arrival of that officer in the Albert, when I consulted with Mr. Cook, my only remaining colleague, on the expediency of returning to the coast with a view of going up the Niger to the relief of the settlers. The reasons which prompted us to consider this step necessary—departing from the suggestion of Captain Trotter, that the vessels should wait at Ascension until the 1st of June for instructions from your Lordship or from the Admiralty,—we had the honour of submitting to you, in our Despatch of the 12th of February, 1842, accompanied by the minutes of that consultation.

Minute, No. 10.

We therefore agreed that it was desirable we should enter the Niger as early as possible, for these purposes; but I considered that,—as the Commander of the naval part of the Expedition—the privilege rested with me alone, to decide on the proper time for navigating the river with safety to Her Majesty's vessels.

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It was my first intention to have entered it early in May, in order to meet as much possible the wishes of Mr. Cook, who proposed March as the proper time, which was also according to my original advice in England; but in deference to the opinion expressed by Captain Trotter, which was founded on information he had collected; and also as I had practical knowledge that the river does not begin to rise till the first week in June, I eventually fixed in my own mind upon that as the time when the Niger might best be navigated, with a reasonable certainty of safety to Her Majesty's vessels and the preservation of the health of the crews.

Soon, however, after our arrival at Fernando Po I read in the newspapers your Lordship's speech, which declared that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government again to attempt the navigation of the Niger with white crews.

I now deemed it to be my duty to wait for instructions from your Lordship, or from the Admiralty, in which I was strengthened by the advice of Captain Foote, the Senior Officer of the station, and especially since I was aware that the rumours of the danger to our settlers had already reached England.

In the mean time I directed Lieutenant Earle, of Her Majesty's brig Rapid, to ascertain if any credit could be attached to those rumours, on the spot where they were said to have originated.

On the return of that officer to Fernando Po, he reported to me that Mr. Hope the European agent in the river Formosa had assured him that no information had arrived there of any attack on the people at the model farm. The natives of the village at the mouth of the Nun also, positively denied the murder of Mr. Carr.

As the Wilberforce and Soudan were ready for sea on the 1st of May, I thought it advisable to cruize about, as the best means of securing the health of the crews; and I am happy to be able to add that, during nearly four months that we were on the coast, although on our first arrival there was a little sickness on board, I only lost one individual, an engineer, who had just arrived from England, and who died a fortnight after he joined the vessel, of his first fever.

In order to occupy the time in this necessary delay, profitably for Her Majesty's service, I made some surveys in the Bay of Amboises and the river Cameroons.

In a conversation with the two principal Chiefs, at the mouth of that river, I found that, although they had latterly fallen into disuse, human sacrifices were sanctioned by the custom of ancient times. I, therefore, in the absence of Mr. Cook, who preferred remaining at Fernando Po, took upon myself to make Treaties with those Chiefs for the abolition of their horrid rites. Duplicates of those Treaties I transmitted to your Lordship with my dispatch of the 19th of May, in which I detailed my proceedings, and gave an opinion of the superior advantages of those localities.

On my return to Fernando Po for the purpose of repeating the monthly magnetical observations, towards the end of June, I was led by several considerations to the determination no longer to postpone the carrying into effect the resolution of the 3rd of February, namely, to proceed up the Niger, and to communicate with the model farm. In the first place, as nearly five months had elapsed, which I thought ample time for an answer to have reached me, I presumed that your Lordship, satisfied with the reasons adduced in our minutes of that consultation, might not have intended to arrest our proceedings; and the knowledge that my Lords of the Admiralty had been pleased to promote me, tended to confirm this opinion. Lastly, as one month had already passed away of the best time for navigating the river, I feared that longer delay would bring us so near the time of our former disasters, that we should not be able to accomplish the objects I hoped to attain. I, therefore, hastened to complete the final preparations in the two vessels; and I may be allowed here to state to your Lordship, that my intentions were to proceed with all possible dispatch to the confluence of the two rivers, where, as the Soudan could not carry coals enough for further progress, I should have left Commander Ellis to arrange the affairs of the model farm, with orders to return at once, if necessary, to Fernando Po; while, as the Wilberforce would have entered the river with nearly 40 days coal, I should have proceeded with Mr. Cook in that vessel at once to Rabbah, conceiving it to be of paramount importance to gain over the influential King of the Filatahs to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government and the British nation. The negociations with the minor chiefs would then have been easy. I should afterwards, if time and health had permitted, have explored the Chadda, with a view as well of carrying out our instructions with the Chiefs on its banks, as of adding some knowledge of that, the larger river of the two, to geographical science.

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In these operations I should never have lost sight of the necessity of leaving the river in September at the latest; but if, after communicating with the model farm, sickness should have broken out, I had determined to return and abandon the enterprise as utterly hopeless.

For the execution of the plans I have mentioned to your Lordrhip I was fully prepared, and should have sailed on the evening of the 25th of June; but on the morning of the 24th, the long-looked-for instructions arrived in her Majesty's steam-vessel Kite, which, owing to a variety of adverse circumstances, had made an exceedingly long voyage, notwithstanding the zeal and activity of Commander Gooch.

On becoming acquainted with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I lost no time in dispatching the Wilberforce up the Niger with a limited number of officers, who had volunteered for the service. I intrusted the command to Lieut. Webb, my first lieutenant, with instructions for his guidance, a copy of which I enclosed to your Lordship in my letter of the 5th of September, 1842.

Having accompanied the Wilberforce to the mouth of the river, and having seen her safely cross the bar, I returned with the remaining officers and men of the Expedition to England, in obedience to your Lordship's directions, and happily arrived at Plymouth on the 2nd of September, 1842.

On a termination so different from what was fairly to be anticipated, from an Expedition, than which none was ever better equipped, your Lordship may possibly look for some remarks in this Report, on the causes of its failure, and which might lead to the solution of the problem, whether the Niger may be available as the channel of intercourse with the interior of Africa. Upon this very difficult subject, however, I can only beg leave to observe to your Lordship, that I must consider this solution to be as remote as ever, since our enterprize was thwarted by a concurrence of circumstances, most of which were beyond human control; and, although I must crave your Lordship's indulgence in abstaining from giving opinions as to the cause of failure generally, I cannot help adverting to the delay and encumbrance attendant on the establishment of the model farm, which I always considered—on such a scale at least—to be premature. While, however, I pronounce my belief that the experiment of penetrating by the Niger to the interior of Africa has not yet been fairly tried, your Lordship will readily understand that it does not thence necessarily follow, that I should now be prepared to advocate another similar attempt, because the question of another undertaking must be mixed up with various considerations of difficulty, which it is for the Government rather than for me to determine.

When, on the receipt of your Lordship's directions, I sent the Wilberforce up the river again in the beginning of July, I had great hopes that the question of the climate would be set at rest, as she entered at the most favourable time of the year, and I confidently expected that her limited number of white officers would have escaped sickness. The vessel, however, struck upon a rock; and whether the fevers which supervened were caused by the great exertions of the officers, as I am strongly inclined to believe, or would have occurred as a penalty inevitably attendant on tempting a climate so inimical to European constitutions, remains still hidden. I can only state that, during a whole year's residence on the Niger, I found the rainy season to be not only the most suitable for navigation, but it was very healthy; the only fevers we then had being intermittent, which are considered as preservative from those of a more dangerous kind. I will add, that when the Expedition entered the Niger in August, 1841, the season was premature in the rise, and extraordinary in the height of the flood, beyond what had been known by the natives for 19 years. So that, by the time we reached the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, the period had arrived which I had always pronounced to be—before we left England—as the most proper for leaving the river.

My Lord, the voice of vituperation has loudly charged the Expedition with total failure. This I may boldly say is not true; for although the lamentable loss of life which it had suffered, had the effect of preventing the accomplishment of all the objects for which it was equipped, the success, until our exertions were paralysed by sickness, was complete; since we were able to make satisfactory Treaties with two of the three most powerful chiefs that are known.

The nations on the banks of the river Niger, as far as my knowledge of it extends, viz., from the sea to Rabbah, nearly 500 miles, and I believe far beyond, are under the influence of only three powerful and independent Chiefs. First, Obi, king of Ibu, or Eboe; second, the king of Eggarah, whose capital is Iddah; and, third, the king of the Filatahs at Rabbah, who is in connexion with, if not dependent

on, the sultan of Sakatùh. With the two first of these Chiefs we succeeded in carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government, by making Treaties for the suppression of the foreign slave trade; and although the facility with which we made those Treaties was chiefly attributable to the expectation of presents, and the prospect of future gain,—and although, also, the infraction of them may be expected, if left to themselves,—still the first grand step was gained; and I have no doubt but that if the climate had not opposed a barrier to frequent intercourse, those Treaties would have been mainly instrumental in putting an effectual stop to the traffic in slaves in the waters subject to those Chiefs. The principles of humanity, so new to them, which we expounded, were received with great satisfaction, and all classes earnestly desired the presence of British influence, as the surest means of ameliorating their condition, and of procuring a cessation of the wars which now desolate the country. Very small means, such as the occasional passage up and down the river of Her Majesty's steamers, would have been sufficient for this purpose.

But this appears to be impracticable, and if British legitimate commerce cannot be introduced to fill up the blank to be caused by the abandonment of the Slave Trade, it must be confessed that those Treaties will remain a dead letter.

The very short time we were in the river, and the anxious occupation of my time, precluded the possibility of collecting much information on the several subjects pointed out by my Lord John Russell. I trust, therefore, my Lord, that you will permit me to combine the scanty result of my inquiries on the present occasion, with what I was able to glean in 1832; when, from a much longer sojourn in Africa, I had better opportunities of collecting information, but by which, unfortunately, owing to my almost continual sickness, I was—even then—able to profit but very little.

On the important subject of slavery, which ought, and would have claimed our greatest attention, I regret to state these circumstances deprived me of opportunities of adding much to what was already known. Domestic and predial slavery, I have reason to believe, from my present and former experience, obtains all over that portion of the interior of Africa with which I have had any acquaintance. Domestic service, the transactions of commerce, and the labours of the field, are all performed by slaves. Their exertions, however, are but lightly taxed, and their treatment is in general so mild, that slavery is not even considered to be a degradation; the highest offices being frequently filled by slaves, as I found at Iddah, at Fandah, and at Rabbah; especially at the latter city, where the Baba-n durki, or "Master of the Horse" to the king of the Filatahs, was a Yàribah slave, and the general even of the Filatahs was a slave who had deserted from the Bornù army in battle.

In a country where the wants of the inhabitants generally, and even of the rich, are so few, and so easily supplied, there is no inducement to the exaction of hard labour, especially since the master participates in the natural indolence of the servant, and between whom there is generally a strong attachment. So that, except for great crimes, among which, frequent attempts to run away in recently made slaves, is the most commonly visited with such a punishment, it is rare, that domestic slaves are sold for exportation; except also in seasons of scarcity, and in cases of adultery, which last is one of the most fertile sources of the supply of slaves, next to that of war. Laxity of morals induces frequently a connivance on the part of the husband in the arts of his wife; whereby the unwary paramour is either reduced to slavery himself, or is obliged to find a substitute, which he frequently does by entrapping his neighbour. Thus a handsome wife is considered as a sure source of wealth; and demoralization, mutual aggressions and feuds, increase to a frightful extent. These causes have doubtless, from time immemorial, induced a system of slave-catching in parties, between neighbouring villages, and petty wars between rival Chiefs, of the numerous nations into which the country is divided. These were sufficient in former times to supply the demands of the foreign market; but towards the end of the last century, a portion of the Fulah, Filani, or Filatah nation, who had wandered to the districts near the Niger, and who had till that period been a harmless pastoral tribe, having been much oppressed by the native princes, threw off the yoke; and under the command of the Malem Danfodio, and after him under Dendo and Bello, his lieutenants, became in their turn the oppressors and even the conquerors of many of the nations in the heart of Sudàn: and instigated by the Arabs, their friends and teachers in the Mahomedan religion, and sanctioned by the injunctions of their prophet, they are yearly extend-

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ing their conquests on all the surrounding people, who offer but little resistance and are among the principal sources whence the countless multitudes are torn to supply the inordinate demands of more recent times: and whether the fearful height to which the exportation of human beings to meet this demand, be the cause or the consequence of these wars, the result is wide-spread desolation.

I formerly thought that the Niger was the high road by which the greatest part of these hapless beings were transmitted to their destination. But I have since had reason to believe, that the victims of the depredations of the Filatahs in the eastern countries, are sent in Kàfilahs, or caravans, overland from the large market at Okari, near the Chadda, to old Calebar; or from Doma and Bishi to Iddah, and thence to Bonny; and that the captives taken in the wars with the western nations, are conveyed in the same way through Yàrriba to the slave ports in the Bight of Benin. I am however certain, that until the aggressions and predatory habits of the Filatahs shall be repressed by force or persuasion, as I expressed in my letter to the Admiralty of the 1st of October, 1834, on my return from the former Expedition, there will be no peace for that part of Africa to which I have alluded.

To say precisely what are the ideas of religion entertained by those nations who are without the increasing pale of Mahomedanism, would be impossible. They are pagans, but have very ill-defined notions on the subject. Fetichism everywhere prevails, and the belief seems universal, that stocks and stones, and reptiles,—fanciful or disgusting objects of animate or inanimate nature, are deputed by good and evil spirits, to care for or mar the welfare of man.

They have unbounded faith in the efficacy of charms,—Màgoni,—which they believe can "call up spirits from the vasty deep;" and some persons pretend to have the power of transporting themselves to any place, or transforming themselves to any shape they please; or of dispensing to others exemption from the danger of all hurtful things, and from the common evils of humanity. There is, indeed, nothing too extravagant to find credence among the poor untutored natives.

Mahomedanism has made very rapid strides in this part of Negroland since the last century; and if the Filatahs continue their victorious career, they will easily engraft the religion of the Koran on the vague creed of the pagans, who, however, while they will readily adopt that of their conquerors, will still cling to the superstitions of their fathers; which even the Filatahs themselves mingle with the imperfectly understood doctrines of the Prophet.

The outposts have made considerable advance in preparing the way for a general conversion, since the Malems, or learned men, who generally have no other claim to the title than the ability to mumble a few prayers or passages from the Koran, are much venerated everywhere; their advice is taken on all occasions, and they already lead the minds of the princes and of the people. It might be supposed that this pliability would render the diffusion of Christianity very easy; but it is to be feared that it would rather be an obstacle to a sincere conversion. As all that is required from the Mahomedan proselytes consists of a few outward observances, they are all adopted without any exertion of the mind; but it will be more difficult to make them comprehend the mild morality and pure doctrines of our most holy religion.

As one of the proposed objects of the Expedition was to carry into the heart of Africa the benefits of civilization, it implied the supposition that her sons were savage or uncivilized; this, however, I aver is very far from being borne out by my experience on the present and former occasions. The people which I have met with in the interior, generally, are not only civil but very polite one to another; "greetings in the market-place" last till both parties must be heartily tired of the repetitions, though neither is willing to be the first to leave off. In the higher classes, Lobo, the chief judge at Iddah, attracted the notice of us all by his gentlemanly behaviour; and on my first visit to Rabbah, the Sàliki-Filani, or King of the Filatahs, was one of the most courtly men I had ever seen.

The arts of life, in a high state of perfection, are neither practised nor required, but commerce is widely extended. Every town has a market on the fourth day, and there are large marts, at which neighbouring nations meet to interchange their commodities and produce, about once every fortnight. Among the principal obstacles to a commerce profitable to Europeans, will be found the dilatoriness of the traders, the royal monopolies, the very small quantity at present of exportable articles, the limited demands for imports, the want of a currency in lieu of the cumbersome cowry medium, &c.

The form of government is, I believe, generally monarchical. In some cases

hereditary, in some elective. But the degree of power appears always to be dependent on wealth, which consists chiefly in the number of wives and slaves. Despotism is, in most cases, checked by the influence of the headmen of towns or villages, who have their power on the same tenure.

I had the following account of the power of the king of Ibu, or Aboh, from Ukasa, one of his relatives. It is, however, at variance with what the king asserted respecting his privileges. Ukasa told me, that the sovereignty is elective, and is vested in a council of sixty elders, or chiefs of large villages, who choose an adult, and great attention is paid to the qualifications of the candidate; among which humility to themselves was stated to be important. When a king makes himself obnoxious to the elders he is secretly poisoned by them. The king has power of life and death, only by consent of the council. In opposition to this statement, Obi frequently declared that he was absolute. He asked, "Are there two kings in your country? Here there is but one." He said his eldest son would succeed, and his—Obi's—commands would be obeyed after his death. This was confirmed by all the headmen present. Adultery with the king's wives is punished with death to both parties. One instance was mentioned in which the witnesses were also killed. In other cases the offending party is fined a slave.

This chief's designation is Ezzeh Obi Ossaï; the first being his title, the second his patronymic, and the third his cognomen. His territory extends as far up the river as the market Oniâh; and downwards to a town of the same name, near the Benin branch. On the left bank his highest town is Akra-atàn, near the Onechàh river. The name of his principal town is Aboh. I believe his territory extends but a very short distance from the banks of the river.

Ibu, or Eboe, is the name of a large tract of country extending to the eastward, and containing, probably, many independent tribes. Anno is the chief place of worship. It is a very large town on the banks of the river Inno, which passes through a rocky country. Higher up, where the water is clear and very rapid, it is called Abaïn-him—"the meeting of the waters." It is about three days from Bonny. Canoes go from Aboh to Anno by way of Andoki. The only traffic—according to our interpreter, Simon Jonas, who was a native of that country—is in slaves.

Although Obi has only two large canoes in use, he is said to possess in all fifteen, with each a small cannon lashed in the bow; they have from 20 to 50 paddlers; and the largest can carry 20 fighting men. Besides these, there are at Aboh about ten headmen who have each from two to six war canoes. When the king intends to make a "great war," he sends to all the towns and villages under his influence, which furnish, some one, some four canoes each. He appoints a chief from Aboh to command them. On an extraordinary occasion he can muster about 300 canoes, armed with swivels and muskets. In peaceable times the large canoes are employed trading between the Brass and Bonny people,—who come to Aboh from the coast,—and the natives of Èggarah, or Iddah, who meet them at a market called Oniàh, erroneously named Kiree by Mr. Lander; which latter, or, more properly, Kiri, or Ikiri, is the name of the market to which the Èggarah people resort, about 25 miles below the confluence. This was called by Lander Bokwèh, which, however, is the name of a town on the neighbouring bank. The natives of the interior meet the Èggarah people at Kiri. Thus the traders carry on their traffic on the frontiers, and never pass out of their respective countries, except in kàfilahs. This practice, I believe, obtains over great part of Africa, and may account for the difficulty travellers have invariably found in crossing the country, and for their apparently unjust detention.

The Attàh of Èggarah appears to be a powerful chief, claiming superiority over several on both banks of the Niger and on the Chadda. The native name of the former river is Ujìmmini Fufu, or White Water; and of the latter, Ujìmmini Dudu, Black or Dark Water. The first being always turbid, and the other clear. I obtained from a Malem the names of towns which he had visited, to the distance of eight days up the Chadda. At that part there are also two rivers—a black and a white water. The former, from the Malem's account, I believe to come from the great lake Chad.

I can say nothing about the laws, but that there are no written codes among the Pagans. The existence, however, of commonly established forms and usages may be inferred from the fact that there are judges. I may also add, that at the city of Fandah I had an opportunity of witnessing the exercise of justice; where the King, with all his assembled headmen, listened with great patience to a long

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defence of the prisoners, and delivered his sentence in a speech apparently of some eloquence.

The advent of the Expedition, and the explanation of our views, were hailed as the harbingers of peace, and the white man was looked to as the redresser of the wrongs and injuries he had inflicted. If, therefore, the paralysing effect of the climate on European constitutions had not checked us in the moment when success seemed to crown our exertions, much good might have been expected to result from the course which was prescribed for us, by the beneficent intentions of Her Majesty and by the instructions of Her Government. But I much doubt whether a mere exposition of the principles of pure philanthropy would have attained the desired end, without the exhibition of the strong arm of power, to prevent the aggressions of the Filatahs, who are the principal disturbers of the peace of that part of Africa. The natives themselves were fully confident that the mere presence of a small force would be sufficient, as they entreated us to remain in 1833 in the little vessel Alburkah; and the chief men at Egga agreed to furnish us with money and provisions to any amount, if we would undertake to "clean the road" of the Filatahs. They even engaged that to attain this desirable end, all the towns and villages would gladly contribute according to their means. We had, however, then, as on the present occasion, suffered so much from the effect of the climate, as to preclude the possibility of acceding to their wishes.

With a boundless scope for exertion in so many interesting and important points, and where such favourable circumstances presented themselves, in the dispositions of the natives and the means of access by a noble river, it is much to be deplored that the single obstacle of the climate should have thwarted all the great efforts which have been made for the benefit of Africa. The lamentable loss of life, however, which has attended the several attempts to penetrate to the interior, seems to banish all hope that European influence can ever be so permanently established there, as to be the means of repressing the disorders produced by the great demand for slaves; or to erect legitimate commerce on a solid foundation.

The only chance of success will probably be in the employment of native agency but, on this subject, I think it my duty to remark, that even natives, who have been long absent, do not appear to be exempt from the baneful effects of the climate since the first fevers were chiefly confined to the coloured men of the Expedition and in the Wilberforce there were two negroes—one being a native of Haussa and the other of the Gambia—who suffered nearly as much as the white men; the latter, indeed, was so shaken by his long illness, that he requested to be allowed to leave the Expedition, from a fear of the climate of the Niger. It is true, however that both of these men had been many years away from Africa.

It would therefore appear, that even the natives are susceptible of the effects of the climate, on their return after a long absence; though it is probable that their *seasoning* fevers would be attended with less risk than to white men, and that they would sooner recover.

My Lord, I cannot close this Report without begging leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal displayed by the officers under my command; and to their readiness—though nearly all had suffered severely from sickness—again to have gone with me up the Niger. I would especially point out Lieutenant Webb, and the officers who volunteered with him, to go to the relief of the settlers we had left in the interior, and I will venture to hope that the manner in which Lieutenant Webb has performed the difficult service entrusted to him will have merited your Lordship's approbation; and that you may be induced to recommend him to the favourable consideration of my Lords of the Admiralty. I would also most respectfully repeat the recommendation in my letter of the 18th of November, in favour of Mr. James Erskine Terry, chief clerk to the Commissioners, who, after having suffered severely in the Expedition, in which he performed his duties to my satisfaction, is now thrown out of employment, and is one of the few who have received no reward for their arduous services.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Captain R. N. and late Commissioner

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 54.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the COMMISSIONERS of the NIGER EXPEDITION, 1841-2.

Minutes of Commissioners' Proceedings.

No. 1.

Island of St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, 5th June, 1841.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Niger Expedition met on board the Albert, this day.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

Her Majesty's Commission was read, after which it was resolved that every meeting of the Commissioners for the despatch of business should be opened with prayer.

Prayers were accordingly commenced by the Rev. Mr. Müller, Chaplain to the Commissioners.

Despatch No. 5, from Lord John Russell, was then read, approving of the appointment of Mr. Bowden, as Secretary; of the Rev. Theodore Müller, as Chaplain; and of Dr. J. O. McWilliam, as Surgeon to the Commissioners.

Read Despatch No. 1, containing Instructions to the Commissioners from Lord John Russell, dated the 30th January, 1841.

Despatch No. 2, of the same date, from his Lordship, was then read, together with its Enclosures, on the subject of Sovereignty.

Ordered, that an attested copy of Her Majesty's Commission, and copies of other documents from the Colonial Office, be furnished to each of the Commissioners.

Read Despatch No. 9 from Lord John Russell to Captain Trotter, dated the 10th of April, 1841, and referring to that part of it which related to touching at Sierra Leone, it was deemed sufficient that one of the Commissioners only should repair there for the purpose of selecting interpreters: Captain Trotter being of opinion that it was not necessary for all the steam-vessels to go there to embark the Krooman and bring away the vessel which has been purchased for the use of the Expedition.

Confirmed, this 14th day of June, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 2.

Island of St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, 14th June, 1841.

The Commissioners met on board the Albert this day.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

Read the minutes of the last meeting: Resolved that the minutes of the preceding meeting, as well as those of all meetings that may be held hereafter, shall be signed by the senior Commissioner present at the time of reading the same.

Despatches Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10, with their Enclosures, from Lord John Russell to the Commissioners were then read.

Resolved, that the Commissioner who should first arrive at Sierra Leone should communicate with Mr. Schön on the subject of the interpreters to be embarked at that place. Commander William Allen suggested that they be selected from among the people belonging to the following nations as likely to be the most useful.

Ibu,	Filatah,
Shabbi, or Attàb, or Idda,	Mandingo,
Kakanda,	Bornù,
Nufi,	Bagermi,
Yàrriba,	Aku,
Haussa,	Katunga,
	Jakobah.

It was decided that a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at the meetings of the Commissioners should be made out and delivered to the Second Commissioner.

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Resolved, that the Commissioner first arriving at Sierra Leone or Cape Coast Castle should open any Despatches addressed to the Commissioners.

Confirmed, this 13th day of August, 1841.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.

No. 3.

Mouth of the river Nun, 18th August, 1841.

The Commissioners met on board the Albert this day.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

The meeting was opened by prayer. Captain Trotter then stated that messengers had arrived with a present from King Boy at Brasstown, announcing the intention of that Chief to visit the Expedition as soon as he had finished the Fetish he was making.

Captain Trotter proposed that a small present should be sent in return to King Boy, as per list No. 1 in the Appendix, and that it would be well to consider whether spirits should be sent as a present to a Chief at any time.

The Commissioners considered it was desirable to cultivate the friendship of King Boy, who has complete command over this part of the Delta and the Brass rivers to the eastward, consequently great power in forwarding or impeding any communications from the interior to the Creek. That a small present, as per list No. 1 in the Appendix, should be forwarded to him by the messengers, but that spirits should never be sent when it could be avoided.

Confirmed, this 3d day of September, 1841.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.

No. 4.

Iddah, 3d September, 1841.

The Commissioners met on board the Albert this day.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

The meeting was opened by prayer.

A question arose whether the Articles in the proposed Treaty respecting the exercise and teaching of the Christian religion should be insisted on. The Commissioners decided in the affirmative.

The Secretary gave in minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners in their conferences with King Obi on the 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo, which were read and ordered to be recorded.

The Commissioners then adjourned the meeting until the evening.

Interview at Abòh (Ebo or Ibu) on the 26th of August, 1841, between King Obi, Osaï of Abòh, and Commander William Allen and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners, previous to the arrival of the Albert and Soudan.

The Wilberforce arrived at Abòh on the evening of the 25th of August, and on the following morning Commander William Allen sent a message to the King. The messenger was met by Prince Ajeh, and they both proceeded to Abòh. King Obi promptly accepted the invitation to visit the Wilberforce, and went on board, when Commander Allen and Commissioner Cook, thinking it of importance to save time, as the other Commissioners had not arrived, stated to the King the general object of the mission.

King Obi was seated in a chair in the cabin, and after satisfying his curiosity and examining everything around him, Captain Allen proceeded to explain the objects of the Expedition. King Obi listened attentively to the interpreter, and answered that he understood very well and snapped his fingers thrice in token of approbation.

Captain Allen explained to King Obi that the Wilberforce was not a trade ship, but a Queen's ship, and if Obi was willing to make a treaty with the Captains whom the Queen has sent up the river to negociate with him, let him name the articles

he thinks the fittest for exchange, and trade vessels will then come up the river to him.

Captain *Allen.*—What produce can Obi give in exchange for English goods.

Interpreter.—The King says, he is willing to trade in palm oil, ivory, and slaves.

Captain *Allen.*—The English are averse to the slave trade: they do not like men who sell and purchase one another: let Obi cultivate things that will not grow in England, and English trade-ships will bring produce that is foreign to Africa.

Mr. *Cook,* Commissioner.—We wish to do away with the slave trade, which is unnatural and against the law of God: we wish you to learn our books and principles, which are those of an enlightened nation.

Interpreter.—King Obi promises to give up the traffic in slaves. (Here Obi again snapped his fingers).

Captain *Allen.*—Let him do so, and he shall be our good friend, and our Queen will not allow him to suffer, if he carries his good intentions into execution.

Interpreter.—The King says, now that he hears the truth from you, he will no longer trade in slaves.

Captain *Allen.*—I cannot make the Treaty now with you, as I am alone, but our Queen has sent four gentlemen to you to make such Treaty, when we are all assembled we will then negociate.

King Obi enquired if the other ships could find their way up the river. When Captain Allen said "yes," he seemed astonished, as they had never been up before, but Captain Allen assured him that it was easy for the white men to do so, and that it would become as easy to the blacks by learning.

Mr. Commissioner Cook remarked, that although our skins were white, there was no innate virtue in them: that all the knowledge we possessed was derived from God, and that God was willing to communicate the same to black men; and that the great object of our coming here was to instruct them in all we knew, if they would but attend to our instructions. After a short pause, Mr. Cook said, that by selling his subjects Obi impoverished himself, but that by keeping them at home, and cultivating the land, he and they would become rich and happy; that it is both cruel and unjust to separate children from parents, and parents from children, all which would in future be avoided, by abolishing the slave trade.

Captain *W. Allen.*—When a man is sold, the goods received for that man are soon expended, but by keeping him constantly employed in cultivating the earth that man's labour, in time, would be of great and durable value.

Obi smiled and said, through the Interpreter, it was true. He then held a consultation with his Chiefs, and asked whether the ships had brought up any trade goods.

Captain *Allen.*—The Queen's ships never carry trade goods, but the Queen has sent a handsome present to King Obi should he consent to agree to the Articles of the Treaty, which will be laid before him for consideration.

Obi laughed and snapped his fingers, when this was translated to him.

Captain Allen then spoke of the prejudices of the blacks against white men; some of the latter were indeed to be feared, but they were not Englishmen: they were Spaniards, who purchased slaves and took them away from this country, but they were generally stopped by the numerous English cruizers and liberated, which the Interpreter said was the case with himself.

Obi seemed much pleased with the interpretation, and half rising from his seat, stretched out his hand to Captain Allen. He was now getting tired of the conversation, and wished to go, but was kept back by the appearance of wine, biscuits, and raisins. He was greatly astonished when he was told that the wine he was drinking was made from the juice of the grape, and that raisins were the dried grapes. He showed himself partial to all.

He was then shown the portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, at which he expressed pleasure. After examining the contents of the cabin he desired to see the other parts of the vessel, and arose. His attendants showed him great respect.

The visit of King Obi to the Albert.

Ajèh, King Obi's second son, came on board the Albert on the 26th of August, and informed Captain Trotter that King Obi would visit him on the following day.

The Commissioners having met, decided on the articles which should be given to Obi as presents, provided he should enter into a Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

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King Obi accordiagly came on board the Albert on the 27th of August, in a canoe, paddled by twenty-six people. He was dressed in an English officer's uniform, and wore the pair of scarlet Turkish trowsers which had been given to him by Mr. Lander. He was received at the gangway by the Commissioners, and ushered aft on the quarter-deck, where seats had been arranged for the conference.

Conference.

King Obi stated that he had brought a present, consisting of two oxen, two sheep, and 250 yams, for which he was thanked, and the present, mentioned in list No. 2 in the Appendix, was given to him in return.

Captain Trotter then explained to Obi that Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain had sent him and the three gentlemen present to enter into Treaties with African Chiefs for the abolition of the slave trade, which was held in abhorrence by Her Majesty and the whole British people. That the ships now at Abòh were Queen's ships, and not trading ships, and were sent expressly and at great cost with Commissioners authorized to enter into Treaties on the part of Her Majesty, with African Chiefs for the above-mentioned purpose.

Obi replied, through the interpreter, that he understood what was said, and appeared to be very well pleased.

Captain Trotter explained to King Obi how much more it would be to his advantage to employ his people to collect palm oil, ivory, gums, camwood, &c., and to cultivate the land, than it would be to sell them as slaves and thereby lose their services for ever.

Obi replied, through the Interpreter, that he understood what was said to him, and was willing to do away with the slave trade.

The following conversation and remarks then ensued, in explainining the articles in the proposed Treaty:—

Captain *Trotter*.—Does Obi sell his own people as slaves?

Obi.—No, the slaves are bought far away.

Captain *Trotter*.—Does Obi make war to get slaves?

Obi.—When they have a quarrel, not otherwise.

Captain *Trotter*.—What articles would Obi like to be brought for trade?

Obi.—Cowries, cloth, muskets, powder, handkerchiefs, coral beads, whatever is brought will please.

Commander *W. Allen*.—You are a King. Our Queen does not trade, she wants our people to trade with your people—what do they prefer?

Obi.—Every article—hats.

Captain *Trotter*.—Would they buy salt?

Obi.—Yes.

Captain *Trotter*.—The Queen's subjects would be glad to trade for cotton, indigo, ivory, gums, camwood, &c. What have you to give in return for English trade goods?

Obi.—Camwood, ivory, indigo, palm oil.

Captain *Trotter*.—Englishmen bring everything for trade—but rum is bad.

Captain *Trotter*.—If you cultivate the ground you will become rich, if you sell laves, the country is not cultivated and you become poor.

Captain *Trotter*.—When you do away with the slave trade, and employ your people in cultivating the ground to raise cotton and other things, in cutting down timber, gathering palm oil, &c. the Queen says, you shall have one out of every twenty articles sold from British ships at the Abòh country, so that the more you get to sell for British goods, the richer you will become.

Captain *Allen*.—By so doing, you (Obi) can exact so much, otherwise you cannot you cannot force every ship to make you a dash (present), but by this Treaty you will get a regular profit.

Obi agrees to drop the slave trade, but he expects the English to bring goods.

Captain *Trotter*—The Queen's subjects will not come to trade unless they are certain of a supply.

Obi.—I have always plenty of oil.

Captain *Trotter*.—Mr. Schön, a missionary, will explain to Obi in his own language what the Queen wishes. If Obi does not understand it, it shall be repeated to him.

Mr. *Schön* read the address to the African people, when

Obi said, rather impatiently, I have promised to drop it, and do not wish to hear any more about the Slave Trade.

Captain *Trotter*.—The Queen wishes you to drop it, and if you do, she will be very much pleased, and you will receive the presents which she has sent you.

Commander *W. Allen*.—When people of England sign a treaty or agreement they always abide by it. The Qneen cannot come to speak to Obi but she sends us.

Obi can only engage his word for his own country.

Commander *B. Allen*.—Obi cannot sell his slaves. Our Queen has many war ships at the mouth of the river, and Spaniards are afraid to come to buy there.

Obi said he understood, and laughed.

The *Interpreter* explained to Obi, that he was once a slave, and the manner in which he became free.

Commander *W. Allen*.—Wicked white men come and buy slaves, not to eat them, but to make them work, by flogging and ill-treating them. The English Queen does not like that.

Obi believes every thing that is said to him, and once more consents to give up the trade.

Some presents were brought forward, and Obi seemed too much attracted by them to attend to anything else.

Commander *B. Allen*.—These are not all the presents that will be given to you.

Commander *B. Allen*.—Will Obi be willing to stop boats carrying slaves through his waters?

Obi is very willing, except those he cannot see.

Commander *B. Allen*.—Also to stop slaves being carried over his land.

Obi.—Certainly. But the English must furnish him with arms, as his doing so, would involve him in a war with his neighbours.

A conversation then ensued between the Commissioners, when Obi retired for a few minutes; on his return,

Commander B. Allen asked him if he had the power to make an agreement with the Commissioners in the name of all his people.

Obi.—I am the King—what I say, is law—are there two kings in England? there is only one here.

Commander *B. Allen*.—Understanding that Obi has sovereign power, can he seize slaves on the river?

Obi.—Yes.

Commander *B. Allen*.—He must set them free.

Obi.—Yes.

Commander *B. Allen*.—The boats must be destroyed.

Obi will kill no one, but break the canoes.

Captain *Trotter*.—Suppose a man-of-war takes a slave canoe, and it is proved to be a slaver, the officer's word must be taken by King.

Commander *B. Allen*.—Obi, or some one for him, can be present at the trial to see justice done.

Obi understands.

Captain *Trotter*.—Any new men coming henceforth to Abòh, are not to be made slaves.

Obi.—Very good.

Captain *Trotter*.—If any king or other persons send down slaves, Obi must not buy them.

Obi will not go to market to sell slaves.

Captain *Trotter*.—Any white men that is enslaved is to be made free.

The Commissioners instanced the case of Lander, asking Obi if he did not recollect the circumstance of his being detained as a slave.

Obi and his sons positively denied the knowledge of it.

Captain *B. Allen*.—British people that sit down in Abòh must be treated as friends, in the same way as his subjects would be if they settled in England.

Obi replied, What you say to me I will hold fast and perform.

Captain *Trotter*.—People may come here and follow their own religion without annoyance. Our countrymen will be happy to teach our religion, without which we should not be what we are.

Obi.—Yes, let them come, we shall be glad to hear them.

Captain *Trotter*.—British people and his people may trade where they choose but whenever it may be in Abòh, one-twentieth of the goods sold is to be given to the King. Is he pleased with this?

Captain *Trotter*.—Is there any road open from his dominions to Benin?

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Obi.—Yes.

Captain *Trotter.*—They must all be open to the English.

Obi.—Yes.

Commander *W. Allen.*—All the roads in England are alike open to your subjects.

Obi.—In this way of trade Obi is agreeable.

Captain *Trotter.*—Will Obi let the English build, cultivate, buy and sell without annoyance.

Obi.—Certainly.

Captain *Trotter.*—If his people do wrong to them, will he punish them?

Obi.—Let them be judged and the guilty punished.

Captain *Trotter.*—When the English do wrong, he must send word to English officer, who will come and have palaver. He must not punish white people.

Obi agreed to this, but was getting tired.

Captain *Trotter.*—If Obi's people contract debts with the English they must be made to pay them.

Obi said, they should be punished if they did not.

Captain *Trotter.*—The Queen may send an agent?

Obi.—If any Englishman come to reside, he will show him the best place to build house, &c.

Obi said, that he had already sent two persons in the Quorra, but never saw them afterwards. How can he send his son, if those he has already sent have never been heard of?

Commissioners.—This shall be inquired into.

Commissioners.—Obi must give every facility for forwarding letters, &c., down the river, so that the English officer who receives them may give a receipt, and also so many bars for the King.

Obi understands.

Captain *Trotter.*—Has he any opportunity of sending to Bonny?

Obi has some misunderstanding with the people between Abòh and the Bonny, but he can do it through the Brass people.

Commissioners.—Will he agree to supply men-of-war with fire-wood, provisions, &c. at a reasonable and fair price.

Obi.—Yes, certainly.

The Commissioners (to Mr. Schön, Missionary.)—Tell Obi, in a concise manner, the difference between the Christian and heathen religion, and the advantages of the former, illustrating it with reference to the white and black residents at Sierra Leone,

Mr. *Schön.*—There is only one God.

Obi had heard there were two.

Mr. *Schön.*—God has appointed one day in seven to be kept holy.

Children are to love and obey their parents.

No person shall commit murder.

No person shall commit adultery.

No person shall steal.

No person shall bear false witness.

No person shall long for his neighbour's goods.

Is not this a very good religion?

Obi said, Yes, very good.

Commissioners.—Do they sacrifice human beings in the Abòh country?

Obi.—They sacrifice no human beings, only animals.

Commissioners.—When a woman has twins, does she kill them?

Obi.—Never heard of such a thing.

Commissioners.—Would he like to have a Christian to teach him?

Obi.—Yes.

Commissioners.—Will the king make a law that no human sacrifice shall be made, no murder committed, that the Treaty be not broken in any way.

Obi.—Where he has the power, the law shall be put in execution.

Commissioners.—If the Queen make Treaty with Obi, and he should die, will the King who succeeds him abide by the Treaty.

Obi said, They will do as I command. I wish the palaver to be settled, as I do not like so much talking.

The conference ended here, and Obi having promised to come off early in the morning to ratify the agreement, went on shore.

In regard to the question of human sacrifices, it may be added, that while Obi disclaimed the existence of such a practice, he distinctly said, that it should never be allowed to take place in his dominions.

When Obi exhibited any eagerness for trade, he was always told that the English had plenty of things wherewith to supply him, but they could not afford to bring them up the river, unless with the certainty of receiving articles in exchange, and that the increase of trade would depend upon the exertions of himself and people.

Albert, off Abòh, 28th August, 1841.

The Commissioners assembled together on board the Albert this day at seven o'clock, at which time King Obi came on board accompanied by his eldest son, two of his brothers, seven of his children, and a few headmen.

Obi breakfasted with Captain Trotter, and declined to give any information as to the manner in which the Slave Trade had been carried on, saying that slave palaver was all over now.

The Treaty being prepared ready for signatures, Captain Trotter proposed that the blessing of Almighty God should be asked on this commencement of their labours. Captain Trotter then explained to Obi, through the interpreter, that the Rev. Mr. Müller, the chaplain, was going to pray that the blessing of God might be bestowed on both parties making the Treaty, and that he and his son, if they pleased, might join in prayer. After it was finished, Obi appeared agitated and wished to perform fetish (or charm) himself, but when Captain Trotter explained to him that we had not prayed to have any advantage over him, but that he and his people might be benefited through our instrumentality, he appeared to be more composed, and shook hands cordially with the Commissioners and gave up all idea of performing fetish.

The Commissioners then proceeded with Obi to the quarter-deck, where his head men were assembled, and explained again to him, in their presence, the meaning of each Article in the Treaty, to all of which he gave his assent; observing, however, that some of his people were absent, and did not know the law: was he in such case to seize their boats and punish them in case they brought slaves?

The Commissioners allowed him to the end of the present moon to make all his people to know the law. Obi then said, You must send ships to trade.

The Treaty was then signed by the Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, properly witnessed, and by Obi, the Chief of Abòh, witnessed by his eldest son and his two brothers.

Flags were displayed, and guns fired, and presents given to Obi and his head men, with which they were much pleased. (For list of presents, see Appendix No. .)

Sitting of the 3rd September, 1841, continued.

The meeting resumed their sitting.

Captain Trotter informed the Commissioners that he had despatched Dr. McWilliam, accompanied by Mr. Schön, the missionary, with a message to the King of Egarrah, to the effect that there were Commissioners on board the British ships in the river, charged with a message to him from the Queen of Great Britain, and that they would be happy to see him on board the Albert to confer with them. Captain Trotter understanding it was customary to send a present by any one asking for a conference with the King, he had selected a few articles as mentioned in the list, No. , in the Appendix.

At this time, about 4 P.M., Dr. McWilliam and Mr. Schön, having returned on board, made the following report to the Commissioners:—

REPORT.

The Attàh being seated on his throne, attended by his judges, malams, and eunuchs, and many others, admitted us, Dr. McWilliam and Mr. Schön, to an audience.

We desired the interpreter to say to the King, that we came from the captain of the big ship, who had a message to him from the Queen of Great Britain, who hoped that the Attàh was well, and that Her Majesty was desirous to make friends with him and with all good black men: that the captain would be very glad if the King would come on board and receive the Queen's message from him. The interpreter also explained to the Attàh, that he himself was once a slave, taken

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when a boy from this very place, but that through the instrumentality of the British Queen he was now a free man, such as we were, and such as Her Majesty wished all men on earth to be. A small present, sent by the Commissioners, was now shown to him.

The King wished to know if we had said all,—if we had done speaking. He was answered, that for the present we had done.

The King then, through his mouth or speaker, said:—

"I am glad, and I thank God first to see white people near me. If the white people are glad to see me, they must hear what I say. The late King wished white people to come to his dominions, but he did not really want to see them. I am now the King, and white people have come to see me, and I am very glad to see them. If they wish to be friends for true with me, they must not be in a hurry, for I like my friends to eat and drink with me for several days. If a stranger comes to me, I wish him not to part without a proper and fair understanding. I wished not to come out in the rain, but the white men were resolved to see me, and I imagine from that, that they had the power to stop rain coming, but it now rains as much as ever. The river belongs to me a long way up and down on both sides, and I am King. The Queen of white men has sent a friend to see me. I have also just now seen a present, which is not worthy to be presented to me, it is only fit for a servant." The King looking at Mr. Schön's spectacles, expressed a desire to have a pair.

The King asked, whether he might send a messenger to the Queen of the white people.

Dr. *McWilliam*.—Most certainly. The Queen would be delighted to hear from the Attàh of Ègarrah, and to make trade with him.

Attàh said, You wish me to go on board of ship. A King in this country never goes on board ship. He never puts his foot into a canoe. When white people were here before, the King never went on board. If any one wishes to see me, he must come to me. If he wishes to speak privately, I will dismiss my people. If it be a public matter, then I will allow them to remain, but King never goes on board ship.

Dr. *McWilliam* replied, We are only messengers, and are not at liberty to say any thing more, and will convey what the King has said to the Captain, and feel assured that if a palaver was held with him, the King would be much more satisfied.

Attàh.—Very well. I will see no one, unless the chief man (Captain) comes. Good night. God bless you.

The Commissioners decided on having a conference on shore with the Attah, and the meeting adjourned.

Iddah, 4th September, 1841.

The Commissioners resumed their sitting, and arranged the lists of presents which were to be given to the King of Ègarrah, and the head men of Iddah.

In the afternoon the Commissioners went on shore, attended by the officers of the Albert, and a marine guard, a salute of five guns was fired on their leaving the ship, in order to hold a conference with the Attàh, or Chief of Ègarrah. The procession headed by a Tunmanee, (a black man) dressed as a sailor, bearing the union jack, proceeded onwards for nearly two miles, until they reached the residence of the Princess Ammada Bue, sister to the King, and a person of considerable influence. She despatched a messenger to the Attàh to announce the arrival of the Commissioners, and an opportunity was taken in the interim to speak to her of the Christian religion, and of the wish entertained to send missionaries and teachers, which she appeared glad to hear. She was aware of the absurdity of the fetish ceremonies, though as a woman she was afraid to give it up, on account of the loss of property which would follow. She acknowledged that human sacrifices took place on the death of a Sovereign, when it was customary to put to death the Chief's wife, and ten of his eunuchs and domestics. She caused goora nuts and country beer to be handed round, first tasting it herself to show no poison lurked beneath. On the return of the messenger from the King, the Commissioners arose, and proceeded onwards to his residence, through numerous huts with narrow door-ways, four feet by two feet. They at length reached an open court, where the judges, malams, and chief eunuchs soon assembled. The King's throne was placed at the head of the court, hidden from view, music sounded, the curtain dropped, and the Attàh was seen seated on his throne. He was dressed in a rich fantastic tobe, on which was hanging in front a large brass

breast-plate, with a raised figure of a human head like the representation of a full moon; in his ears were very large circular ivory ear-rings, and on his head a cap with feathers, over the ears.

The Attàh invited the Commissioners and officers to shake hands with him, which they did, repeating the word of salutation, Sinou.

Captain *Trotter*.—When the Attàh is ready to hear, I will deliver our message to him.

The *Attàh* replied, when strangers came to visit him, he gave them water first; afterwards he will be ready to hear. Goora nuts and palm wine, and beer were then handed round.

Captain *Trotter*.—We thank the King for the refreshment.

The *Attàh*.—If you have anything to say, say on.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the Attàh, that our Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain, has sent the four ships in the river, and the four Commissioners now present with a message to him. Tell the Attàh, that our Queen wishes her people and the Attàh's people to be good friends. A shout of applause followed this announcement.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that our Queen is most anxious that black men should not be taken away from their country, their homes, their wives, and children, and friends, and sold into slavery. She wants the traffic in slaves to be done away, (silence observed.) The Queen wishes to do away with that traffic altogether, and to establish instead of it a friendly commerce in palm oil, camwood, ivory, and any other articles they can produce for sale.

The King (Attàh) is very glad. (A shout from his attendants.)

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that the English people trade with all parts of the world, and that the Queen will encourage her people to come to Iddah and trade, if the King will abolish the Slave Trade.

Attàh says, If you have said all, he will answer.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that if he will consent to give up the Slave Trade, our Queen will not only encourage her people to come to Iddah and trade, but that the King shall have one-twentieth part of all merchandize sold in the Egarra country from British ships.

Attàh.—Very good.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that English ships have been here to trade, but his people have been so busy in slave dealing, that they have not had any cargoes ready to sell to them; it will, therefore, be impossible for me to recommend them to come back, unless the King does away with the Slave Trade, and gets articles ready for traffic when the ships come.

Attàh will do so.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that as he has agreed to abolish the traffic in slaves, the Queen has sent him a handsome present, and will be very glad to hear that the Attàh has put down the Slave Trade. The King will have to sign an agreement, and when that is done, the presents shall be given to him.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that it is our religion which makes the Queen and British people anxious to do good to the African people. That she does not trade, but that her people do.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King, that we profess the Christian religion, and are anxious that his people should be taught.

Attàh says, Very well.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that God's word is contained in this book, (handing up an Arabic Bible to him) and that the Commissioners will leave it with him, hoping that teachers will come and instruct his people.

Attàh very glad. The Bible was handed by his people to a malam (priest) to inspect.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that this Bible is God's book, and that teachers will come and instruct his people, and when they do come, he must treat them well.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King, that if his people meet a boat on his waters carrying slaves, he must break the canoe, and liberate the slaves.

Attàh is willing, (a shout.)

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.) Say that the Queen's subjects may trade with any of the Attàh's people.

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That English vessels or boats may pass up and down the river, whether they stop to trade or not.

Captain *Trotter* (to the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that the Queen of England has plenty of ships on the great water to catch ships carrying slaves, and that she sets the black men taken in them free.

Commissioner *Cook* (to the Interpreter.)—Say to the King, that it is the Christian religion which prompts the Queen and her people to send us to him. That the Queen is powerful, and that the sun never sets upon her dominions.

Attàh says, If you have done with all the questions, then he must give an answer.

A list of the presents intended to be given to the King was then read.

Attàh much obliged to the Commissioners, and God save the Queen.

Our bugleman here played God save the Queen, the Commissioners and officers standing.

Attàh asked to look at the bugle, and was amused with its construction. He also asked for writing paper to be added to the list of presents, which was promised.

The Attàh is asked what articles his people most require, that they may be brought to market.

The English want ivory, cotton, indigo, and will send people to teach them how to cultivate the soil properly.

Traders desirous of passing through his country to other countries must pass free.

If we send agents and teachers, will they be safe?

Attàh will be very glad to have them, and will take care of them.

Our Queen hears that Attàh allows the sacrifice of human victims, and wishes him to give up this custom, because it is contrary to God's commandments—that God who made all men.

Attàh will drop human sacrifices.

Do the Felatah people trouble his country very much at Adda Kuddu and other places?

Have they driven your people from Adda Kuddu?

Will the King give us Adda Kuddu to make a farm there, to show them how to grow indigo and cotton properly.

We hope he will soon be friends with his enemies, and that he will be successful in his war.

The above remark arose from the King's stating that he was at war with a branch of his family.

We cannot go to war, but, if possible, will induce his enemies to make peace with him.

This announcement pleased the King very much,

Will the King give a large tract of land, to be purchased, for the establishment of a model farm.

The King will give land, and will tell the person now in charge as Governor, to give it up to the white men, and will send his people to learn from the white men.

Will the King send a person with us to tell the Governor of the land to give it up to us?

The King consented.

We wish to build a fort to protect ourselves, and those under us.

The King will permit the building of a fort, and will send a person with us.

We wish to have an island in the river.

The King says he is willing, and that it is good. From Jogùh to Kakanda below, the country belongs to him.

Where the King puts white men as rulers, they must let him know if the people trouble them, and white men must not forget him; and if anybody annoys him, he will tell the white men, that he and they may be one.

The King has nothing further to say, but he would like to see all the things which have been enumerated to him, and hopes to see them to-morrow.

(To the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that to-morrow is God's day, and that we do not work on that day, but will go this evening to the other side, and return to him on Monday with the presents.

(To the Interpreter.)—Tell the King that God says in his book, that we shall keep one day in seven holy. God made heaven and earth in six days, and rested on the seventh.

Will the King make a law to abolish slavery in forty-eight hours?

The King will.

God does not allow us to make any image of Him, but we pray on the Sabbath-day, and keep it holy. God made everybody; if a man be rich, God bestows it; if a man be strong, God gives it. God directs all things in this world.

The Judge Lobo promised to come on board. They did not wish to sign the Treaty before Monday, as it was nearly dark. The Commissioners retired; and that day's conference ended.

The third Sitting of the Commissioners continued.—6th September, 1841.

The Commissioners resumed their sitting this day, the 6th of September, 1841, and having prepared the Additional Articles to the Treaty, respecting the abolition of the custom of offering human sacrifices, and the cession of land for the erection of forts, &c., they proceeded on shore, to hold a second conference with the Attàh for the final arrangement, and signing of the Treaty.

The Attàh, attended by his head men, and some of the principal people of the town, was ready to receive the Commissioners.

After the customary salutations, the Attàh was asked to guarantee the safe conveyance of messengers and letters through his dominions by land and water.

Captain *Trotter.*—Will the Attàh pass them on, and back again.

The *Attàh* consents to do this.

The King appointed Hackah, the second judge, Massabah, a malam, and Bajè, his secretary, to be the agents to accompany the Commissioners to make over to them, for the Queen of Great Britain, any portion of land which they might require.

Captain Trotter told the Attàh, through the Interpreter, that the Commissioners wanted an island, and a portion of land near to the confluence of the Niger and Chadda.

The Treaties were then signed in triplicate by the Commissioners, and by Lobo, the chief judge of Iddah, on the part of the Attàh, as it was contrary to custom for him, the Attàh, to sign any document. The signing of the Treaty was witnessed by Hackah, the second judge of Iddah, and by Gibereen, a malam, as well as by an officer and others of the Albert.

The presents were then given to the King, with which he was very much pleased, and admired exceedingly the green silk velvet tobe. Presents were also given to his head men.

The master-at-arms from the Albert was dressed in the 1st Life Guards uniform, with cuirass and helmet, and attracted the attention of the Attàh very much. The Attàh sent for him to inspect his uniform.

The people in all the ships will pray to God to bless the Attàh and all his people. This announcement was followed by shouting and clapping of hands.

Commissioners then took leave of the Attàh and retired.

Read and confirmed this 14th of September, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 5.

Albert, at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda,
13th September, 1841.

The Commissioners met this day on board the Albert.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Müller.

The agents of the Attàh of Ègarrah being on board the Albert, ready to make over to the Commissioners for Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain the portion of land required by them, and the Chiefs in whose districts the land was situate being also on board, the Commissioners proceeded at once to deliberate on the boundaries and to arrange the Deed of Cession, before the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Commissioners were read.

Beaufort Island and Mount Pateh, appearing to be the most eligible positions for the erection of forts, and the greater part of the intermediate country being abandoned by the inhabitants in consequence of the incursions of the Foulahs, and the King of Ègarra having expressed a wish that the white people should occupy a large portion of land, these circumstances added to the prospect of fugitives

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settling on the land to live in freedom under British protection, induced the Commissioners to fix on a track of land extending sixteen miles in length, with an average breadth of four miles on the right bank of the river.

The agents having consented to return on board the Albert on the following day to sign the Deed of Cession, the meeting of the Commissioners was adjourned.

14th September, 1841.

The sitting of the Commissioners on board the Albert was resumed.

The Agents of the Attàh of Ègarrah and the Chiefs of the districts having returned on board the Albert, the Deed of Cession was fully explained to them in the Houssa language, especially that part in which it was declared that those Africans who retained slaves in their possession on the land now ceded must not expect British protection. The Agents thoroughly comprehended the whole meaning of the Deed, and signed it in the presence of the sons and some of the head men of the Chief of the mountain villages of Locojah.

The Commissioners attested the Deed of Cession, and gave suitable presents to the Agents and to the Chiefs of the Districts.

Fourteen bags of cowries, containing 160,000 in number, were delivered to the Agents for the Attàh of Ègarrah, as the first instalment of the purchase-money.

Read and confirmed this 16th day of September, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 6.

Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel Albert, at anchor at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda,
16th September, 1841.

The Commissioners met this day on board the Albert.

Present :—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Schön, Missionary, in the absence of the Chaplain to the Commissioners.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners at the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Alfred Carr, Superintendent of a proposed model farm, requesting to be allowed from 300 to 500 acres of the land lately ceded to Her Majesty by the King of Ègarrah, for the purpose of cultivation, for and on behalf of the Model Farm Society of Minchin Lane, London.

The Commissioners having taken the request into consideration, decided that that quantity of land, under certain stipulations, should be allowed for the purpose, and that the Secretary should write to Mr. Carr to that effect.

The following letter was accordingly written to Mr. Carr on the subject :—

Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel Albert, at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda, 16th September, 1841.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners of the Niger Expedition to acquaint you, in answer to your letter of the 15th instant, that they give you permission to cultivate for the Model Farm Society 500 English acres of that part of the land lately ceded by the Attàh of Ègarrah to the Queen, which is not now under cultivation, on the payment of an annual rent of 1*d.* per acre into Her Majesty's Treasury by the Model Farm Society of Minchin Lane, London; and you have also permission from the Commissioners to hold the same for a period of five years from this date, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government,

When you fix upon the land which you wish to bring into cultivation, you are to inform the Commissioners thereof, or in their absence, the Senior Naval Officer of the Expedition then present, who will depute a proper person to fix the boundaries and register the same.

In the event of your wishing to hire, on the part of the Society, any houses or lands under cultivation, now in the possession of the natives, you are at liberty to do so, provided they are willing to part with the same; and you will in that case pay such a reasonable compensation to the native occupiers as may be decided upon by the Commissioners, or in their absence, by the Senior Naval Officer or their

deputy, in whose presence, and that of the Chief of the district in which the land is situate, the bargain must be made and the boundaries settled, which must afterwards be duly registered.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

To Mr. Alfred Carr, Superintendent
of the Model Farm.

Captain Trotter stated that now that the Expedition had arrived at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda, it appeared to him most desirable that some of the Commissioners should be detached to open friendly communications with the Chiefs on the banks of the Chadda, and that the remainder should proceed up the Niger for the same purpose.

The Commissioners referred to a letter from Lord John Russell, dated the 24th of April, 1841, and having deliberated thereon, resolved that two Commissioners should be detached to the Chadda, with power to act in making Treaties or Agreements with such Chiefs as lie beyond the immediate reach of the whole Commission, such Treaties or Agreements to be held subject to the sanction of the Commission, the details of the proceedings of such Commissioners to be embodied in the General Report of the Commissioners to Her Majesty's Government.

16th September, 1841.

Read and confirmed on the 18th September, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 7.

Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel Albert, at anchor at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda,
18th September, 1841.

The Commissioners met this day on board the Albert.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Schön.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners at the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of all the steam-vessels descending the Niger, as the water was now at the highest, and it was considered by Commander William Allen that the unhealthy season was approaching.

Mr. Cook said that, if he were to consult his own feelings, he would say decidedly proceed; but, from the observations which had been made, he was of opinion that to ascend the river now would paralyze future exertions, and prevent ultimate success; but that, if we were to withdraw, we should be able to come up again with renovated health.

Commander William Allen stated that he wished to place his opinion on record, that the river will soon begin to fall, and that, judging from past experience, he was of opinion that the steam-vessels should leave the river, as the unhealthy season would commence in October; he considered it to be a duty to himself to state his opinion that, from the apparently great and increasing sickness which has appeared, the decision of the Commissioners at their previous sitting should not be abided by.

Commander Bird Allen said that as we had arrived at this point of our progress, and the Soudan was about to be dispatched with the sick, he thought it would be more desirable on our own accounts and that of the Government, that the other vessels should proceed for a week at least, and by that time it would be seen whether the sickness was on the increase.

Captain Trotter thought that the removal of her sick to the Soudan had increased the efficiency of the Albert, and as Commander William Allen still considered the Wilberforce fit to proceed, and Dr. McWilliam considered that the moving on of the vessels, and the change of climate higher up the river might prove beneficial, he could not see any sufficient reason for not abiding by the decision of the Commissioners at their last meeting, two days ago.

It was finally decided that it would be desirable for the Albert and Wilberforce to continue their journies up the two rivers.

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It was discussed whether when the vessels had arrived up the rivers, and at other places as far as they could reach, boats should be sent forward to Boussa and other places.

The season being so far advanced, it was thought not desirable to do so, and Captain Trotter said he would return the men belonging to the Wilberforce who had volunteered for this service.

It was afterwards discussed whether a proper messenger should be dispatched to Fundah to ascertain whether the King was disposed to enter into a treaty, and a suitable present was ordered to be given to the Malam for that purpose.

Read and confirmed 25th November, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 8. Sunday, 19th September, 1841.

A special meeting of the Commissioners was held on board the Wilberforce to day, at the desire of Commander William Allen.

Present:—

Captain Henry Dundas Trotter,	Commander Bird Allen,
Commander William Allen,	William Cook, Esq.

Captain Bird Allen acted as Secretary, Mr. Bowden, the Secretary, being sick —ill with fever.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Schön, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Müller.

Commander William Allen said he felt it a duty to state his conviction, from the experience he had had of the climate, the advanced period of the season, the increasing sickness in the Wilberforce, and, as he understood, in the Albert also, the difficulty and danger of having to remain in unhealthy parts to cut wood when the coals were expended,—that the reduced state of the Expedition can no longer warrant a perseverance in the prosecution of its objects, more especially should the sickness continue to increase, as we were led to infer it will from present and past experience; and as the moral effect of appearing before the town of Rabbah in a state of prostration would be most prejudicial to the mission.

Commander William Allen further stated that he had given the opinion in England in its general points, when first asked, and on every subsequent time, and that it remained unchanged. He therefore proposed—

"That from a consideration of these circumstances, it appears to be advisable that the Expedition should return without delay to the sea side, in the hope of being able to carry out its purposes at a more favourable season and with renewed strength."

Commander Bird Allen was of opinion that, although the increased sickness on board the Wilberforce rendered it necessary for that vessel to return immediately to the sea, yet as Captain Trotter considered the Albert to be able to proceed, and Dr. McWilliam thought it probable that the sickness might disappear as the vessel got higher up the river, and as by concluding a Treaty at Rabbah the greater part of the duties of the mission on the Niger might be accomplished this year, he conceived it to be desirable to prosecute those duties so long as the Albert was in an efficient state.

Captain Trotter, who concurred in the observations of Commander Bird Allen, said that he and all the Commissioners must be obliged to Commander William Allen for his opinion, and must feel its value; but as the white persons on board the Alburka, when he, Commander William Allen, was in her, at this and the higher parts of the river, in September and October, 1833, had not suffered from fever, he thought Dr. McWilliam's idea of finding a better climate as we advanced higher up the stream worthy of consideration.

The Commissioners then determined that Commander Bird Allen should proceed in the Albert with the view of making further Treaties up the Niger, &c., and that Commander William Allen and Mr. Cook should proceed to the coast in the Wilberforce, with power to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in making Treaties with Chiefs in the Bights of Benin and Biaffra if opportunity offered—such Treaties, as before stated, to be held subject to the sanction of the Commission.

Read and confirmed 25th November, 1841.

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No. 9.

Her Majesty's Steam-Vessel Albert, at Sea,
25th November, 1841.

The Commission was held this day on board the Albert.

Present:—
Captain Henry Dundas Trotter.

The Minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners at their meetings on the 18th and 19th of September were read and confirmed.

It is the painful duty of Captain Trotter to record the death of Commander Bird Allen of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Soudan, the Third Commissioner, on the 25th of October last, from a fever contracted up the river Niger.

Captain Trotter considering it absolutely necessary to return to England to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the state of the Expedition, and to obtain from the Secretary of State for the Colonies instructions for the future guidance of the Mission before rejoining the Commissioners in Africa, signified his intention of taking his departure this day in the Warree merchant vessel.

Mr. Bowden was charged to deliver this minute-book to Commander William Allen, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, together with all other documents relating to the Commissioners, and was also charged by Captain Trotter to deliver a letter to the remaining Commissioners on the subject of the future operations of the Mission.

Captain Trotter being the only Commissioner present, and thinking it very improbable that he would be at the next meeting of the Commission, thought it advisable to deviate from the general rule by reading and confirming the present minutes.

Read and confirmed, 25th November, 1841.

H. D. TROTTER.

No. 10.

At a meeting held on board the Wilberforce at the Island of Ascension on the 3rd day of February, 1842.

Present:—
Captain William Allen, } Commissioners.
William Cook, Esquire, }

After the usual opening with prayers, &c.;—

Despatches were read from Captain Trotter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the remaining Commissioners.

Captain Allen then said, that these communications contained subjects for the most serious deliberation. They conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of many of their companions; and the Commission in particular was reduced to half its number by the sickness and absence of Captain Trotter, and by the lamented death of Commander Bird Allen. These misfortunes, he feared, would go far to paralyse the efforts of the Expedition. "It is therefore incumbent on us to examine carefully our present condition, and to ascertain what prospect there is of attaining the objects for which so great an expense has been incurred by the country."

The first subject for consideration he thought was:—"Whether it be advisable to fill the vacancy in the Commission."

Captain Trotter in his letter says, "It is inadvisable to fill up the vacancy until it will be seen who will have sufficient strength to return to the Coast of Africa, and be able to re-ascend the Niger, and fulfil the duties of Commissioner." In this opinion Captain Allen fully concurred, believing that any appointment would be premature until the period for active operations shall commence or the wishes of Her Majesty's Government be known.

Captain Trotter is clearly of opinion that one vessel at least should be sent up the Niger during the ensuing season, for the purpose of making a Treaty with the King of the Fitalahs, and to communicate with the persons left at the model farm; but Captain Trotter also states, that the earliest time that a vessel can enter the river with a certainty of being able to pass the shoal water above Aboh will be about the 1st of July. He therefore informs the Commission that he had written to the Admiralty to say that the vessels might be expected to remain at Ascension till the 1st of June. Captain Trotter was partly led to this opinion by statements

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made by Messrs. Becroft and Midgley, persons of great experience in the Niger and on the Coast. The first of these gentlemen gives it as his opinion, from the difficulty he found in the Ethiope drawing 5 ft. 10 in. water at the latter end of May, that a vessel drawing 4ft., and wishing to reach Rabba as quickly as possible, should not enter the river previous to the 1st of July; if she draw 5 ft. not before the end of July; and a vessel wishing to ascend as high as Addakuddu, in March, should not draw more than 3 ft.

Mr. Midgley's opinion relates to the healthy or unhealthy time of the year. He states that the rainy season, viz., June, July, August, and September, are the most healthy; while April and May, October and November are the most unhealthy.

Captain Allen said, he was deeply impressed with the importance of making a Treaty with the King of Rabba, since it was evident from the information gathered during the recent visit of the Albert to Egga, joined to his own previous knowledge, that the Filatahs of Rabba are the oppressors of all the surrounding nations, and consequently they will be found to be the principal obstacle to the accomplishment of the beneficent intentions of Her Majesty and the British public.

With respect to the people left at the model farm there were reasons even stronger than those adduced by Captain Trotter which claimed the earliest attention of the Commissioners. Rumours have reached them which were unknown to Captain Trotter, that the infant settlement had been attacked, and every one murdered by the natives. These reports came in Her Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, by the circuitous route of Benin, and though from the peculiar mode of intercourse in the interior they must necessarily have passed through many persons, they were liable to exaggeration, and consequently not entitled to much credit; yet the voice of humanity, as well as the honour of the nation, called upon them to communicate as early as possible with those persons, and to assure their safety.

A letter which was read from Mr. Brown, a native clerk attached to the Expedition, led to suspect also, that Mr. Carr, the superintendent of the model farm, who was returning to the settlement in a canoe belonging to the people of Brass Town, was attacked by natives and probably murdered. This statement seemed, however, to be too vague to merit much confidence; yet, as the safety of a British subject was involved, it became necessary to inquire into it.

In alluding to the efficiency of the Expedition, Captain Trotter could not of course be acquainted with the state of the Wilberforce; but Captain Allen had great satisfaction in being able to state that she was in all respects ready for service, as her crew were in excellent health, and with two officers who had volunteered from the Albert, he was able to man both the Wilberforce and the Soudan.

With reference to Mr. Becroft's statement, although Captain Allen had the greatest respect for the energy and talent of that gentleman, he could not quite agree with him as to the proper time for entering the river, especially as he could not be supposed to have had sufficient means for ascertaining the best channel, and there was reason to believe that in his written statement he had purposely kept within the mark.

Captain Allen knew from personal experience that there is shoal water a little way above Abòh, but as he trusted he would be able to lighten the vessel considerably, he hoped to be able to pass that part, and to reach at least the confluence during the lowest season; and in this belief he was confirmed by the examination of the journal of Messrs. Laird and Oldfield, as well as his own charts and journals.

With respect to Mr. Midgley's report, Captain Allen agreed that the rainy season is the most healthy, but he also found that in the interior the months of April and May were not only very pleasant, but he had reason to believe, healthy; and although from sickness and from other causes the Expedition had not attained all the objects which had been hoped for, and therefore in England it may be regarded as a total failure, still, he believed, that all the ardour of those composing it was not destroyed, but that the officers and men whom he had the honour to command, who had recovered their health, feel with him that their duty to their country imperatively calls upon them to make another attempt.

It was with much regret he differed from Captain Trotter and the authorities he had quoted, but such was his confidence in the zeal, talent, and energy of that officer, that he is quite sure if he were here he would not hesitate to proceed as early as possible to the relief of the settlers at the model farm, and to complete the operations which were so well commenced.

The importance of ascertaining the state of the river, when at the lowest, is unquestionable, and although a vessel entering it at the end of July might be more sure of passing up without obstruction, she would only be 20 days in advance of the season of our former disasters. We shall then still remain in ignorance of the length of time that the navigation of the river may be open to commercial enterprise, and this opportunity once lost, such would probably be the feeling of our country, that many years might elapse ere Africa can receive the blessed light of religion and the advantages of civilization, which we hoped to have been the humble means of introducing.

He would therefore propose to devote the remaining energies of the Expedition to the noble cause for which it was intended.

And as the Wilberforce is efficient, and the Soudan may soon be made so, he would proceed to Fernando Po, and there lighten both vessels as much as possible; proceed up the Niger, when at its lowest, or at the commencement of its rise; commuicate with the Ezzeh Obi, Ossaï of Aboh; with the Attàh of Iddah; with the settlers at the model farm; make a Treaty with the King of the Filatahs at Rabbah, and then return, unless everything should prove favourable; in that case an attempt might be made to explore the Chadda.

Mr. Cook said, he is of opinion that the river will have reached nearly the lowest in January, and as before the middle of March the quicksands which compose the greatest part of its bed, will become so drained and consolidated, as to throw the stream into one channel, it will be found deeper and more rapid, at that time, than after it begins to rise, or before it has reached its lowest.

He thought it improbable that a river, which Park describes at Sego, to be "as broad and deep as the Thames at Westminster," and which in its course through a country more or less mountainous, of upwards of a thousand miles, must receive many large rivers as tributaries before it is joined by the Chadda, can afterwards dwindle into an insignificant stream not having a depth of five or six feet. Though he should not have been surprised, at its not carrying that depth through the many channels of the Delta.

He has carefully read over Mr. Becroft's statement to Captain Trotter, and although he believes that gentleman would not intentionally state an untruth, he thinks it very doubtful whether he (Mr. Becroft) possessed the means of correctly ascertaining the deepest channel between the Delta and Rabba; he would further say, that in a conversation, Mr. Becroft informed him, that, had his vessel, the Ethiope, drawn only five feet, he could have reached at least the confluence without having occasion to lighten her.

He also believes that March and the two following months will be found comparatively healthy, and the best time for transacting business in the interior; he therefore recommends that an attempt to ascend the river be made in March, when the current having less strength than during full flood, the proper channel may be traced with less difficulty, and the facilities which it affords for the purpose of navigation, can be more correctly ascertained.

Captain Allen still thought it safer to enter the river when the commencement of the flood may be expected to be at hand, since, should a channel not be found, they might, if in health, be able to wait a few days, and in the event of the vessel's getting aground, the rising river would soon relieve them.

It was ultimately agreed, that it is expedient, an attempt be made to enter the river as early as possible in order to carry into execution the commands of Her Majesty's Government.

Read and confirmed on the 11th day of April. Fernando Po.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

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No. 55.

To the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a REPORT of PROCEEDINGS from W. COOK, Esq. FOURTH COMMISSIONER of the NIGER EXPEDITION.

(Extracts.) *London, March 11th*, 1843.

IN obedience to instructions received from your Lordship's predecessor, I herewith annex a report of the proceedings of the late mission to the river Niger, together with a copy of my journal, to which I beg to refer your Lordship for particulars. To enter into a minute detail of all the disastrous occurrences of this unfortunate Expedition would be uninteresting, and would occupy too much of

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your Lordship's time. I shall therefore confine my observations briefly to the following heads:—

1. Voyage to the Niger.
2. Ascent and navigation of the River.
3. Treaties with native Chiefs.

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5. Model Farm.
6. Sickness and return of the Expedition to Fernando Po and Ascension.
7. Observations on origin and progress of Fever.

* * * * * *

1. *Voyage from England to the Niger.*

The Expedition, which was originally intended to have left England in October, did not sail from Plymouth till the 12th May following. The cause of this detention can be best explained by the naval officer in command. To this delay may be justly attributed all the disasters which subsequently occurred.

The outward voyage was as favourable as regarded the weather as could have been desired. After calling at Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, and Cape de Verds, the steamers arrived at Sierra Leone as follows: the "Albert," on the 24th, "Wilberforce," 26th, and "Soudan," 29th June.

Having engaged Kroomen and interpreters from among the liberated Africans located in the colony, the Expedition (which had now been joined by the "Amelia" tender) sailed from thence on the 2nd July, and after visiting the American settlements in Liberia, and the British settlements on the Gold Coast, it reached the bar of the "Nun" on the 10th August. The Albert, Soudan, and Amelia tender passed within the bar on the 13th, the Wilberforce on the 15th.

The following table will show the number of days which the Albert and Wilberforce remained at anchor between the time of leaving England and commencing the ascent of the river on the 20th August.

Place.	Albert.	Wilberforce.	Cause of Detention.
	Days.	Days.	
Madeira	5	5	Taking coals, &c.
Teneriffe	1	1	Ditto.
St. Vincent . . .	13	13	Taking in coals and stores.
Tarrafal Bay . . .	..	2	Watering.
Sierra Leone . . .	9	7	Coaling and watering.
Monrovia	1	1	Visiting.
Grand Bassa . . .	..	6	Wooding.
Sinoo	3	..	Ditto.
Cape Palmas . . .	..	3	Ditto.
El-Mina	..	1	Want of fuel.
Cape Coast . . .	13	7	Taking in coals and stores.
Accra	4	4	Ditto.
Bar of the Nun . .	3	5	Ditto.
Mouth of river, (within the bar)	7	5	Cleaning vessels.
Total . . .	59	60	

The Soudan left England some weeks previously to the other steamers and put into Lisbon.

There being a considerable rise and fall of tide within the bar of the Nun, the steamers were laid on the ground and cleaned, and some repairs done to the rudders, which were deemed necessary. In performing this service much valuable time was lost, especially on board the Wilberforce. Four successive attempts to lay this vessel on the ground failed, and it was only with the assistance of steam that they at last succeeded.

2. *Ascent and Navigation of the Niger.*

The preparations being all completed, the Expedition, consisting of the three steamers and the Amelia tender, commenced the ascent of the Niger by Lewis' Creek on the morning of the 20th August. Lieutenant Levinge, of H. M. brig Buzzard, kindly accompanied it to the upper end of the creek with his boat, and took charge of the despatches for England, after which it proceeded up the river. Vessels anchored every night before dark, and weighed at day-light in the morning. The Delta at and near the creek is split up into a number of islands, or rather clusters of mangrove bushes, for there is not an inch of land to be seen above water.

This creek is about 100 yards wide, with not more than 10 feet water in many places at high tide. As we advanced, the river became broader and deeper (seldom less than three fathoms) throwing off branches equally deep and rapid to the right and left. About 10 miles from the sea the land first assumed a solid form, and became sufficiently elevated to admit of huts, which might be seen here and there with patches of cultivation in their vicinity. At first the natives were exceedingly shy, and endeavoured to avoid us, but as we advanced they became less timid; the banks attained a greater solidity, and the more elevated parts were occupied with villages and plantations, exhibiting a greater degree of comfort and neatness than we had expected to find in this part of Africa. The slim, waving mangroves, with their sombre unvarying tints, were now replaced by huge forest trees of the most variegated and luxuriant foliage, throwing the shade of their gigantic limbs across the stream.

In some of the villages the inhabitants were employed in digging out canoes, making paddles, &c.; at others, they appeared to be engaged in the manufacture of earthen jars, pots, &c. In passing these villages the natives generally greeted us with a cheer of welcome, and as often as they had opportunity, came alongside in their canoes, without exhibiting the least sign of suspicion.

The river below Abòh varied from 1000 to 500 yards in breadth, seldom exceeding the former or less than the latter; several of the branches running off to the S.W. appeared of equal magnitude with that by which we ascended (and which we considered the main branch), more especially one about 20 miles below, and another about the same distance above Abòh; the latter has a depth of from 8 to 10 fathoms across it, and if ever examined will most probably be found to be a continuation of the Formosa, and will afford a shorter and better channel into the main stream, than that by which the Expedition entered (Lewis' Creek). It was afterwards found that the natives on the right bank above Abòh were subjects of the King of Benin.

After passing Abòh, the river expands into the form of a lake, thickly studded with islands, in some places it may be two miles across. The Bonny branch, which is very small, runs off to the S.E., a few miles beyond Abòh. The river preserves this lake-like appearance nearly all the way to the high land, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. The deepest channel was found on the west or right bank, where the current was never less than from three to three and a half knots per hour. The speed of the steamers in the river was estimated at five and a half knots, so that in reality they only went over the ground about two knots per hour. Instead of two engines of 35-horse power each, the large steamers should have had two engines of 60-horse power each; two 35-horse engines might have been sufficient for the Soudan.

On entering what may properly be termed the vale of the Niger, the river is confined within narrower bounds; the ground gradually rises on both banks till it has attained an elevation of about 300 feet. After being so long among the lowlands and swamps of the Delta, this change in the scenery was very agreeable to the eye. A belt of trees, as if planted by man, runs along the margin of the river, and another, with equal regularity, crowns the ridge of the hills; the intermediate space is interspersed with boulders and studded with clumps of trees, round which the grass is beautifully green, and gives the whole the appearance of a gentleman's park. A few miles beyond this the Niger is joined by a river from the north-east; this stream appears to be deep and rapid, with high land on both banks. Proceeding onwards for a short distance, the country again becomes low and swampy, it again assumes the appearance of a lake; the banks and islands, which are numerous, are all flooded, and the high land only visible in the distance. In this state it continues to some miles beyond Iddah, where it again narrows to about half a mile.

From thence upwards to the confluence there are few islands, the river is very beautiful, washing in its course the base of the Kong Mountains. It varies in breadth from 500 to 1500 yards, with a depth of from 3 to 15 fathoms, and a a current of 3½ knots. On each side of the Chadda at the confluence there is a tract of low swampy country, and a number of sand-banks in the river, which renders the navigation a little difficult.

The Niger is called by the natives "Uchiminy-fu-fu" (white water); the Tchadda, "Uchiminy-du-du" (dark water.)

From the great breadth of the Niger, between Abòh and Iddah, with its numerous sand-banks and islands, it will be seen how difficult it must be to keep in the right channel when the river is in full flood, and how dangerous the navigation

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must be when the water is falling. The best time then to survey the river with accuracy, and to ascertain the best channel, would be when it is at the lowest, which is from January to April. This would also be found the healthiest season. Whenever this survey is made, it will be found that this mighty river, which supplies so many navigable channels through its own delta, at all seasons, cannot be less when one entire stream than after it is divided. As the bed of the river consists of sand, the channel will most probably be found to shift from year to year. Though the river assumes the form of a lake when in flood, yet there is good reason to suppose that when low its waters will be found concentrated in one narrow channel, deep enough, it may be presumed, to be navigated by such vessels as Her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce, drawing from 5 to 6 feet water.

3. *Treaties with Native Chiefs.*

In passing up the river, Treaties were entered into with the chiefs of Aboh and Iddah, having as their basis the total suppression of the Slave Trade, the abolition of human sacrifices, and the establishment of commercial relations between their people and Her Majesty's subjects.

On these Treaties no dependence can be placed, because, in the first place, it is very doubtful whether the Chiefs possessed the power of making Treaties; and, secondly, because it is quite certain that they have no means to enforce them. The Chief of any village on the Niger would readily have entered into a similar Treaty, had he been applied to, merely that he might obtain a present.

To render these Treaties available, resident agents should be established at the principal towns on the river, with an armed steam-vessel at their disposal. The Chiefs of Aboh and Iddah expressed a great desire to have Christian missionaries sent to them. Christian instruction and agricultural knowledge would ultimately do more to raise the moral character of the people, and suppress the abominable traffic in human flesh, than any measure heretofore resorted to. The expense of these agents and a small steamer would be trifling compared with the advantages which might be expected to follow, especially in giving a check to the Slave Trade. The people every where are fond of traffic, to facilitate which markets are regularly held at several places, (chiefly on islands) in the river. These marts of commerce are well attended, and all property brought for sale is considered sacred, even in time of war! Christian instruction, and a regular demand for the natural productions of the country, are all that is wanted as a stimulus to the industry of the people. The experience of three centuries proves that commerce alone cannot effect the moral regeneration of this people; in proof of which, we have only to refer to those places on the coast most frequented by Europeans; there it will be found that the natives have acquired all the vices, without any of the virtues, of their European visitors. It is an incontestable fact that the natives of the interior are a more civilized people, more decently clothed, and much more easily dealt with than those on or near the coast.

One beneficial result may be expected from the Expedition; it has been the means of making the natives of the interior better acquainted with the character of the people of England; and ignorant as they (the natives) are, they cannot but appreciate the motives which induced our countrymen, at so much risk and expense, to visit them. The native interpreters, who were all liberated slaves, must have convinced their countrymen of the disinterested kindness of Her Majesty's Government to the people of Africa.

From the shortness of our stay at Aboh and Iddah, and the limited intercourse which we had with the Chiefs of these places, it would be difficult to form anything like a correct estimate of their character; but from what occurred during the negociations, it may be safely inferred that they are shrewd intelligent men, perfectly alive to their own interest, and adepts at evasion and dissimulation. They invariably evinced great tact in parrying or evading the various questions which were put to them relative to the Slave Trade, the places from whence its chief supplies were derived, prices at the various markets, routes to the coast, &c. They were equally evasive on the subject of human sacrifices, murder and exposure of twins, the harsh and cruel treatment of the unfortunate mothers, &c. When closely interrogated on these and other subjects, they were detected in many falsehoods, so that little dependence can be placed on any information obtained through them.

Their authority is exceedingly limited, and little more than nominal beyond the town in which they reside. As an instance of this, the Attah or Chief of Iddah

calls himself Sovereign of the Eggarah country, and claims as his subjects all the inhabitants of both banks of the river, from the Enyah market to Egga, and both banks of the Chadda, from the confluence to beyond Faundah; whereas, the inhabitants of the right bank opposite to Iddah, within one mile of the capital, are quite a different people, and disclaim his authority. They are subjects of the King of Benin, and continually at war with the Attàh. But for the circumstance of the steamers going on that side to cut wood this would not have been discovered, and credit might have been given to the Attàh's statement. The discovery is important, however, as it goes some length to prove that the territories of the King of Benin extend from the town of that name upwards along the Formosa branch of the river to within 50 miles of the confluence. These Benin people are more warlike than their neighbours of Abòh or Iddah, and in their habits totally different. They have no canoes, nor any commerce with the natives on the left bank. They were at first opposed to wood being cut on their land, but afterwards gave permission. During the time our people remained on shore the natives, armed with spears, bows and arrows, continued to watch their movements with the greatest jealousy, they had never before seen white men, and had no fire-arms.

These rude people appeared to pay more attention to agriculture than either of their neighbours. At Abòh and Iddah it is much neglected; the only implement of husbandry is the hoe.

4. *Slavery.*

Slavery exists in every country on the Niger; and if the information obtained can be depended upon, at least two-thirds of the people of these countries are slaves.

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5. *Model Farm.*

It being an object of the Expedition to establish a model farm for the purpose of instructing the natives in agriculture, thereby to prove to them the value and capability of the soil, and how easy it would be by industry to supply all their wants from its produce, without having recourse to war or selling their fellow men as slaves, on the arrival of the Expedition at the confluence, a suitable piece of land was selected for this farm, and the erection of a fort near it for the protection of the settlement. The necessary stores and implements of husbandry being landed, possession was taken in the name of Her Majesty. All this was done with the knowledge and consent of the Attàh and the local Chiefs and people of the immediate neighbourhood, to whom presents were given. As soon as this was done, the people in the vicinity brought abundance of provisions to the new settlement for sale, and those who had nothing to dispose of came and hired themselves as labourers: nothing could exceed the good feeling shown by the natives on every occasion.

The soil of this new settlement was found to be very indifferent, but the situation possessed advantages that could not be overlooked. Mount Pettèh commands a view of many miles up the Chadda, as well as up and down the Niger: a small steamer stationed there would control everything passing or repassing.

6. *Sickness and Return of the Expedition to Fernando Po and Ascension.*

So far the objects of the Expedition had been attained, and everything promised a favourable termination to the mission.

It had been arranged that on leaving the confluence, one of the steamers should proceed up the Chadda as far as it could without endangering its return, for the purpose of making Treaties with those Chiefs who might be willing to do so. The other two steamers were at the same time to proceed up the Niger for the same purpose, as far as it would be found navigable; after which it was intended to proceed in the gallies to Timbuctu, and as much higher as they could get. The Amelia was to have been left at the confluence to protect the settlement.

These arrangements were rendered abortive, and the further progress of the Expedition arrested by the fearful sickness which broke out on board all the vessels. This fever had within 19 days spread to such an alarming extent that two-thirds of the original crew were now affected by it. It was evident that the vessels in this state could not proceed farther without great risk, especially as the river had already began to fall. It must have been resolved either to remain up and take the chance of the men recovering, or to retreat as fast as possible to the sea. Had the former of these resolutions been decided on, the Expedition would have been kept entire and ready to resume operations in December following: the sick might

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either have been permitted to remain on board, or they could have been landed and tents erected for their accommodation on the top of Mount Pettèh. The sick in the Wilberforce were all on deck under the awnings, and by no means well protected from the effects of the weather. * * * *

By remaining up the river I believe the sick would have recovered more rapidly than they did, and they would thus be saved from running the gauntlet a second time through the Delta, where it is more than probable the first seeds of the disease were imbibed. Dr. Pritchett, with whom I coincided, gave his opinion against removing the sick, and the result of his own practice proves that opinion to have been correct. Dr. M'William, with whom the naval commander concurred, thought it best to send the sick out of the river. The Soudan, on the 19th of September, and in two days afterwards the Wilberforce, were despatched down the river, while the Albert made an attempt to reach the highest navigable point; she did not, however, succeed in getting beyond Egga, (which is about 40 miles above the confluence,) when she was obliged to return, captain, officers, and engineers being all attacked with fever.

The Soudan reached the bar of the Nun on the 22nd, where she was fortunate enough to find Her Majesty's brig Dolphin, to which vessel the sick were transferred and conveyed to Ascension.

The Wilberforce, after having been detained at several places cutting wood, reached the Nun on the 25th, where she met with a farther detention of four days in procuring fuel sufficient to carry her to Fernando Po, at which island she arrived on the 1st October in the most helpless condition, with but one officer on board beside the doctor fit to do duty. By the kind assistance of Lieutenant Blunt and the officers and crew of the Pluto, she was supplied with coals and enabled to leave Clarence on the 9th, having on board an engineer from that vessel. After calling at the islands of Princes, St. Thomas, and Annobon, she arrived at Ascension on the 17th November. The Albert arrived at the same place on the 28th February following.

7. *Observations on the Origin and Progress of the Fever.*

The fever, from the ravages of which the objects of the Expedition had been thus frustrated, first showed itself on board the Wilberforce, immediately after leaving Grand Bassa, a port on the Kroo coast, where she had put in to procure wood and water. The disease at that time was chiefly confined to those coloured men who had joined the Expedition in England, and who, upon this occasion, were most exposed to the wet and damp. One of these died; the others recovered and were all convalescent when the Expedition commenced the ascent of the river. On board the Albert they had one case of fever, which terminated fatally at the mouth of the Nun. With these exceptions, there was no cause for alarm; the crews were in the enjoyment of good health and spirits until the ships reached Iddah, where the disease broke out anew with increased virulence, and spread so rapidly that, within 19 days, two-thirds of the original crew were prostrated by it.

This fever differed from the yellow fever of the West Indies, and, indeed, from anything of the kind which I had ever seen before. The medical gentlemen, though possessing the highest professional attainments, confessed they did not understand it. Such being the case, no systematic course could be pursued in its treatment, (I speak more especially of what occurred on board the Wilberforce.) Nothing, however, was left undone that could be effected by the most consummate medical skill, backed by the most unwearied and humane attention.

Dr. Pritchett's professional skill may be tested by his successful practice, as may be seen by reference to Report, Appendix ; but his cheerful demeanour and unwearied attention to his numerous patients, under the most trying circumstances, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated. At one time he had upwards of 30 fever patients to attend to night and day without an assistant; during which time he was far from being in the enjoyment of good health himself.

This gentleman's report will treat more fully of the disease.

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In drawing up this report I have endeavoured to represent things as they appeared to myself, without reference to the opinion of others on the same subject. The observations on climate seasons, sickness, &c., are founded on the experience of many years spent in a tropical climate nearly resembling that of the Niger.

The precarious state of my health since my return from Africa has prevented my furnishing your Lordship with this document at an earlier period.

Enclosure in No. 55.

A List of the Persons who died and were invalided belonging to Her Majesty's Steamer Albert, between May 12, 1841, and January 28, 1842.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Disease or Accident.	Date of Commencement.	Place where, in what Ship, or if on Shore.	Date of Termination.	Place where, in what Ship, or if on Shore.	How terminated.
				1841.		1841.		
Samuel Johnson	28		Concussion of brain	July 3	Passage to Monrovia	July 3	Passage to Monrovia, Albert	Died.
Thomas Kemp	23	Marine	Uncertain	,, 3	Passage out, Albert	,, 2	Cape Coast ,,	Invalided.
J. W. Bach	34	Instrument maker.	Delirium tremens	August 9	Mouth of Nun ,,	August 15	Mouth of Nun ,,	Died.
John Peglar	32	Stoker	Remittent fever	September 4	Iddah ,,	September 7	Iddah ,,	Ditto.
William Underwood	22	Gun-room Steward	,,	,, 4	,, ,,		Hospital, Ascension	Invalided.
James Robinson	30	Stoker	,,	,, 5	,, ,,	September 17.	Confluence Albert	Died.
John Burgess	24	Seaman	,,	,, 5	,, ,,	,, 14	,, ,,	Ditto.
—— Johnson	40	Interpreter	Drowned	,, 5	,, ,,	,, 5	Iddah	Ditto.
W. M'Millan	32	Quartermaster	Remittent fever	,, 6	,, ,,		Passage to Ascension, Dolphin	Ditto.
Lewis J. Wolfe	19	Seamen's Schoolmaster	,,	,, 6	,, ,,		Passage to Fernando Po, Soudan	Ditto.
George Powell	23	Cooper	,,	,, 7	,, ,,	September 11.	Adda Kuddu, Albert	Ditto.
William Merriman	42	Gunner	,,	,, 8	,, ,,	November 22.	Fernando Po hospital	Invalided.
Frederick Nightingale.	26	Assistant Surgeon	,,	,, 8	,, Amelia	September 17.	Confluence, Albert	Died.
William Moffat	27	Sapper	,,	,, 9	Apokai ,,		Passage to Ascension, Dolphin	Ditto.
Mehemet Ali	26	Cook	,,	,, 9	,, Albert		Hospital, Ascension	Invalided.
James May	35	Boatswain's Mate	,,	,, 13	Confluence ,,		,,	Ditto.
Robert Milward	46	Purser's Steward	,,	,, 14	,, ,,	October 22	Fernando Po hospital	Died.
Ellis Jones	36	Quartermaster	,,	,, 17	,, ,,		Passage to Ascension, Dolphin	Ditto.
John Waller	26	Corporal of Marines	,,	,, 18	,, ,,		,, ,,	Ditto.
Thomas Ward	28	Gun-room Steward	,,	,, 18	,, ,,		Ascension hospital	Invalided.
John Thomas	24	Stoker	,,	,, 18	,, ,,		,,	Ditto.
G. B. Harvey	32	Master	,,	,, 18	,, ,,		H. M. S. Wilberforce	Died.
D. H. Stenhouse	26	Acting Lieutenant	,,	,, 19	,, ,,	October 28	Fernando Po hospital	Ditto.
John Fuge	28	Seaman	,,	,, 20	,, Amelia	September 28.	Egga, Albert	Ditto.
W. H. Willmett	19	Clerk	,,	,, 23	Goree Market, Albert	November 5.	Fernando Po hospital	Ditto.
James Brown	26	Third Engineer	,,	,, 23	,, ,,	,, 22	,,	Invalided.
John M'Lackland	38	Seaman	,,	,, 22	Above Confluence ,,	,, 22	,,	Ditto.
John M'Clintock	33	Stoker	,,	,, 24	Goree Market ,,	,, 20	,, Albert	Died from a scuffle.
George Syme	40	Quartermaster	,,	,, 25	Nufi Vill. Kilami ,,	October 2	Egga ,,	Died.
George Cole	23	Marine	,,	,, 25	,, ,,	,, 16	Nun to Fernando Po ,,	Ditto.
Albion Lodge	36	Second Engineer	,,	,, 28	Egga ,,	,, 8	Mount Victoria ,,	Jumped overboard, and was drowned.
James Horton	29	Seaman	,,	October 7	Passage from Egga ,,	November 22.	Fernando Po ,,	Invalided.
J. C. Willie	24	Mate	,,	,, 4	Egga	October 18	,, hospital	Died.
James Woodhouse	26	Assistant Surgeon	,,		Soudan	,, 30	,, government house	Ditto.
Morgan Kinson	42	Marine		November 2	Fernando Po, Albert	November 6.	,, hospital	Ditto.
						1842.		
Tom Davis	26	Krooman	Consumption		,, Pluto	January 17	Passage to Ascension, Albert	Ditto.

Deaths from fever	23
,, casualties	2
,, consumption	1
Invalided	10

RIVER NIGER.
Encl. in No. 55.
(Mr. Cook's Report.)

LIST of PERSONS belonging to Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Wilberforce, who died, or were invalided, between the 12th May, 1841, and 28th January, 1842.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Disease.	Date of Commencement, Place where, and in what Ship, or if on Shore.	Date of Termination, Place where, or in what Ship, or if on Shore.	How Terminated.
Joseph Weston	44	Captain's cook	Rheumatism	July 23,—at sea	Sierra Leone, Wilberforce, July 27	Invalided.
Henry Halbert	29	Stoker	Fever	,, 18, ,,	At sea, ,, ,, 23	Died.
David Wright	24	African	Apoplexy	,, 22, ,,	,, ,, ,, 23	Ditto.
James Kneebone	23	Seaman	Fever	Sept. 4,—Wilberforce,—Niger	Niger, ,, Sept. 11	Ditto.
William Rabbling	29	Sapper	,,	,, 6, ,, Confluence	Confluence, ,, ,, 14	Ditto.
William Lucas	26	Boatswain's Mate	,,	,, 6, ,, ,,	Ascension, Oct. 21	Invalided.
H. C. Harston	29	Lieutenant	,,	,, 14, ,, ,,	,, ,, 21	Ditto.
Peter Fitzgerald	27	Stoker	,,	,, 16, ,, ,,	,, ,, 2	Died.
Cyrus Wakeham	45	Purser	,,	,, 17, ,, ,,	Mouth of Nun, ,, Sept. 27	Ditto.
John Osborne	25	Corporal of Marines	,,	,, 18, ,, ,,	Ascension, 1842, Jan. 4	Invalided.
Henry Hillier	23	Carpenter's Mate	,,	,, 19, ,, ,,	,, 1841, Oct. 21	Ditto.
George Cuthbertson	38	Sergeant of Marines	,,	,, 26, ,, Passage down the River	,, ,, 11	Died.
William Allford	22	Seaman	,,	Oct. 21,	,, ,, 31	Ditto.
Absolom Delevante	50	Interpreter	Adynamia	Nov. 20, ,, Ascension	,, ,, Nov. 20	Invalided.
Thomas Roberts	29	Private Marine	,,	,, 20, ,, ,,	,, ,, 20	Ditto.
Dr. Theodore Vogel	34	Botanist	Dysentery	Dec. 16, ,, Fernando Po	Fernando Po in lodgings	Died.
John Morley	27	Carpenter's Mate	Drowned	June 10, ,, St. Vincent	St. Vincent, Wilberforce	Ditto.

Seven deaths occurred from fever on board the Wilberforce, one in proceeding along the coast prior to entering the river, making one officer and six men belonging to the vessel; besides these were two officers, one the Master of the Albert, the other the Assistant Surgeon of the Soudan, received on board at the confluence for passage to the sea for benefit of change of air, making in all nine deaths on board the Wilberforce from fever. Two casualties also occurred, one, David Wright, a liberated African, who died suddenly from apoplexy a few days after being entered on board; the other, John Morley, a carpenter's mate, being drowned while the vessel was anchored off the Cape de Verdes. Dr. Vogel had a severe attack of fever on board the Wilberforce, from which he recovered, but was attacked with dysentery two months after at Fernando Po, from which disease he died.

A LIST of the Persons who died and were invalided belonging to Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Soudan, between 12th May, 1841, and 28th January, 1842.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Disease.	Date of Commencement, Place where, and in what Ship, or if on Shore.	Date of Termination, and Place where, or in what Ship.	How Terminated.
Bird Allen	..	Commander	Fever	Albert	Fernando Po	Dead.
John Belam	28	Master	,,	Sept. 14, 1841—Soudan	Oct. 21, 1841—Ascension	Invalided.
W. B. Marshall	40	Surgeon	,,	,, 6, ,,	Sept. 21, Soudan	Dead.
N. Waters	30	Clerk in charge	,,	,, 16, ,,	,, 22, ,,	Ditto.
H. Collman	..	Assistant Surgeon	,,		Wilberforce	Ditto.
W. Johnston	25	Second Engineer	,,		Oct. 21, Ascension	Invalided.
W. Kingdon	..	Seamen's Instructor	,,		Albert	Dead.
C. Bigley	25	Stoker	,,	Sept. 23, ,,	Oct. 2, Fernando Po, Soudan	Ditto.
J. Perham	40	Ditto	,,	,, 20, ,,	Oct. 21, Ascension	Invalided.
W. Strain	24	Gent's Steward	,,	,, 14, ,,	,, 21, ,,	Ditto.
Jas. Cairns	24	Stoker	,,	,, 28, ,,	Dolphin	Dead.
Jas. Thomas	26	Carpenter's Mate	,,	,, 14, ,,	Sept. 21, Soudan	Ditto.
Cornelius Howe	26	Stoker	,,	,, 11, ,,	Oct. 21, ,,	Invalided.
John Young	33	Quarter Master	,,	,, 16, ,,	Dolphin	Ditto.
John Whittaker	35	Ditto	,,	,, 28, ,,	,,	Dead.
Charles Levinge	..	Steward	,,	,, 2, ,,	Soudan	Ditto.
John Dennis	21	Captain's Coxswain	,,		Oct. 21, ,,	Invalided.
John Davis	32	Boat Mate	,,	,, 16, ,,	,,	Ditto.
W. M'Lauchlin	..	Sailmaker	,,		Fernando Po	Ditto.
James Hill	26	Gun-room Steward	,,	,, 18, ,,	Dolphin	Dead.
H. Isaacs	35	Corporal of Marines	,,	,, 18, ,,		Invalided.
B. Pittam	36	Marine Artillery	,,	,, 3, ,,	Oct. 21 *	Ditto.
F. Hilbert	22	Marine	,,	,, 21, ,,	,,	Ditto.
P. Tyack	26	Ditto	,,	,, 13, ,,	,,	Ditto.
J. Strayman	22	A. B.	,,	,, 15, ,,	,,	Ditto.
W. Edwards	25	Purser's Steward, drowned at sea, 20th May				Dead.

Soudan's complement on leaving England consisted of 32 white men, of whom 25 are here disposed of—one still remains in the Hospital, one drowned* (between Teneriffe and Cape de Verdes 20th May, 1841), one invalided at Cape de Verdes, the remaining four only being effective at present.

12 died of fever.
1 drowned.
13 invalided.

* William Edwards, aged 25, purser's steward.

No. 56.

No. 56.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir T. F. BUXTON, Bart., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, Northrepps, near Norwich, March 16, 1843.

I REQUEST you will be so obliging as to inform Lord Stanley that I have received the papers relative to the Expedition to the river Niger, sent for my inspection; and that I beg to express to his Lordship my sincere thanks for this favour.

Allow me to say that it appears to me that one point has not been sufficiently noticed. Lieutenant Webb, in a letter to myself, dated the 12th instant, says, "As far as I could gather from the settlers, they had not materially suffered in point of health; indeed the climate seemed to be no obstacle whatever to their prosperity. One or two of the black crew of the Wilberforce had a slight attack of intermittent fever, which I attributed to the effect of hard and trying work when we were on the rock; for instance, baling the coals out of the forehold, up to their middles in water, which exposure would, in all probability, have led to the same results on any other part of the coast."

I think this fact of sufficient importance to be put upon record, because, though I do not expect that we shall again send out an Expedition principally composed of white men, yet it may be in contemplation hereafter to make the same effort, with a crew composed of persons of colour, in which case it would be very desirable that a fact so decisive relative to the climate, and resting upon such good authority, should be known.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. FOWELL BUXTON.

G. W. Hope, Esq., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

RIVER NIGER.

No. 57.

No. 57.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to Captain TROTTER, R. N.

Sir, Downing-Street, April 3, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th March, transmitting your Report of the proceedings of the late Niger Expedition, entrusted to your command.

His Lordship desires me to take this opportunity of conveying to yourself, and to the other members of the late Expedition, an expression of the sense entertained by his Lordship of the zeal and ability manifested by yourself, and those under your command, in the attempt to execute the objects of the Expedition under very difficult circumstances, and at great personal risk to all who were engaged in it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

Captain Trotter, R. N.,
&c. &c. &c.

London: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TABLES

SHOWING

THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

IN THE YEAR

1842.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLES

SHOWING

THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL OR BAILED FOR APPEARANCE

AT THE ASSIZES AND SESSIONS IN EACH COUNTY,

In the Year 1842,

AND

THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS:

MADE OUT

BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

From the Criminal Registers kept in that Office.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
5th May 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1843.

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

CRIMINAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1842.

The following Explanations and Calculations, with reference to the accompanying Tables, have been made by Mr. Redgrave, of the Home Office, who compiled and prepared the Tables.

THE Criminal Tables compiled from the Registers of Commitments for Trial, kept in the Home Department, again show a considerable increase; and the numbers in 1842 exceed those of the preceding year by 3,549 persons, or 12·8 per cent. The progressive increase of Commitments, which, with a slight exception in 1838, has continued during the last seven years, and within that period has reached nearly 50 per cent. (49·2) is shown by the following figures:—

1836	20,984;	increase	1·0 per cent.
1837	23,612;	,,	12·5 ,,
1838	23,094;	decrease	2·2 ,,
1839	24,443;	increase	5·8 ,,
1840	27,187;	,,	11·2 ,,
1841	27,760;	,,	2·1 ,,
1842	31,309;	,,	12·8 ,,

Within the above seven years, in the extensive and populous Counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, and Salop, the Commitments have doubled; and also in Monmouth, Rutland, and Westmoreland.

To show how far this great increase has arisen in the Manufacturing, as compared with the Agricultural Counties, the following calculations have been made of the aggregate increase of Commitments, during the last three years, in the thirteen English Counties having relatively the largest proportional manufacturing and mixed, and agricultural population. In the Counties classed as agricultural, the agricultural population, in the Census of 1831, ranged from 56 to 45 per cent.; in the Counties classed as manufacturing and mixed, the proportion of that population ranged from 96 to 71 per cent.:—

	1840	1841	1842
Manufacturing and mixed Population—increase per cent. . .	11·0	5·5	15·0
Agricultural Population—increase per cent.	11·0	0·2	10·8

The details of this calculation for the past year are given. The actual increase of Commitments in the Counties included in the manufacturing and mixed district was 2,417, and in the agricultural 466:—

	Centesimal Increase, or Decrease.			Centesimal Increase, or Decrease.	
Middlesex . . .	14·1	..	Bedford . . .	19·9	..
Lancaster . . .	12·8	..	Huntingdon . .	9·7	..
Surrey . . .	10·2	..	Hereford . . .	5·7	..
Durham . . .	23·7	..	Lincoln . . .	45·3	..
Northumberland .	8·4	..	Cambridge . .	0·4	..
Stafford . . .	40·2	..	Bucks	..	3·6
Warwick . . .	..	4·1	Essex	17·2	..
Chester . . .	15·2	..	Suffolk . . .	9·3	..
York	37·1	..	Wilts	8·3	..
Gloucester . . .	1·3	..	Oxford . . .	3·4	..
Derby	16·3	..	Northampton . .	1·1	..
Monmouth . .	..	27·5	Hertford . . .	5·9	..
Nottingham . .	13·7	..	Berks	8·8	..

In Herefordshire and Shropshire there has been a consecutive increase in each of the last seven years; in Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, in each of the last four years; and in the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Gloucester, Hertford, Northampton, and Northumberland, during each of the last three years. Cornwall is the only English County in which there has for the last two years been a consecutive decrease. In Middlesex, Commitments, which had been nearly stationary for several years, greatly increased in the past year and the increase extended to the adjoining Counties of Kent and Surrey.

Of the forty English Counties there was an increase last year in thirty-four, the decrease falling in Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Dorsetshire, Monmouthshire, and Warwickshire. Of the Welsh Counties there was a decrease in Denbigh, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor.

The increase of the last year has, with one exception, extended to each of the six Classes of Offences; but it is satisfactory to state that this exception is in the gravest class, the *Offences against the Person*, in which there

was a decrease, though only amounting to 1·1 per cent. In Murder, Attempts to Murder and Maim, and Manslaughter, the decrease was considerable. In Rape (which will be further alluded to) and Assaults with Intent to Ravish, the Commitments have greatly increased, and also in Bigamy. In the *Offences against Property committed with Violence* the increase amounted to 16·6 per cent., and reached every offence in the Class. In the *Offences against Property committed without Violence* the increase, amounting to 8·9 per cent., has been general to the whole Class, except Larcenies from the Person, which show a slight decrease, and Larcenies by Servants, in which the numbers are the same as in the preceding year. The *Malicious Offences against Property* were more than doubled in the past year, the increase being 113·8 per cent., and including all the chief offences. In *Forgery and Offences against the Currency*, the increase also extended over the whole Class, and amounted to 47·1 per cent. In the remaining Class, the *Miscellaneous Offences*, the increase was 87·1 per cent., and arose chiefly in the seditious offences, which are included in this Class, and in Perjury, the Commitments for which have doubled. In offences against the Game Laws there was a slight decrease, and also in the prosecutions for keeping Disorderly Houses.

The offences committed in connexion with the seditious outbreak in the Northern Manufacturing District in the month of August last, have fallen under five out of the six classes of crimes. These offences have been partly the cause of the increase of the Offences against Property committed with Violence, and of the Malicious Offences against Property; and to them the large increase in the Miscellaneous Class is mainly attributable. A Table is added to show more particularly the nature and result of the prosecutions, and the Counties in which they were instituted :—

OFFENCES arising out of the Seditious Outbreak.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.										ACQUITTED.				Counties in which the Offences were Committed.						
		Transportation.					Imprisonment.			Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Total.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	Total.	Chester.	Lancaster.	Nottingham.	Salop.	Stafford.	Worcester.	York.
		Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.													
Seditious and unlawful Assembly . . .	65	..	..	..	..	..	9	23	25	5	62	2	1	..	3	13	38	..	1	13	..	..
Sedition, seditious conspiracy, obstructing workmen, and riot .	893	..	..	..	..	..	55	145	433	74	707	160	9	17	186	31	460	29	4	175	2	192
Seditious libel . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Riot and feloniously demolishing a house	51	..	13	1	13	..	..	8	4	..	39	10	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	51	..	..
Feloniously setting fire to a house . . .	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Burglary, house and shop breaking . .	21	3	..	5	5	..	..	4	1	..	18	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
Robbery and robbery with violence . .	32	3	..	6	7	..	..	6	8	..	30	2	..	..	2	7	5	..	..	19	..	1
Larceny	62	2	..	1	..	12	1	28	10	..	54	7	1	..	8	38	6	..	..	18	..	..
Feloniously stabbing with intent to maim	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	..
Total . . .	1141	15	13	13	25	12	66	214	482	81	921	188	15	17	220	89	515	29	5	308	2	193

The Act passed in the Session of 1841 abolishing Capital Punishment in cases of Rape, and of Felonious Riot and Demolishing Buildings, has been in operation during the whole of the past year. Both these offences have greatly increased—the latter from causes over which, most probably, the change in the Law could have no control. In Rape, for the last several years, there has been a considerable fluctuation in the numbers Committed; but in 1841 they were higher than in any former year, and last year the Commitments exceeded those in 1841 by 51·3 per cent. It has been shown in former Tables that in 1835–6–7, when Executions for Rape had not ceased, the Convictions were little more than 1 to 9 Acquittals; and in 1839–40–41, when no Execution took place, that the Convictions rose to 1 to 2·4 Acquittals. In 1842 the proportion was 1 to 2·8.

The numbers of Capital Sentences in each of the last three years are given. The Executions in the same period were in 1840, 9; in 1841, 10; in 1842, 9.

	1840	1841	1842
Murder.	18	20	16
Attempts to Murder	5	6	3
Cutting and Wounding	1	..	..
Sodomy.	7	7	12
Rape	18	26	..
Burglary, Simple	1	..	..
,, with Violence to Persons	13	5	18
Robbery, Simple	1	..	..
,, attended with Wounds	5	8	5
Arson of Dwelling-houses, Persons being therein .	..	..	2
Riot and Felony	..	7	..
Feloniously returning from Transportation . . .	..	1	..
High Treason	8	..	1
	77	80	57

The nine Executions in the past year were in each case for Murder, *viz.*, two in Yorkshire, and one in each of the Counties of Glamorgan, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, and Surrey.

The Sentences passed in each of the three last years were as follows:—

	1840	1841	1842
Death	77	80	57
Transportation for Life	238	156	191
„ above 15 years	18	21	37
„ 15 years, and above 10 years	714	709	726
„ 10 years „ 7 years	1,194	1,240	1,402
„ 7 years	1,941	1,674	1,841
Imprisonment above 3 years	1	..	1
„ 3 years, and above 2 years	35	10	13
„ 2 years „ 1 year	548	465	464
„ 1 year „ 6 months	2,064	2,060	2,594
„ 6 months, and under	12,462	13,212	14,799
Whipped, Fined, and Discharged	632	653	601

The total numbers Acquitted and Discharged were 8,553, *viz.*; Not Guilty, 6,069; No Bills found, 2,023; and Not Prosecuted, 461. The proportion of Acquittals to Commitments was 27·32 per cent. In 1841 it was 26·84; in 1840 26·61.

The Ages of the persons Committed have been calculated under the quinquennial periods adopted in the general Census, to which it was considered desirable that they should be assimilated. The alteration has, however, interrupted the comparison with preceding years.

	Numbers Committed.	Cent. Proportion.	Cent. Proportion on Census.
Aged under 15 years	1,672	5·3	36·0
„ 15 years and under 20	6,884	22·0	9·9
„ 20 years „ 25	7,731	24·7	9·7
„ 25 years „ 30	4,781	15·3	8·0
„ 30 years „ 40	5,274	16·8	12·9
„ 40 years „ 50	2,592	8·3	9·6
„ 50 years „ 60	1,183	3·8	6·4
„ 60 years and above	573	1·8	7·2
Ages not ascertained	619	2·0	0·3

In the first of the above periods (Aged under 15 years) the number of Offenders under 10 years of age is so inconsiderable, that the comparison may, without much incorrectness, be made with the population between the Age of 10 and 15, which amounts to 10·9 per cent. The comparison of the ages of Offenders, with the population at the same age, shows more strongly the great proportion of Offenders between the age of 15 and 25 years, and how rapidly that proportion declines after the age of 30, becoming less than the proportion in the general population after 40, and falling suddenly off at each period, on passing that age.

The following calculation has been made of the comparative ages of the Male and Female Offenders in the past year. It exhibits a rather later commencement, and longer continuance of career to the Female; but in all the principal periods there is a very close resemblance.

	Males.	Females.
Aged under 15 years	5·6	4·3
„ 15 and under 20 years	21·9	22·5
„ 20 „ 25	24·8	24·0
„ 25 „ 30	15·2	15·4
„ 30 „ 40	16·9	16·7
„ 40 „ 50	8·1	9·3
„ 50 „ 60	3·6	4·4
„ 60 years and above	1·8	2·1
Ages not ascertained	2·1	1·3

The Degrees of Instruction in the past year show a continuation of the same results as in the preceding years,—a decrease in the numbers of uninstructed criminals, and an increase in those who have received the smallest amount of instruction. Connected with the gradual decrease of those able to Read and Write well, and of those whose Education has been superior to this acquirement, the result may be considered as evidencing the general spread of instruction, and its favourable effects in restraining the better educated from the commission of Crimes.

Degrees of Instruction.	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836
Unable to read and write	32·35	33·21	33·32	33·53	34·40	35·85	33·52
Able to read and write imperfectly	58·32	56·67	55·57	53·48	53·41	52·08	52·33
Able to read and write well	6·77	7·40	8·29	10·07	9·77	9·46	10·56
Instruction superior to reading and writing well	0·22	0·45	0·37	0·32	0·34	0·43	0·91
Instruction could not be ascertained	2·34	2·27	2·45	2·60	2·08	2·18	2·68

Comparative Degree of Instruction of the Males and Females, in the year 1842:—

	Males.	Females.
Unable to read and write	31·7	35·2
Able to read and write imperfectly	58·2	58·8
Able to read and write well	7·3	4·1
Instruction superior to reading and writing well	0·3	0·07
Instruction could not be ascertained . . .	2·5	1·8

From 1834 to 1840 there was a continued increase in the proportion of Females, which amounted nearly to five per cent. in the aggregate; but this unfavourable result was checked in 1841; and, in the last year, the decrease was considerable. The number of Females, and the proportion, are given for the last seven years.

	No. of Females.	Cent. Proportion.
1836	3,736	21·6
1837	4,205	21·6
1838	4,189	22·1
1839	4,612	23·2
1840	5,212	23·7
1841	5,200	23·0
1842	5,569	21·6

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, *5th May*, 1843.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD. 1842.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	3 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	9	–	–	12	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	17	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	13	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	135	–	–	–	2	–	10	–	–	1	4	78	–	–	95	–	–	34	6	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	185	–	–	–	2	10	10	–	–	1	8	96	–	–	127	–	–	51	7	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	229	–	4	–	4	11	10	–	1	2	11	108	–	–	151	–	–	63	15	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE, to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.								
																										Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	19	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	11	1	–	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	–	–	+	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	19	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	13	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	6	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	10	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	6	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	217	–	1	–	–	1	14	–	–	3	18	117	–	–	154	–	–	49	11	3	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	13	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	287	–	1	–	5	6	14	–	–	6	30	146	–	–	208	–	–	62	14	3	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	333	1	2	–	8	9	14	–	–	11	35	161	2	–	243	–	–	70	17	3	90	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	18	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	1	–	12	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	20	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	14	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	27	–	2	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	20	–	–	4	–	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	14	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	151	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	11	80	–	–	102	–	–	33	14	2	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	230	–	2	–	7	10	13	–	–	2	16	105	–	–	155	–	–	46	23	6	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	277	1	2	–	10	13	13	–	–	3	25	118	1	–	186	–	–	57	28	6	91	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	11	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	10	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	148	–	–	–	3	1	18	–	–	–	6	82	–	–	110	–	–	27	9	2	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	197	–	–	–	6	3	23	–	–	3	12	86	–	–	133	–	–	45	17	2	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	241	–	–	–	8	7	23	–	–	5	26	98	2	–	169	–	–	49	20	3	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	6	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	5	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	76	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	12	30	1	–	50	–	–	15	3	8	26	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	20	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	16	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	12	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	9	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	10	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	9	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	70	–	3	–	12	14	1	–	–	1	13	9	–	–	53	–	–	16	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	12	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	48	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	8	18	–	–	31	–	–	13	4	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	36	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	22	–	–	31	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	617	–	2	–	1	2	54	–	–	2	51	374	–	–	486	–	–	106	24	1	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	12	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	41	–	–	–	5	1	4	–	–	1	3	11	–	–	25	–	–	13	3	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	23	–	–	27	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	829	–	2	–	6	13	64	–	–	4	89	467	–	–	636	–	–	154	37	2	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	20	4	–	–	35	–	–	8	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	–	19	–	–	12	–	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	23	19	13	–	66	–	–	26	–	5	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1086	3	5	1	20	28	65	–	–	21	131	527	14	–	815	1	–	214	41	15	270	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	10	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	1	–	14	–	–	6	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offence against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	184	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	2	8	114	4	–	137	–	–	27	16	4	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	227	–	–	–	4	2	9	–	–	2	15	129	4	–	165	–	–	37	21	4	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	2	–	9	–	–	11	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	282	–	–	–	4	4	9	–	–	3	21	147	7	–	195	–	–	57	24	6	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing the Births of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Piracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, from the Person	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, simple	83	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	-	-	11	37	-	-	68	-	-	13	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	93	-	-	-	1	2	19	-	-	-	11	42	-	-	75	-	-	16	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	115	1	1	-	2	3	20	-	-	2	14	50	1	-	94	-	-	19	2	-	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	12	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	10	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	16	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	13	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	10	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	47	–	5	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	3	12	–	–	33	–	–	13	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	12	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	15	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	148	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	12	88	–	–	108	–	–	31	8	1	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	198	–	–	–	2	10	6	–	–	1	20	108	–	–	147	–	–	39	11	1	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	1	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	10	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	7	–	28	–	–	19	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	322	–	7	–	11	14	7	–	–	1	28	147	9	–	224	–	–	84	13	1	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	7	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	1	–	16	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	38	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	17	2	–	26	–	–	8	3	1	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	21	3	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	12	–	–	7	2	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	14	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	40	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	5	14	–	–	29	–	–	7	4	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	31	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	2	15	1	–	23	–	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	470	–	1	–	10	11	33	–	–	–	15	284	–	–	354	–	–	76	36	4	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	7	–	–	11	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	21	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	16	–	–	18	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	623	–	1	–	14	31	40	–	–	3	26	342	1	–	458	–	–	115	45	5	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	4	–	–	10	–	–	2	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	12	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	716	4	2	1	20	32	41	–	–	6	34	371	7	–	518	–	–	134	56	8	198	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	9	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	6	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	14	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	167	–	2	–	2	7	6	–	–	–	7	81	4	–	109	–	–	39	16	3	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	203	–	2	–	3	10	9	–	–	1	12	94	4	–	135	–	–	44	16	8	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	241	–	3	–	4	12	10	–	–	2	17	107	6	–	161	–	–	50	22	8	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															COMMUTATION.								
																							Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	7	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	40	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	16	4	–	27	–	–	7	5	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	9	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	16	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	10	–	–	3	2	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	15	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	11	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	146	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	15	89	–	–	111	–	–	29	1	5	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	1	10	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	196	–	–	–	4	11	7	–	–	–	23	101	–	1	147	–	–	40	4	5	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felonyy resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	266	–	1	–	9	12	7	–	–	5	31	124	4	1	194	–	–	54	11	7	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	10	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	7	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	–	18	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	62	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	2	15	16	–	41	–	–	11	10	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	22	–	4	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	19	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	12	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	5	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	47	–	4	–	5	17	2	–	–	–	6	5	–	–	39	–	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	18	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	44	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	17	–	–	18	9	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	84	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	6	49	1	–	61	–	–	15	8	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	432	–	–	–	2	9	15	–	–	–	23	269	3	–	321	–	–	90	18	3	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	20	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	9	–	–	8	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	629	–	–	–	14	22	19	–	–	1	34	349	4	–	443	–	–	141	42	3	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	758	–	5	–	24	39	21	–	–	4	43	378	20	–	534	–	–	164	55	5	224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															COMMUTATION.									
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.					
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	10	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	2	–	12	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	–	20	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	76	2	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	23	8	1	44	–	–	28	4	–	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	18	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	12	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	29	–	–	–	3	10	–	–	–	1	3	7	–	–	24	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	18	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	74	–	4	1	6	17	–	–	–	6	10	13	–	–	57	–	–	12	5	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	10	–	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	23	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	14	–	1	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	11	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	50	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	4	21	–	–	33	–	–	6	10	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	80	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	11	45	–	–	60	–	–	19	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	736	–	–	–	2	6	47	–	–	7	43	408	–	–	513	–	–	162	57	4	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	11	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	42	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	24	–	–	30	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	42	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	11	–	–	16	–	–	23	3	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	22	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	9	–	–	18	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	1049	–	1	1	3	35	59	–	–	10	80	532	–	–	721	–	2	246	74	6	326	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	10	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	2	–	15	–	–	19	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1252	3	8	2	9	55	62	–	–	18	97	583	11	1	849	–	2	303	87	6	401	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	13	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	9	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	16	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	11	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	32	–	2	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	23	–	–	5	4	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	13	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	158	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	18	82	–	–	108	–	–	38	12	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds and attempts to defraud	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	208	–	1	–	2	3	6	–	–	–	22	98	1	–	133	–	–	52	21	2	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	259	1	4	–	5	9	6	–	–	2	33	108	1	–	169	–	–	60	28	2	90	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	24	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	13	–	1	7	2	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	13	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	22	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	13	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	18	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	14	1	–	18	–	–	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	208	–	–	–	1	2	26	–	–	–	2	112	6	–	149	–	–	29	29	1	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	274	–	–	–	3	15	29	–	–	–	3	132	7	–	189	–	–	45	39	1	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	338	–	1	–	10	19	29	–	–	–	9	147	7	–	222	–	1	70	42	3	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	8	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	37	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	25	–	–	32	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	50	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	30	–	–	39	–	–	5	6	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	68	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	9	33	1	–	49	–	–	10	7	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															COMMUTATION.								
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	10	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	9	–	23	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	20	1	–	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	105	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	14	36	10	–	75	–	–	19	10	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	11	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	32	–	1	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	25	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	67	2	5	–	14	7	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	52	–	–	6	8	1	15	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	13	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	9	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	72	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	1	–	4	23	–	–	38	–	–	17	15	2	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	90	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	55	–	–	62	–	–	4	24	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	672	–	1	–	8	4	30	–	–	1	43	406	–	–	493	–	–	110	59	10	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	16	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	3	4	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	23	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	7	–	–	13	3	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	23	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	11	–	–	16	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	940	–	1	–	15	23	37	–	1	4	61	513	–	2	657	–	–	159	111	13	283	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	7	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	23	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	9	7	–	–	20	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1155	2	14	–	33	31	38	–	2	9	100	568	10	2	809	–	–	195	134	17	346	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	19	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	3	2	–	–	11	–	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	23	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	12	–	–	10	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanours	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	8	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	9	–	–	7	1	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	27	9	–	49	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	4	–	27	–	–	5	1	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	197	2	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	15	26	64	15	–	130	–	1	48	7	11	66	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	73	–	2	4	17	15	–	–	–	5	9	10	–	–	62	–	–	8	–	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	100	–	1	6	27	–	–	–	–	2	14	25	–	–	75	–	–	20	–	5	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	63	–	1	–	8	21	–	–	–	3	11	10	–	–	54	–	–	8	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	2	–	–	12	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	43	–	–	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	28	–	–	13	2	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	311	1	3	6	49	65	–	–	–	13	52	54	–	–	243	–	–	56	3	9	68	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	8	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	24	–	–	–	3	10	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	20	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	373	–	–	–	11	85	–	–	1	4	41	122	–	–	264	–	–	64	29	16	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	211	–	–	–	2	3	8	–	–	3	23	146	–	–	185	–	–	23	3	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	2069	–	1	–	8	35	250	–	–	7	159	1277	1	–	1738	1	–	242	64	24	330	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	15	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	126	–	–	–	2	6	12	–	–	3	9	81	1	–	114	–	–	11	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	49	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	6	25	1	–	37	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	198	–	–	–	2	9	14	–	–	1	27	63	–	–	116	–	–	74	6	2	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and attempts to defraud	126	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	13	70	2	–	95	–	–	22	3	6	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	3210	–	1	–	30	156	294	–	1	25	294	1793	5	–	2599	1	–	452	109	49	610	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	22	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	9	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	31	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	16	–	–	12	1	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	66	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	6	27	23	–	–	59	–	–	4	–	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	129	–	–	–	14	16	1	–	1	17	30	23	–	–	102	–	–	20	1	6	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	502	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	111	225	53	–	413	–	–	78	2	9	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	–	38	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	13	–	36	–	–	2	–	17	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	5	–	19	–	–	3	1	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	642	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	27	116	283	87	–	514	–	–	89	4	35	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	4497	3	7	6	97	237	297	–	2	98	518	2221	107	–	3593	1	1	667	124	111	902	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON, recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	34	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	13	2	–	25	–	–	7	1	1	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	10	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	30	–	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	23	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	14	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	18	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	25	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	6	12	–	–	21	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	284	–	1	–	2	12	16	–	–	1	8	161	–	–	201	–	–	65	17	1	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	6	1	–	10	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	382	–	7	–	7	17	23	–	–	1	21	193	1	–	268	–	–	86	25	3	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	9	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	40	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	3	27	–	–	36	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	492	2	11	–	13	27	24	–	–	9	29	237	3	–	355	–	1	103	28	5	136	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	5	–	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	–	11	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	48	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	22	5	–	35	–	1	8	3	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	10	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	10	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	32	–	1	–	4	6	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	–	22	–	–	9	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	346	–	–	–	–	2	29	–	–	3	31	188	1	–	254	–	–	57	35	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	402	–	–	–	–	6	30	–	–	4	38	211	1	–	290	–	–	73	37	2	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	507	–	2	–	5	12	30	–	–	8	50	251	10	–	368	–	1	92	42	4	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	23	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	9	–	–	10	4	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	10	–	–	10	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	7	–	–	6	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	13	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	59	60	–	134	–	–	54	22	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	1	–	23	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	351	5	6	–	2	–	3	–	1	6	25	97	61	–	206	2	–	102	41	–	143	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	62	–	3	–	10	21	–	–	–	2	7	6	–	–	49	–	–	11	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	53	–	2	–	7	27	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	46	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	11	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	9	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	32	–	3	–	13	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	8	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	188	–	8	–	35	52	–	–	2	5	15	32	–	–	149	–	–	30	9	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	13	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	77	–	1	–	2	39	1	–	–	4	13	9	–	–	69	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	350	–	–	–	3	70	–	–	–	1	27	128	1	–	230	–	–	66	54	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	344	–	–	–	3	–	34	–	–	4	22	204	3	–	270	–	–	59	14	1	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	2026	–	–	–	6	9	271	–	–	3	132	1160	5	–	1586	–	–	297	132	5	434	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	51	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	2	28	–	–	36	–	–	11	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	49	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	12	21	–	–	39	–	–	4	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	121	–	–	–	1	3	9	–	–	2	20	66	1	–	102	–	–	18	1	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	15	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	100	–	–	–	6	1	18	–	–	–	7	14	–	–	46	–	–	49	5	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	79	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	4	13	26	1	1	52	–	–	22	5	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	3226	–	3	–	30	132	345	–	–	21	257	1659	11	1	2459	–	–	537	221	9	767	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	45	–	1	–	7	5	5	–	–	15	–	–	1	–	34	–	–	10	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	83	–	–	–	1	5	5	–	–	3	25	32	–	–	71	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	130	–	1	–	10	10	10	–	–	18	25	32	1	–	107	–	–	20	3	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	9	–	51	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	53	–	59	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	7	–	19	–	–	11	4	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	197	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	2	16	64	–	91	–	–	35	15	56	106	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	4094	6	18	–	77	194	360	–	3	56	324	1837	137	1	3013	2	–	724	290	65	1079	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	–	10	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	5	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	13	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	8	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	22	–	–	–	3	4	2	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	15	–	–	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	6	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	149	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	13	68	–	–	86	1	–	31	28	3	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	211	–	–	–	7	14	4	–	–	3	21	80	–	–	129	1	–	40	38	3	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	1	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	1	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	264	–	1	–	8	18	5	–	–	3	26	98	4	1	164	1	–	49	39	11	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. Above 15 Years.	Transportation. 15 Years and above 10 Years.	Transportation. 10 Years and above 7 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. Above 3 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION, COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	7	6	3	–	20	–	–	13	6	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	8	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	31	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	6	8	–	–	23	–	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	9	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	8	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	61	1	–	–	8	17	–	–	–	1	7	9	–	–	43	–	–	8	10	–	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	16	–	–	–	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	7	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	21	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	9	–	–	6	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	1	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	543	–	–	–	4	9	27	–	–	2	14	334	–	–	390	–	–	104	44	5	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	17	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	10	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	25	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	11	–	–	13	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–	11	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	675	–	–	–	8	26	33	–	–	4	25	379	1	–	476	–	–	140	54	5	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	13	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	808	2	1	–	17	43	33	–	1	8	43	398	4	–	550	–	–	168	83	7	258	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																									Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	6		–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6		–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	–	–	15		–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	7	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5		–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3		–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	21	–	1	–	3	5	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	15		–	–	4	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2		–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	–	17		–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	191	–	–	–	13	2	2	–	–	1	8	113	–	–	139		–	–	41	8	3	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3		–	–	18	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	256	–	–	–	13	4	4	–	–	1	11	141	–	–	174		–	–	66	13	3	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	4		–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	4		–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5		–	–	3	11	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4		–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	37	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	2	4	6	–	17		–	–	9	11	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	346	–	1	–	19	9	5	–	2	8	18	157	6	–	225		–	–	92	25	4	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	16	2	–	23	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	12	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	8	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	27	1	–	–	4	4	2	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	19	–	–	6	1	1	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	18	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	13	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	134	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	16	81	–	–	110	–	1	16	6	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	183	–	–	–	3	2	12	–	–	1	28	102	–	–	148	–	1	25	7	2	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	245	1	–	–	7	6	14	–	–	4	35	124	3	–	194	–	1	36	10	4	50	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	40	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	3	-	22	-	-	18	-	-	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Piracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	26	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	16	-	-	5	5	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, from the Person	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	8	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, by Servants	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, simple	286	-	-	-	-	5	27	-	-	1	9	159	-	-	201	-	-	21	12	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	266	-	-	-	-	7	32	-	-	1	13	172	-	-	225	-	-	25	14	2	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	1	-	31	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	374	4	4	-	-	10	33	-	-	5	24	214	4	-	298	-	-	51	19	6	76	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																									Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	11	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	17	1	–	21	–	1	5	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	6	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	19	–	5	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	14	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	187	–	–	–	1	2	14	–	–	–	2	125	–	–	144	–	–	32	8	3	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or a River, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	14	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	255	–	1	–	4	5	20	–	–	–	6	161	–	–	197	–	–	43	9	6	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, &c. Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	4	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	24	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	10	1	–	15	–	–	6	2	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	334	–	6	–	5	8	21	–	–	2	15	190	2	–	252	–	1	61	12	8	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	20	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	16	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	33	–	1	–	–	5	2	–	–	1	–	16	–	–	25	–	–	4	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	48	–	1	1	–	5	2	–	–	1	1	23	–	–	34	–	–	7	4	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

Offences	Total Number of Offenders	Convicted: Death	Transportation: Life	Transportation: Above 15 Years	Transportation: 15 Years and above 10 Years	Transportation: 10 Years and above 7 Years	Transportation: 7 Years	Imprisonment (with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.): Above 3 Years	3 Years and above 2 Years	2 Years and above 1 Year	1 Year and above 6 Months	6 Months and under	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon	Total	Insane to be detained: Found Insane on Arraignment	Acquitted as being insane	Acquitted: Not Guilty on Trial	No Bill found	No Prosecution	Total	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge: Execution	Commutation: Transportation: Life	Transportation: 15 Years and above 10 Years	Transportation: 10 Years and above 7 Years	Transportation: 7 Years	Imprisonment: 3 Years and above 2 Years	Imprisonment: 2 Years and above 1 Year	Imprisonment: 1 Year and above 6 Months	Imprisonment: 6 Months and under	Free Pardon
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	31	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	8	6	–	22	–	–	7	2	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	12	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	29	–	–	–	5	11	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	21	–	–	1	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	7	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	9	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	13	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	291	–	–	–	–	1	27	–	–	2	10	165	–	–	205	–	2	56	28	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	11	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	366	–	1	–	–	6	32	–	–	3	16	195	–	–	253	–	2	75	35	1	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	10	19	–	33	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	470	1	2	–	6	17	32	–	–	8	26	219	25	–	336	–	2	87	44	1	132	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	8	–	27	–	–	16	2	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	92	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	7	34	8	–	54	–	–	33	5	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	20	–	2	–	5	3	1	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	16	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	36	–	–	1	7	6	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	26	–	–	8	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	15	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	13	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	108	–	5	7	15	12	1	–	–	2	24	15	–	–	81	–	–	21	5	1	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	5	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	21	–	–	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	17	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	44	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	26	–	–	10	8	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	30	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	19	–	–	23	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	622	–	3	–	8	44	26	–	–	3	25	379	1	–	489	–	–	86	44	3	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	16	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	5	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	46	–	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	3	8	–	–	20	–	–	18	8	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	29	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	19	1	–	25	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	834	–	3	–	18	75	37	–	–	4	37	452	2	–	628	–	–	135	65	6	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	–	20	–	–	36	–	21	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5	–	25	–	–	38	–	22	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	1149	–	9	7	36	87	38	–	–	11	71	523	15	–	797	–	–	244	77	30	351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	3	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	13	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	51	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	18	3	–	27	–	1	19	3	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	11	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	13	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	39	–	2	–	3	6	2	–	–	3	9	6	–	–	31	–	–	7	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	10	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	3	9	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	8	–	–	10	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	479	–	–	–	5	4	20	–	–	2	24	278	–	–	333	–	1	120	23	2	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	7	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	23	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	18	–	–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	579	–	–	–	6	8	22	–	–	2	28	322	–	–	388	–	1	140	40	10	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, &c. Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	1	1	–	12	–	–	12	–	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	702	–	2	–	10	14	21	–	–	9	50	348	4	–	461	–	2	180	44	15	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																									Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	13	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	15	5	–	26	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	6	–	21	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	96	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	10	35	11	–	69	–	–	19	8	–	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	51	–	6	2	10	11	–	–	–	4	8	5	–	–	46	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	7	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	15	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	10	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	38	–	4	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	27	–	–	11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	125	2	12	4	19	21	–	–	–	4	20	16	–	–	98	–	–	27	–	–	27	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	20	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	10	–	–	8	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	21	–	–	–	3	8	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	18	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	54	–	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	22	–	–	24	8	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	769	–	–	–	2	19	92	–	–	2	11	449	–	–	575	–	–	129	64	1	194	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	25	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	8	–	–	16	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	921	–	–	–	5	48	97	–	–	2	25	477	–	–	654	–	–	187	79	1	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	51	–	–	13	1	13	–	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	39	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	60	–	1	13	1	13	–	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	40	–	–	15	5	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	24	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	2	5	7	–	–	19	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	31	75	6	–	139	–	–	45	4	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	–	30	–	–	16	4	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	34	90	33	–	184	–	–	67	8	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1485	3	19	17	30	82	97	1	–	40	102	629	44	–	1064	–	–	319	101	1	421	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	8	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	23	–	1	–	1	8	–	–	–	3	6	2	–	–	21	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	36	–	1	–	4	10	–	–	–	3	7	2	–	–	27	–	–	7	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	12	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	26	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	16	–	–	8	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	21	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	13	1	–	19	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	352	–	–	–	1	1	38	–	–	4	22	184	1	–	251	–	–	73	25	3	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	18	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	9	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	459	–	–	–	10	14	48	–	–	5	27	214	2	–	320	–	–	99	32	8	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	6	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	527	–	2	–	16	25	48	–	–	8	35	226	9	–	369	–	–	110	38	10	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	8	–	22	–	–	11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	79	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	7	8	28	8	–	56	–	–	20	2	1	23	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	25	–	3	–	2	12	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	20	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	27	–	–	–	11	8	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	24	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	11	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	79	–	3	1	16	27	–	–	1	2	12	3	–	–	65	–	–	13	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	12	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	9	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	76	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	17	18	–	–	44	–	–	23	9	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	70	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	8	41	–	–	56	–	–	11	3	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	534	–	3	–	6	2	64	–	–	–	25	283	–	–	383	–	–	110	41	–	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or a River, &c.	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	8	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	21	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	18	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	32	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	14	–	–	15	3	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	21	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	17	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	808	–	3	–	13	23	83	–	–	2	64	381	–	–	569	–	–	179	60	–	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	18	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	5	4	–	–	13	1	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	1	–	10	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	32	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	2	–	18	–	–	12	2	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1017	1	8	1	33	51	84	–	2	13	92	426	10	–	721	1	–	226	68	1	295	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	12	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	39	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	19	–	–	27	1	1	7	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	10	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	26	–	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	18	–	–	5	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	7	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	10	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	22	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	6	–	–	13	–	–	7	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	33	–	–	37	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	300	–	–	–	7	11	14	–	–	1	13	195	–	–	241	–	–	41	14	4	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	15	3	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	445	–	–	–	13	24	17	–	–	3	22	266	–	–	345	–	–	74	21	5	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	13	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	5	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	–	16	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	23	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	15	2	–	19	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	559	–	7	–	17	28	18	–	–	8	34	310	2	–	424	1	1	91	27	6	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	31	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	13	–	–	21	–	–	6	3	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	21	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	37	–	–	–	3	14	–	–	–	–	9	6	–	–	32	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	9	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	82	–	–	–	7	35	1	–	–	1	13	9	–	–	66	–	–	12	3	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	6	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	15	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	12	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	12	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	45	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	9	24	–	–	38	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	68	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	17	32	–	–	56	–	–	11	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	584	–	1	–	2	2	72	–	–	2	39	338	8	–	464	–	–	102	18	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	10	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	21	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	14	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	10	–	–	15	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and attempts to defraud	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	814	–	2	–	6	21	84	–	–	3	81	430	8	–	635	–	–	152	26	1	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	7	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	26	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	12	7	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	43	–	–	–	5	4	2	–	–	6	12	7	–	–	36	–	–	3	3	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	27	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	15	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	1003	–	4	–	19	61	88	–	–	12	109	471	10	–	774	–	–	189	36	4	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.										
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.									
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.					
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																	
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																	
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																	
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	16	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	25	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	15	–	–	19	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																	
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																																	
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																																	
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	39	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	5	17	–	–	31	–	–	5	2	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	37	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	11	2	–	22	–	–	10	5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	16	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	13	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	20	–	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	12	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	51	1	10	–	5	7	1	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	34	–	–	14	2	1	17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	25	–	–	–	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of 5s. in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	15	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	24	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	20	–	–	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	332	–	–	–	4	2	18	–	–	–	17	207	–	–	248	–	–	58	22	4	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	17	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	6	–	–	8	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	433	–	–	–	8	23	22	–	–	1	23	244	–	–	321	–	–	77	31	4	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	–	13	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	548	2	14	–	14	30	23	–	–	1	31	277	2	–	394	–	–	107	41	6	154	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	10	6	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	48	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	5	20	7	–	38	–	–	5	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	6	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	17	–	–	–	1	3	6	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	38	1	4	–	2	4	6	–	–	1	8	7	–	–	33	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	13	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	23	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	13	–	–	7	2	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	365	–	2	–	10	1	34	–	–	1	23	182	–	–	253	–	–	71	34	7	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	463	–	2	–	11	9	41	–	–	1	30	224	–	–	318	–	–	91	43	11	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Burglary & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	10	–	–	–	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	8	–	18	–	–	1	18	9	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	699	1	6	–	13	13	50	–	–	8	48	264	15	–	418	–	–	99	71	21	191	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	3	1	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	18	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	3	2	–	–	11	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	17	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	12	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	–	7	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	11	–	26	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	14	10	–	32	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	155	3	1	–	4	2	1	–	–	7	18	40	24	–	100	–	–	39	13	3	55	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	10	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	56	–	–	–	19	14	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	42	–	–	11	2	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	54	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	2	13	21	1	–	49	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	56	–	–	–	4	14	–	–	–	–	4	22	–	–	44	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	69	–	–	–	18	4	–	–	–	9	7	2	–	–	40	–	–	27	–	2	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	273	8	1	–	46	44	–	–	–	14	38	47	1	–	199	–	–	66	5	3	74	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	12	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	10	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	22	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	12	–	–	8	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	142	–	–	–	4	16	3	–	–	–	12	50	–	–	85	–	–	40	16	1	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	109	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	75	2	–	88	–	–	19	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	1318	–	–	–	8	10	94	–	–	3	69	792	10	–	986	–	–	264	60	8	332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	46	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	27	–	–	36	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	24	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	15	–	–	18	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	37	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	4	15	–	–	22	–	–	27	5	3	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and attempts to defraud	56	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	4	36	–	1	46	–	–	9	2	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	1836	–	–	1	15	46	112	–	–	6	115	1030	12	1	1338	–	–	398	87	13	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	16	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	15	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	6	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	27	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	5	14	–	–	22	–	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	56	–	–	–	8	8	3	–	–	7	5	16	–	–	47	–	–	7	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	125	21	–	152	–	–	32	3	5	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	–	17	–	–	7	1	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	–	26	–	–	6	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	270	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	8	154	39	–	205	–	–	51	6	8	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	2598	11	2	1	75	100	118	–	–	35	184	1289	78	1	1894	–	–	564	111	29	704	2	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 4 Years.	4 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.			Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	4 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free-Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	6	–	–	10	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	17	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	7	–	–	14	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felon' resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	21	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	–	3	1	7	–	–	18	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	13	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	9	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	7	9	–	–	18	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	38	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	11	–	–	25	–	–	10	3	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	56	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	17	14	–	–	37	–	–	13	6	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.								
																									Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	No Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																	
Murder	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing the Births of Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 1.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																																	
Sacrilege	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																																	
Cattle Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Stealing	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep Stealing	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, from the Person	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, simple	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 3.	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	8	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																	
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killing and maiming Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malicious Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																																	
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																																	
High Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Stealing, and felon' resisting Deer-keepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, Sedition, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping Disorderly Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecently exposing the Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	10	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Cartilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	30	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	17	–	–	8	4	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	39	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	16	–	–	20	–	–	10	7	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	49	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	29	–	–	25	–	–	12	10	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	9	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	–	14	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	33	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	15	1	–	21	–	–	7	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	9	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	37	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	24	–	–	9	3	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	56	–	–	–	2	4	2	–	–	–	3	28	–	–	39	–	–	10	5	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	79	–	–	–	4	7	3	–	–	–	8	33	–	–	55	–	–	17	5	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	8	9	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	46	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	16	–	–	22	–	–	12	11	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felon resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	61	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	18	1	–	27	–	–	16	16	2	34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Committed Suicide in Gaol.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	9	1	–	14	–	–	5	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	7	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	14	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	12	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	12	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	125	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	4	75	–	–	84	1	–	19	13	8	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	154	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	–	3	9	83	–	–	102	2	–	27	14	9	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	197	1	–	–	9	4	3	–	–	5	12	99	1	–	134	2	–	37	15	9	61	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															COMMUTATION.								
																							Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing the Births of Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 1.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 2.	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep Stealing	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, from the Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, simple	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 3.	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killing and maiming Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malicious Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 4.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																															
High Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Stealing, and felon' resisting Deer-keepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, Sedition, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping Disorderly Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecently exposing the Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of No. 6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
				TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																									Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
			DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	34	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	21	–	–	25	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	52	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	6	27	–	–	37	–	–	7	8	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	73	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	6	31	1	–	46	–	–	17	10	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, simple	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	16	–	–	20	–	–	6	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	37	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	17	–	–	21	–	–	9	7	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and felonyr resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	48	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	19	–	–	25	–	–	9	14	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	9	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	10	–	–	5	2	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	23	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	14	–	–	6	2	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	INSANE to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	ACQUITTED. Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	67	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	3	37	8	2	47	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	26	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	10	10	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	166	–	10	1	29	–	–	–	3	17	27	23	–	–	110	–	–	34	18	4	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	191	–	14	–	4	3	2	–	–	1	8	63	6	1	102	–	–	78	9	2	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	14	–	–	30	–	–	15	4	–	19	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	38	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	19	7	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	11	6	–	–	31	–	–	10	12	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	118	–	26	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	31	–	–	49	31	7	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	34	22	–	–	79	1	1	37	18	5	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	65	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	12	31	–	–	52	–	–	10	3	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	727	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	61	300	151	–	534	–	–	157	36	–	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	467	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	37	266	58	–	367	–	–	73	13	14	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	2127	31	50	1	37	5	9	–	7	91	202	726	215	1	1375	4	6	536	170	36	742	9	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	17	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	13	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	560	–	50	7	122	137	2	–	–	25	67	32	–	–	442	–	–	87	23	8	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	20	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	16	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	679	–	8	3	63	183	12	–	–	16	102	148	2	–	537	–	–	101	36	5	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	95	–	1	–	3	10	5	–	–	1	24	30	–	–	74	–	–	16	5	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	251	–	1	–	26	79	4	–	–	5	42	47	–	–	204	–	–	40	4	3	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	9	–	–	27	–	–	9	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	106	–	3	–	9	23	–	–	–	2	24	10	–	–	71	–	–	24	11	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	330	–	29	8	87	5	–	–	2	23	32	19	–	–	205	–	–	111	11	3	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	50	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	11	9	–	–	26	–	–	16	8	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	2178	23	94	21	316	444	23	–	3	78	319	319	2	–	1642	–	–	413	104	19	536	–	19	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	54	–	–	–	6	18	–	–	–	1	10	5	–	–	40	–	–	11	3	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	172	–	1	1	13	60	–	–	–	6	25	10	–	–	116	1	–	37	17	1	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	428	–	8	1	60	157	4	–	–	4	54	18	–	–	306	–	1	95	18	8	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	229	–	4	–	20	77	3	–	–	10	44	32	–	–	190	–	–	31	8	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	1694	–	1	–	31	285	20	–	2	10	165	541	1	–	1056	–	–	375	232	31	638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1550	–	–	–	12	12	88	–	–	12	149	946	10	–	1229	–	–	225	96	2	321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	17,220	–	20	–	122	226	1470	–	–	61	987	10,068	44	–	12,998	3	4	2981	1101	138	4215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	151	–	–	–	1	14	1	–	–	1	14	74	–	2	107	–	–	38	6	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	442	–	–	–	6	13	46	–	–	4	36	242	1	–	348	–	–	80	12	2	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	10	–	–	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	408	–	–	–	2	7	24	–	–	6	49	208	2	–	298	–	–	89	16	5	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	22	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	13	–	1	3	1	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	907	–	–	–	27	20	70	–	–	8	89	206	1	–	412	–	–	416	71	8	495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	689	–	–	–	1	–	46	–	–	9	63	397	5	3	524	–	–	114	25	26	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	23,995	–	36	2	305	898	1774	–	2	140	1,085	12,758	64	5	17,664	4	6	4495	1605	221	6321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	5	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	45	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	14	1	1	13	15	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	71	–	–	13	1	13	–	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	42	–	–	24	4	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	37	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	12	–	–	21	4	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	5	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	201	2	4	13	7	15	–	–	–	3	13	26	3	–	86	1	1	76	34	3	113	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	12	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	139	–	3	–	19	15	14	1	1	43	–	4	1	1	102	1	–	29	5	2	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	26	–	2	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	50	–	–	–	6	14	4	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	28	–	–	16	4	2	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	406	–	–	–	6	8	5	–	–	31	133	155	2	–	340	–	–	38	11	17	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	634	–	5	–	51	45	23	1	1	75	136	160	3	1	501	1	–	89	21	22	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	10	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	101	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	4	32	32	3	–	79	–	–	13	5	4	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	27	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	2	6	–	–	13	–	–	7	6	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	79	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	4	14	13	–	37	–	–	35	7	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	962	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	169	459	80	–	772	–	–	163	9	18	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	595	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	175	103	–	291	–	–	159	51	94	304	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	6	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	58	74	–	139	–	–	28	2	17	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	171	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	10	56	34	–	107	–	–	37	7	20	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	2174	1	2	–	10	–	12	–	–	77	239	810	314	–	1465	–	–	460	89	160	709	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grand Total	31,309	57	191	37	726	1402	1841	1	13	464	2,351	14,799	601	7	22,733	10	13	6069	2028	461	8553	9	39	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2

* One committed Suicide in Gaol.

TABLE showing, for each County collectively, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.									
			TRANSPORTATION.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.								
																								Transportation.				Imprisonment.				
		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Life.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
BEDFORD	229	–	4	–	4	11	10	–	1	2	11	108	–	–	151	–	–	63	15	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BERKS	333	1	2	–	8	9	14	–	–	11	35	161	2	–	243	–	–	70	17	3	90	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BUCKS	277	1	2	–	10	13	13	–	–	3	25	118	1	–	186	–	–	57	28	6	91	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAMBRIDGE	241	–	–	–	8	7	23	–	–	5	26	98	2	–	169	–	–	49	20	3	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHESTER	1086	3	5	1	20	28	65	–	–	21	131	527	14	–	815	1	–	214	41	15	270	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CORNWALL	282	–	–	–	4	4	9	–	–	3	21	147	7	–	195	–	–	57	24	6	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CUMBERLAND	115	1	1	–	2	3	20	–	–	2	14	50	1	–	94	–	–	19	2	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DERBY	322	–	7	–	11	14	7	–	–	1	28	147	9	–	224	–	–	84	13	1	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEVON	716	4	2	1	20	32	41	–	–	6	34	371	7	–	518	–	–	134	56	8	198	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
DORSET	241	–	3	–	4	12	10	–	–	2	17	107	6	–	161	–	–	50	22	8	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DURHAM	266	–	1	–	9	12	7	–	–	5	31	124	4	1	194	–	–	54	11	7	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ESSEX	758	–	5	–	24	39	21	–	–	4	43	378	20	–	534	–	–	164	55	5	224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL)	1252	3	8	2	9	55	62	–	–	18	97	583	11	1	849	–	2	308	87	6	401	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HEREFORD	259	1	4	–	5	9	6	–	–	2	33	108	1	–	169	–	–	60	28	2	90	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HERTFORD	338	–	1	–	10	19	29	–	–	–	9	147	7	–	222	–	1	70	42	3	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUNTINGDON	68	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	9	33	1	–	49	–	–	10	7	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KENT	1155	2	14	–	33	31	38	–	2	9	100	568	10	2	809	–	–	195	134	17	346	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANCASTER	4497	3	7	6		237	297	–	2	98	518	2221	107	–	3593	1	1	667	124	111	902	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEICESTER	492	2	11	–	13	27	24	–	–	9	29	237	3	–	355	–	1	103	28	5	136	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LINCOLN	507	–	2	–	5	12	30	–	–	8	50	251	10	–	368	–	1	92	42	4	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MIDDLESEX (including LONDON)	4094	6	18	–	77	194	360	–	3	56	324	1837	137	1	3013	2	–	724	290	65	1079	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
MONMOUTH	264	–	1	–	8	18	5	–	–	3	26	98	4	1	164	1	–	49	39	11	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORFOLK	808	2	1	–	17	48	33	–	1	8	43	398	4	–	550	–	–	168	83	7	258	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
NORTHAMPTON	346	–	1	–	19	9	5	–	2	8	18	157	6	–	225	–	–	92	25	4	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHUMBERLAND	245	1	–	–	7	6	14	–	–	4	35	124	3	–	194	–	1	36	10	4	50	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NOTTINGHAM	374	4	4	–	–	10	33	–	–	5	24	214	4	–	298	–	–	51	19	6	76	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OXFORD	334	–	6	–	5	8	24	–	–	2	15	190	2	–	252	–	1	61	12	8	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RUTLAND	48	–	1	1	–	5	2	–	–	1	1	23	–	–	34	–	–	7	4	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SALOP	470	1	2	–	6	17	32	–	–	8	26	219	25	–	336	–	2	87	44	1	132	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOMERSET	1148	–	9	7	36	87	38	–	–	11	71	528	15	–	797	–	–	244	77	30	351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHAMPTON	702	–	2	–	10	14	24	–	–	9	50	348	4	–	461	–	2	180	44	15	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STAFFORD	1485	3	19	17	30	82	97	1	–	40	102	629	44	–	1064	–	–	319	101	1	421	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUFFOLK	527	–	2	–	16	25	48	–	–	8	35	226	9	–	369	–	–	110	38	10	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY	1017	1	8	1	33	51	84	–	2	13	92	426	10	–	721	1	–	226	68	1	295	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUSSEX	550	–	7	–	17	28	18	–	–	8	34	310	2	–	424	1	1	91	27	5	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WARWICK	1003	–	4	–	19	61	88	–	–	12	109	471	10	–	774	–	–	189	36	4	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WESTMORELAND	39	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	5	17	–	–	31	–	–	5	2	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WILTS	548	2	14	–	14	30	23	–	–	1	31	277	2	–	394	–	–	107	41	6	154	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
WORCESTER	609	1	6	–	13	13	50	–	–	8	48	264	15	–	418	–	–	99	71	21	191	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YORK	2598	11	2	1	75	100	118	–	–	35	184	1289	78	1	1894	–	–	564	111	29	704	2	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ANGLESEA	21	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	–	3	1	7	–	–	18	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRECON	56	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	17	14	–	–	37	–	–	13	6	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARDIGAN	14	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	10	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARMARTHEN	49	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	20	–	–	25	–	–	12	10	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARNARVON	33	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	15	1	–	21	–	–	7	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DENBIGH	79	–	–	–	4	7	3	–	–	–	8	33	–	–	55	–	–	17	5	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FLINT	61	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	18	1	–	27	–	–	16	16	2	34	–	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLAMORGAN	197	1	–	–	9	4	3	–	–	5	12	99	1	–	134	2	–	37	15	9	61	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MERIONETH	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONTGOMERY	73	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	6	31	1	–	46	–	–	17	10	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PEMBROKE	48	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	19	–	–	25	–	–	9	14	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADNOR	23	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	14	–	–	6	2	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	31,399	57	191	37	726	1402	1841	1	13	464	2594	14,799	691	7	22,733	10	13	6069	2023	461	8553	9	39	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2

* One committed Suicide.

TABLE showing, for each County collectively, the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged under 15 Years.		Aged 15 Years and under 20.		Aged 20 Years and under 25.		Aged 25 Years and under 30.		Aged 30 Years and under 40.		Aged 40 Years and under 50.		Aged 50 Years and under 60.		Aged 60 Years and above.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BEDFORD	203	26	6	1	42	7	64	7	32	4	29	1	13	3	10	3	6	–	1	–	100	10	98	16	4	–	–	–	1	–
BERKS	278	55	12	3	60	12	59	13	31	4	55	12	36	7	16	2	5	1	4	1	103	10	159	43	10	1	–	–	6	1
BUCKS	254	23	4	1	51	6	81	6	45	4	39	1	17	1	9	2	5	2	8	–	109	3	133	18	8	1	1	–	3	1
CAMBRIDGE	213	28	9	1	47	8	64	8	30	3	35	6	18	–	8	2	1	–	1	–	72	6	123	19	14	3	3	–	1	–
CHESTER	915	171	50	9	196	33	220	39	134	26	169	31	76	15	48	13	18	4	4	–	256	67	620	103	20	1	5	–	4	–
CORNWALL	215	67	14	–	46	18	51	13	35	7	32	13	16	10	7	4	6	1	8	1	54	26	136	40	14	–	–	–	11	1
CUMBERLAND	76	39	2	3	16	7	12	7	10	1	16	10	10	7	4	2	5	1	1	1	20	25	43	10	12	3	–	–	1	1
DERBY	296	26	10	–	32	8	83	7	45	3	57	2	37	3	15	–	8	2	9	1	84	8	195	17	6	–	–	–	11	1
DEVON	522	194	20	9	110	41	126	43	88	39	89	27	49	16	22	11	13	8	5	–	100	44	351	145	66	3	–	–	5	2
DORSET	207	34	7	3	44	5	47	9	30	3	38	3	11	5	9	2	13	2	8	2	64	11	121	18	14	3	–	–	8	2
DURHAM	209	57	16	1	38	11	45	15	44	3	33	15	22	6	4	3	4	2	3	1	64	24	131	31	10	1	1	–	3	1
ESSEX	673	85	24	2	155	25	189	18	99	6	102	19	56	10	27	4	13	1	8	–	280	15	367	68	18	2	–	–	8	–
GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL)	1031	221	98	8	267	63	226	61	131	26	150	34	71	19	42	6	14	3	32	1	341	73	613	142	43	3	–	2	34	1
HEREFORD	210	49	8	1	24	10	50	11	57	12	33	5	19	6	13	2	6	1	–	1	92	15	114	33	4	–	–	–	–	1
HERTFORD	304	34	16	2	58	6	76	7	44	3	64	7	29	5	9	1	4	2	4	1	109	10	185	23	6	–	–	–	4	1
HUNTINGDON	60	8	2	1	13	2	17	1	11	–	11	1	3	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	18	4	40	4	–	–	–	–	2	–
KENT	972	183	41	13	209	38	234	40	138	32	163	31	99	16	36	5	23	5	29	3	303	68	601	105	36	5	3	–	29	5
LANCASTER	3550	947	208	48	759	185	861	235	589	144	652	183	280	83	91	48	42	15	68	6	1475	472	1805	456	175	12	19	1	76	6
LEICESTER	423	69	29	6	90	14	108	13	66	12	72	11	32	9	11	3	14	1	1	–	122	19	251	46	48	4	–	–	2	–
LINCOLN	407	100	5	1	66	23	107	23	89	20	73	21	32	6	15	3	7	–	13	3	195	28	246	60	43	8	–	–	13	4
MIDDLESEX (including LONDON)	3105	989	240	31	878	232	710	246	387	158	441	156	231	89	81	41	51	22	86	14	625	275	1838	605	507	77	2	–	133	32
MONMOUTH	213	51	7	1	34	9	44	15	38	12	51	10	22	2	12	2	2	–	3	–	52	21	112	23	46	7	–	–	3	–
NORFOLK	681	127	67	7	180	25	166	37	84	17	91	17	47	13	29	8	13	3	4	–	260	48	361	62	55	17	1	–	4	–
NORTHAMPTON	308	38	19	–	56	8	79	14	35	2	55	2	25	4	14	6	6	2	19	–	99	12	167	23	22	2	–	–	20	1
NORTHUMBERLAND	198	52	18	1	50	14	46	12	22	9	34	8	14	4	7	3	–	–	2	1	37	21	145	28	9	1	–	–	2	2
NOTTINGHAM	325	49	10	2	75	9	87	8	52	11	51	10	27	5	12	1	3	3	8	–	87	15	213	33	18	1	–	–	7	–
OXFORD	286	48	15	4	56	10	66	9	43	5	58	9	26	7	13	2	5	2	4	–	84	15	190	33	7	–	–	–	5	–
RUTLAND	44	4	1	–	2	1	17	1	9	1	7	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	10	1	23	2	11	1	–	–	–	–
SALOP	395	75	18	4	74	15	98	15	56	12	78	16	35	3	23	6	10	4	3	–	136	37	244	38	12	–	–	–	3	–
SOMERSET	932	166	52	3	219	43	237	35	144	27	143	21	61	22	32	6	14	1	80	8	321	42	526	108	55	8	–	–	80	8
SOUTHAMPTON	575	127	27	13	109	26	149	25	83	26	102	21	45	10	38	4	16	1	6	1	164	22	364	102	39	2	–	–	8	1
STAFFORD	1295	190	58	13	238	45	355	40	202	34	252	28	100	20	43	5	26	–	21	5	397	68	708	105	162	12	7	–	21	5
SUFFOLK	447	80	22	8	85	16	135	21	55	13	76	8	36	9	18	3	11	1	9	1	170	18	229	56	35	5	–	–	13	1
SURREY	781	236	49	5	194	60	200	55	124	44	106	45	58	13	31	9	10	2	9	3	229	71	432	144	110	18	1	–	9	3
SUSSEX	469	81	19	7	109	25	126	23	65	13	79	6	36	7	21	–	14	–	–	–	160	31	299	46	9	4	–	–	1	–
WARWICK	846	157	60	4	230	40	206	36	105	22	141	25	72	15	18	9	13	5	1	1	304	59	449	91	89	6	3	–	1	1
WESTMORELAND	30	9	–	1	3	2	7	–	10	5	5	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	22	8	1	–	2	–	1	–
WILTS	491	57	20	1	123	15	122	15	69	4	84	11	35	5	22	4	10	2	6	–	117	10	349	45	44	1	5	1	6	–
WORCESTER	507	102	23	6	117	25	110	22	86	18	85	15	33	9	24	1	7	5	22	1	200	50	265	44	16	7	4	–	22	1
YORK	2218	380	105	14	399	86	580	97	427	58	398	66	179	38	80	12	26	6	24	3	635	141	1450	228	95	8	7	–	31	3
ANGLESEA	17	4	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	1	3	1	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	10	4	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
BRECON	53	3	–	–	4	1	14	–	12	–	9	–	10	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	16	3	33	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
CARDIGAN	14	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
CARMARTHEN	42	7	2	–	5	2	7	2	3	–	10	2	5	–	2	–	–	–	8	1	18	4	13	2	4	–	–	–	7	1
CARNARVON	26	7	–	–	4	2	7	–	6	–	5	3	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	10	5	13	1	–	–	–	–	3	1
DENBIGH	65	14	3	–	8	1	17	2	12	1	10	3	5	3	–	2	1	2	9	–	30	12	27	2	–	–	–	–	8	–
FLINT	49	12	1	–	7	2	12	4	4	1	12	5	4	–	1	–	2	–	6	–	15	5	25	7	2	–	–	–	7	–
GLAMORGAN	153	44	12	2	29	5	31	15	28	9	25	7	12	2	4	–	3	–	9	4	62	16	73	21	9	3	–	–	9	4
MERIONETH	11	1	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
MONTGOMERY	55	18	–	–	8	5	20	6	3	2	7	1	8	3	5	1	3	–	1	–	20	9	32	8	2	–	–	–	1	1
PEMBROKE	26	22	–	–	5	4	10	6	3	1	3	1	3	4	–	1	–	–	2	5	7	5	13	12	4	–	–	–	2	5
RADNOR	20	3	–	–	3	1	3	2	3	–	6	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	13	3	–	–	–	–	2	–
TOTAL	25,740	5569	1432	240	5632	1252	6392	1339	3923	858	4342	982	2072	520	939	244	459	114	549	70	8169	1959	14,983	3277	1890	231	65	4	633	98

TABLE showing, at one View, the COUNTIES in which the different Descriptions of OFFENCES

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES.	BEDFORD.	BERKS.	BUCKS.	CAMBRIDGE.	CHESTER.	CORNWALL.	CUMBERLAND.	DERBY.	DEVON.	DORSET.	DURHAM.	ESSEX.	GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL).	HEREFORD.	HERTFORD.	HUNTINGDON.	KENT.	LANCASTER.	LEICESTER.	LINCOLN.	MIDDLESEX (including LONDON).	MONMOUTH.	NORFOLK.	NORTHAMPTON.	NORTHUMBERLAND.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	67	2	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	9	–	4	4	–	1	–	1
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	4	–	1	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	166	1	2	4	–	6	–	2	2	1	–	5	10	2	–	1	–	10	19	–	–	23	–	3	1	1
	Manslaughter	191	2	–	2	2	14	–	–	6	2	–	5	3	10	3	2	2	1	23	5	1	21	3	6	2	–
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	49	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	4	–	2	–	–
	Sodomy	38	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	4	–	2	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	53	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	7	–	2	1	19	–	3	1	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	118	2	1	1	–	9	1	–	–	1	1	2	10	1	–	6	–	10	8	3	1	13	2	1	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	141	–	–	1	1	5	3	–	1	2	–	3	6	2	–	–	–	8	19	5	6	10	1	3	1	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	65	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	5	11	–	–	8	2	1	–	1
	Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	727	3	9	–	–	9	12	2	7	9	5	10	9	25	5	4	1	33	54	6	16	210	7	5	9	16
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	467	8	4	6	5	14	3	–	3	19	4	8	20	25	3	10	4	27	41	9	14	29	3	11	11	9
	Total of No. 1.	2127	21	19	18	8	76	22	6	22	38	12	40	62	76	13	24	7	105	197	34	48	351	18	39	25	28
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Burglary	560	2	8	7	1	20	2	1	10	5	6	9	22	18	9	–	3	11	73	8	10	62	3	8	7	3
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Housebreaking	679	6	4	5	7	12	4	1	16	3	2	2	12	29	16	13	3	32	100	10	10	53	3	31	4	2
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	95	1	–	5	–	4	–	–	6	3	1	–	4	4	1	4	–	2	5	–	–	2	5	–	4	2
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	251	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	5	63	4	–	11	–	9	–	12
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	37	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
	Robbery	106	1	1	1	1	9	–	–	–	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	–	4	3	3	2	9	1	1	–	3
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	330	7	6	2	–	4	–	–	1	5	2	2	3	18	5	4	2	5	43	4	4	32	–	2	5	4
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	50	–	–	–	1	9	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	6	2	–	8	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	2178	17	19	20	11	70	8	2	47	21	14	16	47	74	32	22	8	67	311	30	32	188	13	61	21	27
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	54	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	–
	Horse Stealing	172	2	–	5	2	7	1	1	4	6	2	3	2	10	1	3	–	4	8	2	3	13	2	7	1	2
	Sheep Stealing	428	13	2	27	7	12	3	1	12	14	7	7	18	23	13	13	2	13	6	14	7	2	8	16	5	1
	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	299	3	3	–	1	5	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	11	1	–	–	4	24	–	–	77	3	7	–	4
	Larceny, from the Person	1694	3	10	5	9	48	9	2	5	40	3	15	44	50	13	8	2	72	373	18	12	250	22	21	4	18
	Larceny, by Servants	1550	14	13	18	10	36	7	–	18	31	3	1	84	89	8	25	5	90	211	25	6	344	9	15	22	10
	Larceny, simple	17,220	135	217	151	148	617	184	83	148	470	167	146	432	736	158	208	37	672	2069	294	346	2020	149	543	191	134
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	151	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	2	–	2	3	19	–	–	–	9	15	–	–	51	1	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	442	1	6	7	5	15	–	–	2	10	–	1	–	42	–	2	–	16	126	7	3	49	4	17	1	2
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	24	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	3	–	3	4	–	1	–	–
	Embezzlement	408	2	1	4	3	10	2	1	2	8	7	1	9	10	2	4	1	10	49	4	4	121	1	6	4	1
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	22	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	907	4	13	9	5	41	6	2	5	20	6	4	20	42	6	7	2	23	198	19	7	100	6	25	21	5
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	689	6	16	4	3	32	7	2	1	21	8	14	16	22	5	4	1	23	126	7	11	79	5	15	7	6
	Total of No. 3.	23,995	185	287	230	197	829	227	93	198	623	203	196	629	1049	208	274	50	940	3210	382	402	3226	211	675	256	183
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	45	2	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	2	1	–	3	1	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	–	5	–	1
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	37	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5	1	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	201	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	–	4	3	1	1	2	7	8	3	3	2	–	13	1	1
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	139	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	3	3	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	4	22	–	1	45	2	1	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	50	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	406	–	3	1	7	8	2	6	2	12	5	8	5	7	–	3	1	19	66	3	9	83	4	8	6	2
	Total of No. 5.	634	1	3	3	9	10	2	7	5	15	5	9	6	15	1	5	1	23	129	3	10	130	6	9	6	2
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	101	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	2	4	–	–	–	5	9	–	–	–	2	4	1
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	79	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	17	3	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	2	1	3	1	12	–	–	2	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	962	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	502	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	595	3	–	–	9	35	11	3	22	2	4	–	3	2	–	7	–	5	44	26	6	66	16	6	19	1
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	186	–	4	–	–	12	3	1	–	3	–	3	2	9	–	–	–	1	55	–	3	67	–	–	5	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	171	–	–	–	2	3	4	–	2	2	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	2	32	2	2	37	–	3	–	2
	Total of No. 6.	2174	3	4	2	14	97	21	4	48	16	4	5	10	35	4	12	–	13	642	40	12	197	16	11	37	4
	Grand Total	31,309	229	333	277	241	1086	282	115	322	716	241	266	758	1252	259	338	68	1155	4497	492	507	4094	264	808	346	245

were COMMITTED, with which the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED stood CHARGED.

NOTTINGHAM.	OXFORD.	RUTLAND.	SALOP.	SOMERSET.	SOUTHAMPTON.	STAFFORD.	SUFFOLK.	SURREY.	SUSSEX.	WARWICK.	WESTMORELAND.	WILTS.	WORCESTER.	YORK.	ANGLESEA.	BRECON.	CARDIGAN.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	DENBIGH.	FLINT.	GLAMORGAN.	MERIONETH.	MONTGOMERY.	PEMBROKE.	RADNOR.	OFFENCES.	
3	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	5	2	2	–	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	Murder.	No. 1. Offences against the Person.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries.	
1	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	3	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries.	
1	1	–	3	4	3	13	1	8	2	1	1	3	5	18	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	
5	1	–	4	10	4	7	1	1	–	8	–	3	3	17	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	Manslaughter.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women.	
1	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	6	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Concealing the Births of Infants.	
1	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	Sodomy.	
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors.	
1	–	–	2	–	1	4	3	1	4	5	–	6	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years.	
1	4	–	3	7	3	7	1	5	7	3	–	3	3	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abduction.	
–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bigamy.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Child Stealing.	
14	8	5	9	45	16	27	5	33	15	5	1	4	20	34	–	1	1	4	1	2	2	6	–	2	–	1	Assaults.	
12	14	1	2	16	18	25	1	8	6	2	–	15	12	35	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty.	
40	28	6	31	92	51	96	13	79	39	31	2	37	48	155	1	4	3	6	5	9	10	20	1	7	2	2	– – Total of No. 1.	
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sacrilege.	No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.
2	6	–	7	20	11	51	4	25	10	21	4	16	6	56	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	1	–	Burglary.	
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons.	
6	2	2	12	36	13	7	23	27	7	37	2	20	17	61	3	5	–	–	7	2	1	3	2	3	–	1	Housebreaking.	
2	4	–	2	13	2	4	–	2	–	3	–	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	–	4	5	3	15	–	11	4	9	3	6	–	56	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences.	
9	2	1	–	9	4	6	3	4	–	4	–	1	2	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Robbery.	
4	5	–	4	15	2	38	5	6	4	4	1	4	6	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes.	
–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear.	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Piracy.	
26	19	3	29	108	39	125	36	79	26	82	10	51	38	273	3	13	–	1	7	2	1	14	4	8	1	2	– – Total of No. 2.	
–	–	–	–	5	3	3	–	4	–	4	–	–	1	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Cattle Stealing.	No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.
1	1	–	2	3	6	20	2	7	7	6	1	2	2	10	–	1	2	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	Horse Stealing.	
1	2	5	3	21	10	21	12	4	10	15	–	25	13	22	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	Sheep Stealing.	
2	2	2	7	7	2	–	4	12	6	12	–	–	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	
11	11	–	16	44	21	54	26	76	22	45	3	15	23	142	1	–	1	1	–	4	6	12	–	1	2	1	Larceny, from the Person.	
3	18	4	19	30	16	6	21	70	45	68	1	24	19	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	9	–	–	Larceny, by Servants.	
236	187	20	291	622	479	769	352	534	300	584	19	332	365	1318	12	25	7	30	16	37	31	125	5	34	32	13	Larceny, simple.	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	3	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.	
–	3	–	1	16	2	–	2	13	11	12	–	7	5	48	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal.	
1	4	–	4	11	4	9	8	21	13	21	1	5	8	24	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	Embezzlement.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants.	
9	12	2	7	46	13	25	18	32	22	26	–	17	10	57	–	1	–	3	1	–	2	3	–	4	–	1	Receiving Stolen Goods.	
2	14	–	16	29	23	14	10	21	9	17	–	6	12	58	–	1	–	–	3	2	4	5	–	1	1	–	Frauds, and attempts to defraud.	
266	255	33	366	834	579	921	459	808	445	814	25	433	463	1836	17	38	11	39	21	56	46	154	6	52	37	18	– – Total of No. 3.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein.	No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.
–	3	–	–	–	1	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	
–	–	–	3	15	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture.	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	
–	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	–	3	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Killing and maiming Cattle.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	
–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other Malicious Offences.	
–	5	2	4	19	2	60	6	1	4	6	–	4	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	– – Total of No. 4.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes.	No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.
1	–	–	–	2	–	6	1	7	3	2	–	–	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes.	
2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.	
3	3	–	5	8	4	13	4	11	8	26	1	5	9	27	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	1	–	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto.	
6	3	–	5	10	4	24	5	18	13	43	1	5	14	56	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	1	1	1	– – Total of No. 5.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	High Treason.	No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling.	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deer Stealing, & felony resisting Deer-keepers.	
4	3	2	6	1	10	3	2	–	3	6	–	8	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons.	
1	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.	
29	–	–	5	–	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Riot, Sedition, &c.	
–	15	–	12	77	13	50	6	18	17	7	–	9	35	26	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	5	7	–	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach.	
–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.	
–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	6	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Keeping Disorderly Houses.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Indecently exposing the Person.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Felonies, not included in above Denominations.	
1	3	–	11	1	3	2	–	5	1	3	1	–	1	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Misdemeanors, Ditto.	
36	24	4	35	85	27	259	8	32	23	27	1	18	46	270	–	–	–	2	–	11	3	–	–	5	7	–	– – Total of No. 6.	
374	334	48	470	1148	702	1485	527	1017	550	1003	39	548	609	2598	21	56	14	49	33	79	61	197	12	73	48	23	– – Grand Total.	

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	Bedford.			Berks.			Bucks.			Cambridge.			Chester.			Cornwall.			Cumberland.			Derby.			Devon.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	1	1	1	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
	Manslaughter	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	1	2
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1
	Sodomy	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	3	–	3	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	11	1	12	2	–	2	7	–	7	9	–	9
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	–	8	4	–	4	6	–	6	5	–	5	14	–	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	19	–	19
	Total of No. 1.	19	2	21	18	1	19	15	3	18	8	–	8	69	7	76	18	4	22	5	1	6	21	1	22	36	2	38
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	–	2	8	–	8	7	–	7	1	–	1	20	–	20	2	–	2	1	–	1	10	–	10	5	–	5
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Housebreaking	6	–	6	4	–	4	5	–	5	7	–	7	12	–	12	3	1	4	1	–	1	15	1	16	3	–	3
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	3	–	3
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	7	–	7	5	1	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	17	–	17	18	1	19	20	–	20	11	–	11	68	2	70	7	1	8	2	–	2	46	1	47	20	1	21
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	2	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	2	7	–	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	6	–	6
	Sheep Stealing	13	–	13	2	–	2	27	–	27	7	–	7	12	–	12	2	1	3	1	–	1	12	–	12	14	–	14
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	1	2	3	7	3	10	4	1	5	8	1	9	36	12	48	2	7	9	–	2	2	3	2	5	20	20	40
	Larceny, by Servants	11	3	14	12	1	13	15	3	18	8	2	10	25	11	36	4	3	7	–	–	–	11	7	18	20	11	31
	Larceny, simple	117	18	135	181	36	217	138	13	151	129	19	148	515	102	617	141	43	184	56	27	83	135	13	148	330	140	470
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	1	6	–	6	5	2	7	5	–	5	14	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	–	10
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	3	10	–	10	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	8	–	8
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	1	4	7	6	13	9	–	9	3	2	5	23	18	41	2	4	6	–	2	2	3	2	5	13	7	20
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	–	6	12	4	16	3	1	4	2	1	3	28	4	32	6	1	7	2	–	2	1	–	1	15	6	21
	Total of No. 3.	161	24	185	237	50	287	210	20	230	171	26	197	681	148	829	168	59	227	61	32	93	174	24	198	439	184	623
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	2	–	2	–	1	1	4	–	4	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	3	3	2	–	2	1	2	3
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	3	–	3
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	7	–	7	5	3	8	2	–	2	4	2	6	2	–	2	9	3	12
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	–	3	9	–	9	7	3	10	2	–	2	5	2	7	5	–	5	12	3	15
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	3	–	3
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	1	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	35	–	35	11	–	11	3	–	3	22	–	22	2	–	2
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	12	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
	Total of No. 6.	3	–	3	3	1	4	2	–	2	12	2	14	86	11	97	18	3	21	3	1	4	48	–	48	14	2	16
	Grand Total	203	26	229	278	55	333	254	23	277	213	28	241	915	171	1086	215	67	282	76	39	115	296	26	322	522	194	716

TABLE (*continued*) showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	Dorset.			Durham.			Essex.			Gloucester.			Hereford.			Hertford			Huntingdon.			Kent.			Lancaster.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	5	–	5	9	1	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	10	18	1	19
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	–	3	9	1	10	1	2	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	22	1	23
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	1	–	1	2	–	2	10	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	10	–	10	8	–	8
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	19	–	19
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
	Bigamy	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	7	4	11
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	4	1	5	10	–	10	9	–	9	24	1	25	5	–	5	4	–	4	1	–	1	30	3	33	50	4	54
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	4	8	–	8	20	–	20	25	–	25	3	–	3	10	–	10	4	–	4	27	–	27	38	3	41
	Total of No. 1.	10	2	12	34	6	40	59	3	62	70	6	76	11	2	13	23	1	24	7	–	7	102	3	105	178	19	197
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Burglary	5	1	6	8	1	9	22	–	22	18	–	18	9	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	9	2	11	70	3	73
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Housebreaking	2	–	2	2	–	2	11	1	12	28	1	29	11	5	16	12	1	13	3	–	3	27	5	32	91	9	100
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	5
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	61	2	63
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	17	–	17
	Robbery	1	1	2	2	–	2	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	3
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	2	–	2	2	–	2	3	–	3	17	1	18	4	1	5	4	–	4	2	–	2	3	2	5	34	9	43
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	12	2	14	15	1	16	46	1	47	72	2	74	26	6	32	21	1	22	8	–	8	58	9	67	288	23	311
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Horse Stealing	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	10	–	10	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	8	–	8
	Sheep Stealing	6	1	7	7	–	7	18	–	18	23	–	23	13	–	13	13	–	13	2	–	2	13	–	13	6	–	6
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	10	1	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	21	3	24
	Larceny, from the Person	2	1	3	10	5	15	29	15	44	28	22	50	11	2	13	6	2	8	2	–	2	47	25	72	207	166	373
	Larceny, by Servants	2	1	3	–	1	1	72	12	84	57	23	80	5	3	8	24	1	25	4	1	5	82	8	90	140	71	211
	Larceny, simple	143	24	167	112	34	146	390	42	432	605	131	736	126	32	158	181	27	208	32	5	37	556	116	672	1596	473	2069
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	15	–	15
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	41	1	42	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	3	16	122	4	126
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	3
	Embezzlement	7	–	7	1	–	1	9	–	9	10	–	10	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	10	–	10	48	1	49
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	1	6	1	3	4	14	6	20	24	18	42	2	4	6	5	2	7	1	1	2	17	6	23	105	93	198
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	–	8	12	2	14	13	3	16	17	5	22	5	–	5	4	–	4	1	–	1	19	4	23	113	13	126
	Total of No. 3.	175	28	203	151	45	196	551	78	629	847	202	1049	167	41	208	242	32	274	43	7	50	776	164	940	2386	824	3210
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Total of No. 4.	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	7	–	7	8	–	8
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	16	6	22
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	8	31
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	1	5	5	2	7	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	13	6	19	53	13	66
	Total of No. 5.	4	1	5	5	4	9	5	1	6	12	3	15	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	–	1	17	6	23	101	28	129
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	494	8	502
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	5	–	5	42	2	44
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	41	55
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	30	2	32
	Total of No. 6.	4	–	4	4	1	5	9	1	10	27	8	35	4	–	4	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	1	13	589	53	642
	Grand Total	207	34	241	209	57	266	673	85	758	1031	221	1252	210	49	259	304	34	338	60	8	68	972	183	1155	3550	947	4497

TABLE (*continued*) showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	Leicester.			Lincoln.			Middlesex.			Monmouth.			Norfolk.			Northampton.			Northumberland.			Nottingham.			Oxford.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	5	23	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Manslaughter	3	2	5	1	–	1	20	1	21	2	1	3	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Sodomy	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	2	1	–	1	19	–	19	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	3	–	3	1	–	1	13	–	13	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	–	5	6	–	6	10	–	10	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	–	5	15	1	16	180	30	210	7	–	7	5	–	5	9	–	9	16	–	16	13	1	14	8	–	8
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	9	–	9	12	2	14	27	2	29	3	–	3	11	–	11	11	–	11	9	–	9	12	–	12	12	2	14
	Total of No. 1.	31	3	34	38	10	48	304	47	351	17	1	18	37	2	39	25	–	25	27	1	28	36	4	40	26	2	28
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	–	8	8	2	10	62	–	62	3	–	3	8	–	8	7	–	7	3	–	3	2	–	2	6	–	6
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	10	–	10	10	–	10	44	9	53	3	–	3	26	5	31	4	–	4	2	–	2	6	–	6	2	–	2
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	–	4	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	3	2	–	2	6	3	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	–	9	2	–	2
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	4	–	4	3	1	4	20	12	32	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	1	5
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	30	–	30	28	4	32	163	25	188	12	1	13	54	7	61	20	1	21	25	2	27	26	–	26	18	1	19
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	2	3	–	3	13	–	13	2	–	2	7	–	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Sheep Stealing	14	–	14	7	–	7	2	–	2	8	–	8	16	–	16	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	25	77	2	1	3	6	1	7	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2
	Larceny, from the Person	11	7	18	5	7	12	214	136	350	11	11	22	12	9	21	3	1	4	4	14	18	9	2	11	8	3	11
	Larceny, by Servants	19	6	25	3	3	6	275	69	344	9	–	9	12	3	15	16	6	22	1	9	10	3	–	3	16	2	18
	Larceny, simple	245	39	284	280	66	346	1502	518	2020	114	35	149	456	87	543	169	22	191	114	20	134	196	40	236	154	33	187
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	7	–	7	3	–	3	49	–	49	4	–	4	17	–	17	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	4	3	1	4	116	5	121	1	–	1	5	1	6	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	14	5	19	4	3	7	65	35	100	5	1	6	16	9	25	19	2	21	3	2	5	6	3	9	9	3	12
	Frauds and attempts to defraud	5	2	7	9	2	11	69	10	79	4	1	5	13	2	15	7	–	7	3	3	6	2	–	2	12	2	14
	Total of No. 3.	323	59	382	320	82	402	2428	798	3226	162	49	211	563	112	675	225	31	256	135	48	183	221	45	266	212	43	255
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Total of No. 4.	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	12	1	13	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	1	–	1	41	4	45	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	2	3	8	1	9	48	35	83	4	–	4	5	3	8	3	3	6	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3
	Total of No. 5.	1	2	3	9	1	10	91	39	130	6	–	6	6	3	9	3	3	6	2	–	2	6	–	6	3	–	3
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	3
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	1	3	1	–	1	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	29	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	23	3	26	6	–	6	44	22	66	16	–	16	5	1	6	19	–	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	15
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	1	2	3	19	48	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	–	2	2	–	2	32	5	37	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
	Total of No. 6.	36	4	40	10	2	12	117	80	197	16	–	16	9	2	11	34	3	37	4	–	4	36	–	36	23	1	24
	Grand Total	423	69	492	407	100	507	3105	989	4094	213	51	264	681	127	808	308	38	346	193	52	245	325	49	374	286	48	334

TABLE (*continued*) showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	*Rutland.*			*Salop.*			*Somerset.*			*Southampton.*			*Stafford.*			*Suffolk.*			*Surrey.*			*Sussex.*			*Warwick.*		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. *Offences against the Person.*	Murder	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	3	-	3	13	-	13	1	-	1	7	1	8	2	-	2	1	-	1
	Manslaughter	-	-	-	4	-	4	9	1	10	4	-	4	7	-	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Concealing the Births of Infants	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	7	3	-	3	7	-	7	1	-	1	5	-	5	7	-	7	3	-	3
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	5	-	5	9	-	9	44	1	45	13	3	16	26	1	27	5	-	5	24	9	33	14	1	15	5	-	5
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	-	1	2	-	2	15	1	16	18	-	18	23	2	25	1	-	1	8	-	8	5	1	6	2	-	2
	Total of No. 1.	6	-	6	29	2	31	87	5	92	46	5	51	88	8	96	13	-	13	57	22	79	34	5	39	30	1	31
No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Burglary	-	-	-	6	1	7	20	-	20	10	1	11	50	1	51	4	-	4	23	2	25	10	-	10	21	-	21
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	2	-	2	12	-	12	35	1	36	11	2	13	6	1	7	20	3	23	27	-	27	6	1	7	32	5	37
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	1	13	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	-	5	3	-	3	14	1	15	-	-	-	11	-	11	4	-	4	9	-	9
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	4	-	4	6	-	6	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	-	-	-	4	-	4	15	-	15	2	-	2	37	1	38	4	1	5	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Piracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	3	-	3	28	1	29	104	4	108	35	4	39	121	4	125	32	4	36	77	2	79	25	1	26	76	6	82
No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	4	2	6	20	-	20	2	-	2	7	-	7	7	-	7	6	-	6
	Sheep Stealing	4	1	5	3	-	3	21	-	21	10	-	10	20	1	21	12	-	12	4	-	4	10	-	10	13	2	15
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	-	2	4	3	7	7	-	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	11	1	12	4	2	6	11	1	12
	Larceny, from the Person	-	-	-	13	3	16	32	12	44	13	8	21	41	13	54	21	5	26	32	44	76	14	8	22	34	11	45
	Larceny, by Servants	3	1	4	16	3	19	19	11	30	13	3	16	4	2	6	9	12	21	53	17	70	33	12	45	54	14	68
	Larceny, simple	19	1	20	240	51	291	507	115	622	387	92	479	638	131	769	304	48	352	412	122	534	260	40	300	497	87	584
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	12	1	13	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	1	-	1	16	-	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	13	-	13	11	-	11	12	-	12
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	4	-	4	11	-	11	4	-	4	9	-	9	7	1	8	21	-	21	13	-	13	21	-	21
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	2	5	2	7	36	10	46	5	8	13	19	6	25	15	3	18	18	14	32	14	8	22	17	9	26
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	13	3	16	24	5	29	20	3	23	12	2	14	5	5	10	15	6	21	6	3	9	11	6	17
	Total of No. 3.	29	4	33	301	65	366	681	153	834	462	117	579	766	155	921	384	75	459	602	206	808	372	73	445	684	130	814
No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.*	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	3	-	3	15	-	15	-	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	5
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	2	-	2	4	-	4	19	-	19	2	-	2	60	-	60	6	-	6	1	-	1	4	-	4	6	-	6
No. 5. *Forgery & Offences against the Currency.*	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	1	7	-	7	2	1	3	2	-	2
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	2	7
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	4	1	5	8	-	8	3	1	4	10	3	13	3	1	4	7	4	11	7	1	8	16	10	26
	Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	4	1	5	10	-	10	3	1	4	20	4	24	4	1	5	14	4	18	11	2	13	29	14	43
No. 6. *Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	High Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	-	2	6	-	6	1	-	1	10	-	10	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-	6
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	14	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	-	-	-	7	5	12	73	4	77	13	-	13	47	3	50	6	-	6	18	-	18	17	-	17	7	-	7
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	6
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	-	-	-	11	-	11	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1	2	1	3
	Total of No. 6.	4	-	4	29	6	35	81	4	85	27	-	27	240	19	259	8	-	8	30	2	32	23	-	23	21	6	27
	Grand Total	44	4	48	395	75	470	982	166	1148	575	127	702	1295	190	1485	447	80	527	781	236	1017	469	81	550	846	157	1003

TABLE (*continued*) showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	*Westmoreland.*			*Wilts.*			*Worcester.*			*York.*			*Anglesea.*			*Brecon.*			*Cardigan.*			*Carmarthen.*			*Carnarvon.*		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	1	–	1	3	–	3	5	–	5	17	1	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	16	1	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish & carnally abuse	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	14	–	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	1	–	1	2	2	4	20	–	20	34	–	34	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	14	1	15	12	–	12	34	1	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
	Total of No. 1.	2	–	2	33	4	37	47	1	48	145	10	155	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	3	6	–	6	5	–	5
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	–	4	16	–	16	6	–	6	56	–	56	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	2	20	–	20	13	4	17	59	2	61	2	1	3	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	56	–	56	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	1	–	1	4	–	4	6	–	6	69	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	10	–	10	51	–	51	33	5	38	271	2	273	2	1	3	12	1	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	–	7
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	1	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	10	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	25	–	25	12	1	13	22	–	22	4	–	4	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	3	3	10	5	15	14	9	23	82	60	142	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	1	19	5	24	13	6	19	86	23	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, simple	14	5	19	299	33	332	296	69	365	1073	245	1318	10	2	12	23	2	25	7	–	7	23	7	30	10	6	16
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	6	1	7	5	–	5	47	1	48	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	1	5	–	5	7	1	8	24	–	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	15	2	17	6	4	10	46	11	57	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	5	1	6	11	1	12	49	9	58	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
	Total of No. 3.	17	8	25	386	47	433	369	94	463	1486	350	1836	14	3	17	36	2	38	11	–	11	32	7	39	14	7	21
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	1	1	3	2	5	8	1	9	18	9	27	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	1	1	3	2	5	13	1	14	44	12	56	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	8	–	8	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	192	–	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	–	–	–	5	4	9	35	–	35	26	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	33	1	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	1	–	1	14	4	18	45	1	46	264	6	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Grand Total	30	9	39	491	57	548	507	102	609	2218	380	2598	17	4	21	53	3	56	14	–	14	42	7	49	26	7	33

TABLE (*continued*) showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the SEX of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	*Denbigh.*			*Flint.*			*Glamorgan.*			*Merioneth.*			*Montgomery.*			*Pembroke.*			*Radnor.*			*Total.*		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	28	67
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	4	26
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	156	10	166
	Manslaughter	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	17	191
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
	Concealing the Births of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	47	49
	Sodomy	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	38
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	53
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	116	2	118
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	–	141
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
	Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	15	65
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Assaults	2	–	2	2	–	2	6	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	668	59	727
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	–	2	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	452	15	467
	Total of No. 1.	8	1	9	9	1	10	18	2	20	1	–	1	7	–	7	1	1	2	2	–	2	1926	201	2127
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	17
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	546	14	560
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	20
	Housebreaking	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	618	61	679
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	1	95
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	3	251
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	34	3	37
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	10	106
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	297	33	330
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	2	50
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
	Piracy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15
	Total of No. 2.	2	–	2	1	–	1	13	1	14	4	–	4	7	1	8	1	–	1	2	–	2	2049	129	2178
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	1	54
	Horse Stealing	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	2	172
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	421	7	428
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	8	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	46	229
	Larceny, from the Person	4	–	4	6	–	6	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1025	669	1694
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1175	374	1550
	Larceny, simple	26	11	37	22	9	31	95	30	125	4	1	5	24	10	34	18	14	32	11	2	13	13,932	3288	17,220
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	1	151
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	429	13	442
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24
	Embezzlement	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	398	10	408
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	3	22
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	586	321	907
	Frauds and attempts to defraud	1	1	2	4	–	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	574	115	689
	Total of No. 3.	44	12	56	35	11	46	114	40	154	5	1	6	35	17	52	22	15	37	15	3	18	19,145	4850	23,995
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	9	45
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	–	71
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	37
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	14
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187	14	201
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	127	12	139
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	5	26
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	13	50
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	290	116	406
	Total of No. 5.	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	488	146	634
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	101
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	27
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	5	79
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	939	23	962
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	5	7	–	–	–	544	51	595
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	133	186
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	10	171
	Total of No. 6.	11	–	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	5	7	–	–	–	1945	229	2174
	Grand Total	65	14	79	49	12	61	153	44	197	11	1	12	55	18	73	26	22	48	20	3	23	25,740	5569	31,309

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Seven Years, and the OFFENCES with which they stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	1842			1841			1840			1839			1838			1837			1836		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	16	51	67	20	46	66	18	36	54	13	33	46	25	50	75	11	32	43	20	53	73
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	3	1	4	6	–	6	5	–	5	12	22	34	3	3	6	41	80	121	51	67	118
	Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily injuries	1	25	26	5	19	24	6	19	25	3	16	19	4	6	10						
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	110	56	166	142	70	212	108	70	178	92	66	158	89	50	139						
	Manslaughter	102	89	191	101	117	218	99	78	177	102	102	204	136	95	231	89	110	199	99	102	201
	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	4	5	–	3	3	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	5	6
	Concealing the Births of Infants	30	19	49	25	26	51	41	12	53	30	21	51	34	16	50	22	19	41	33	12	45
	Sodomy	12	26	38	7	28	35	8	16	24	5	14	19	3	19	22	9	13	22	5	26	31
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	31	22	53	32	30	62	16	23	39	22	24	46	26	27	53	19	34	53	41	37	78
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years	31	87	118	26	52	78	18	38	56	17	56	73	7	32	39	6	67	73	9	46	55
	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	79	62	141	74	44	118	74	32	106	83	55	138	78	58	136	74	48	122	78	47	125
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years	1	1	2	4	–	4	4	–	4	2	3	5	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	1	3
	Abduction	5	2	7	3	–	3	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3
	Bigamy	52	13	65	39	11	50	59	4	63	42	7	49	38	10	48	37	12	49	26	9	35
	Child Stealing	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	3	–	3	4	2	6
	Assaults	534	193	727	467	193	660	463	141	604	495	228	723	485	210	695	408	182	590	475	225	700
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	367	100	467	432	117	549	376	109	485	345	88	433	274	65	339	323	71	394	375	102	477
	Total of No. 1.	1375	752	2127	1384	756	2140	1300	581	1881	1272	737	2009	1209	650	1859	1046	673	1719	1219	737	1956
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	13	4	17	6	3	9	11	5	16	7	2	9	2	2	4	1	3	4	19	6	25
	Burglary	442	118	560	416	105	521	398	106	504	280	98	378	305	93	398	232	89	321	188	91	279
	Burglary, attended with violence to Persons	18	2	20	5	7	12	13	–	13	1	3	4	3	–	3						
	Housebreaking	537	142	679	520	105	625	560	133	693	412	97	509	422	112	534	403	92	495	327	80	407
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	74	21	95	70	14	84	53	19	72	39	19	58	68	19	87	80	13	93	51	24	75
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing	204	47	251	164	44	208	187	35	222	91	24	115	101	36	137	108	30	138	83	33	116
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	27	10	37	17	6	23	10	2	12	7	6	13	9	8	17	12	1	13	15	5	20
	Robbery	71	35	106	67	35	102	71	53	124	62	50	112	102	54	156						
	Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	205	125	330	141	83	224	149	67	216	131	63	194	88	34	122	158	132	290	201	133	334
	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	5	5	10	8	2	10	5	3	8	1	1	2	12	1	13						
	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	2	2	4	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	26	24	50	32	13	45	23	16	39	20	11	31	37	25	62	26	18	44	21	26	47
	Stealing in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	1	1	5	–	5
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
	Piracy	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	1642	536	2178	1454	419	1873	1484	450	1934	1053	379	1432	1150	388	1538	1021	379	1400	911	399	1310
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	40	14	54	36	14	50	37	10	47	28	4	32	26	10	36	32	8	40	19	16	35
	Horse Stealing	116	56	172	135	35	170	170	42	212	98	23	121	107	47	154	117	25	142	110	38	148
	Sheep Stealing	306	122	428	236	103	339	257	118	375	234	90	324	225	116	341	249	122	371	219	79	298
	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	190	39	229	148	42	190	140	28	168	137	32	169	120	39	159	159	52	211	129	41	170
	Larceny, from the Person	1056	638	1694	1101	606	1707	1047	523	1570	998	472	1470	947	492	1439	965	518	1483	1023	495	1518
	Larceny, by Servants	1229	321	1550	1261	289	1550	1188	294	1482	1096	222	1318	854	193	1047	846	212	1058	773	214	987
	Larceny, simple	12,998	4222	17,220	11,904	3892	15,796	11,680	3856	15,536	10,489	3359	13,848	10,057	3213	13,270	10,409	3303	13,712	8591	3006	11,597
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	107	44	151	93	40	133	74	26	100	82	24	106	58	24	82	60	23	83	28	22	50
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	5	–	5	2	–	2	8	1	9	1	–	1	4	1	5	1	–	1	3	–	3
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, & Shrubs growing, &c.	348	94	442	209	48	257	209	45	254	168	47	215	199	37	236	223	51	274	90	25	115
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	22	2	24	11	6	17	8	8	16	21	4	25	8	13	21	12	5	17	5	8	13
	Embezzlement	298	110	408	288	88	376	223	77	300	253	79	332	210	87	297	214	97	311	161	68	229
	Stealing and receiving Letters Stolen from the Post-Office, by Servants	13	9	22	20	5	25	15	4	19	5	1	6	8	–	8	4	1	5	3	4	7
	Receiving Stolen Goods	412	495	907	379	429	808	397	463	860	333	448	781	333	373	706	331	376	707	297	321	618
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	524	165	689	462	135	597	399	137	536	351	144	495	357	120	477	348	121	469	258	121	379
	Total of No. 3.	17,664	6331	23,995	16,285	5732	22,017	15,852	5632	21,484	14,294	4949	19,243	13,513	4765	18,278	13,970	4914	18,884	11,709	4458	16,167
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, or Shop, Persons being therein	2	10	12	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	4	6	1	4	5	8	32	40	10	52	62
	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Corn-stack, &c.	14	31	45	10	12	22	11	34	45	9	22	31	15	16	31						
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	15	22	4	2	6	4	4	8	–	2	2	–	10	10
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	–	1	3	2	5
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	42	29	71	7	–	7	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	8
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	2	1	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	4
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	3	5	8	–	6	6	6	2	8	4	7	11	1	1	2	4	6	10	8	16	24
	Killing and maiming Cattle	12	25	37	9	19	28	16	18	34	13	12	25	15	9	24	22	20	42	15	20	35
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	4	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	7	7
	Other Malicious Offences	7	7	14	7	7	14	23	3	26	4	4	8	4	3	7	–	14	14	3	10	13
	Total of No. 4.	86	115	201	42	52	94	67	78	145	44	61	105	44	45	89	38	76	114	46	122	168
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	9	3	12	7	1	8	10	10	20	4	6	10	6	2	8	2	2	4	1	–	1
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	102	37	139	80	34	114	105	35	140	65	28	93	65	36	101	40	26	66	36	18	54
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	21	5	26	16	6	22	16	–	16	–	–	–	12	3	15	4	4	8	23	6	29
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	28	22	50	9	4	13	10	6	16	9	3	12	22	6	28	19	3	22	3	–	3
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	5	1	6
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	340	66	406	235	45	280	284	59	343	251	67	318	276	72	348	291	63	354	226	40	266
	Total of No. 5.	501	133	634	347	90	437	430	111	541	330	106	436	383	120	503	358	98	456	294	65	359
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	High Treason	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	–	5	3	–	3
	Deer Stealing, and felony resisting Deer-keepers	5	5	10	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	2	8	2	6	8	4	–	4	9	1	10
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	79	22	101	84	32	116	65	26	91	64	26	90	61	18	79	110	33	143	115	36	151
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	4	5	9	3	1	4	6	5	11	5	8	13	–	–	–	11	8	19	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	2	–	2	5	–	5	5	–	5	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	3	1	4
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	13	14	27	15	6	21	7	23	30	8	5	13	12	16	28	6	9	15	5	4	9
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	37	42	79	12	26	38	8	22	30	14	29	43	9	16	25	7	26	33	10	15	25
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	772	190	962	5	–	5	170	42	212	191	40	231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	291	304	595	338	215	553	228	190	418	413	179	592	271	149	423	383	140	523	334	190	524
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	6	6	12	12	27	39	12	10	22	20	3	23	9	5	14	11	10	21	14	14	28
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	139	47	186	154	44	198	202	27	229	54	38	92	75	69	144	82	98	180	54	100	154
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	4	5	4	6	10	–	6	6	7	13	20	1	15	16	–	14	14	6	30	36
	Felonies, not included in above Denominations	5	3	8	7	7	14	–	2	2	1	6	7	4	2	6	4	7	11	6	10	16
	Misdemeanors, Ditto	107	64	171	124	64	188	81	47	128	50	28	78	40	43	83	33	37	70	33	31	64
	Total of No. 6.	1465	709	2174	768	431	1199	794	408	1202	839	379	1218	486	341	827	657	382	1039	592	432	1024
	Grand Total	22,733	8576	31,309	20,280	7480	27,760	19,927	7260	27,187	17,832	6611	24,443	16,785	6309	23,094	17,090	6522	23,612	14,771	6213	20,984

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Seven Years, and distinguishing the Numbers in each County.

COUNTIES.	1842			1841			1840			1839			1838			1837			1836		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.
BEDFORD	151	78	229	138	53	191	123	52	175	89	19	108	89	45	134	92	31	123	112	50	162
BERKS	243	90	333	200	106	306	248	99	347	211	113	324	189	101	290	188	82	270	137	68	205
BUCKS	186	91	277	204	83	287	170	76	246	159	92	251	150	87	237	178	80	258	124	69	193
CAMBRIDGE	169	72	241	169	71	240	150	70	220	151	68	219	166	71	237	173	87	260	206	73	279
CHESTER	815	271	1086	734	209	943	839	203	1042	589	186	775	508	137	645	476	140	616	426	128	554
CORNWALL	195	87	282	182	113	295	212	127	339	205	84	289	164	100	264	201	80	281	130	68	198
CUMBERLAND	94	21	115	120	31	151	98	33	131	94	52	146	110	45	155	96	58	154	95	48	143
DERBY	224	98	322	216	61	277	181	66	247	182	57	239	199	63	262	166	62	228	141	51	192
DEVON	518	198	716	501	186	687	510	207	717	464	194	658	393	185	578	457	214	671	358	169	527
DORSET	161	80	241	181	103	284	174	100	274	175	119	294	184	71	255	187	69	256	118	75	193
DURHAM	194	72	266	154	61	215	114	57	171	143	63	206	103	61	164	149	53	202	105	59	164
ESSEX	534	224	758	429	218	647	486	197	683	389	153	542	429	207	636	528	219	747	445	174	619
GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL)	849	403	1252	869	367	1236	767	278	1045	668	267	935	725	296	1021	684	222	906	625	198	823
HEREFORD	169	90	259	171	74	245	149	88	237	136	78	214	110	80	190	102	84	186	84	70	154
HERTFORD	222	116	338	212	107	319	201	102	303	173	85	258	221	122	343	243	92	335	194	130	324
HUNTINGDON	49	19	68	39	23	62	62	21	83	36	17	53	66	31	97	46	21	67	45	23	68
KENT	809	346	1155	686	276	962	655	248	903	715	241	956	734	290	1024	650	246	896	597	275	872
LANCASTER	3593	904	4497	3137	850	3987	2816	690	3506	2258	643	2901	2066	519	2585	2190	619	2809	1740	525	2265
LEICESTER	355	137	492	337	129	466	347	119	466	318	94	412	278	87	365	328	104	432	210	100	310
LINCOLN	368	139	507	264	85	349	288	121	409	281	107	388	293	90	383	291	121	412	317	94	411
MIDDLESEX (including LONDON)	3013	1081	4094	2709	877	3586	2775	802	3577	2791	858	3649	2578	910	3488	2433	840	3273	2327	1023	3350
MONMOUTH	164	100	264	225	139	364	198	132	330	147	83	230	131	66	197	86	68	154	85	35	120
NORFOLK	550	258	808	453	213	666	499	194	693	532	200	732	412	176	588	477	182	659	529	210	739
NORTHAMPTON	225	121	346	231	111	342	200	90	290	175	75	250	188	80	268	217	81	298	139	48	187
NORTHUMBERLAND	194	51	245	167	59	226	146	50	196	95	44	139	130	29	159	127	62	189	118	52	170
NOTTINGHAM	298	76	374	268	61	329	289	67	356	250	64	314	202	48	250	238	69	307	229	73	302
OXFORD	252	82	334	225	98	323	230	129	359	212	97	309	198	88	286	183	89	272	164	80	244
RUTLAND	34	14	48	12	2	14	9	–	9	11	2	13	7	6	13	19	8	27	16	8	24
SALOP	336	134	470	268	148	416	259	128	387	217	93	310	195	76	271	180	72	252	147	81	228
SOMERSET	797	351	1148	728	263	991	756	372	1128	589	254	843	636	222	858	722	306	1028	543	253	796
SOUTHAMPTON	461	241	702	461	216	677	471	264	735	467	175	642	417	215	632	437	185	622	360	185	545
STAFFORD	1064	421	1485	757	302	1059	666	257	923	589	341	930	539	229	768	601	308	909	395	241	636
SUFFOLK	369	158	527	332	150	482	349	135	484	375	152	527	342	163	505	334	159	493	371	157	528
SURREY	721	296	1017	683	240	923	722	266	988	743	273	1016	666	232	898	645	305	950	670	314	984
SUSSEX	424	126	550	400	139	539	386	157	543	357	147	504	396	133	529	309	111	420	286	95	381
WARWICK	774	229	1003	838	208	1046	780	221	1001	625	153	778	686	198	884	695	185	880	569	159	728
WESTMORELAND	31	8	39	28	5	33	34	4	38	31	6	37	31	5	36	23	2	25	19	1	20
WILTS	394	154	548	360	146	506	335	127	462	307	121	428	305	102	407	358	124	482	253	101	354
WORCESTER	418	191	609	397	169	566	445	182	627	332	128	460	296	131	427	282	127	409	219	109	328
YORK	1894	704	2598	1424	471	1895	1374	493	1867	1198	423	1621	985	339	1324	1007	369	1376	869	383	1252
ANGLESEA	18	3	21	11	2	13	10	6	16	7	9	16	5	4	9	6	10	16	14	5	19
BRECON	37	19	56	26	22	48	38	20	58	22	21	43	14	7	21	15	14	29	14	13	27
CARDIGAN	10	4	14	12	5	17	10	3	13	16	11	27	10	6	16	5	8	13	3	2	5
CARMARTHEN	25	24	49	10	22	32	30	37	67	17	19	36	30	31	61	19	30	49	9	10	19
CARNARVON	21	12	33	20	13	33	35	31	66	26	21	47	22	23	45	16	6	22	19	13	32
DENBIGH	55	24	79	49	32	81	35	20	55	34	14	48	50	12	62	57	19	76	45	10	55
FLINT	27	34	61	21	23	44	27	9	36	12	13	25	11	7	18	28	11	39	20	11	31
GLAMORGAN	134	63	197	136	53	189	127	57	184	92	34	126	61	33	94	60	43	103	44	38	82
MERIONETH	10	2	12	4	1	5	9	2	11	7	–	7	4	2	6	4	1	5	10	2	12
MONTGOMERY	46	27	73	40	35	75	58	27	85	74	19	93	33	15	48	44	10	54	33	15	48
PEMBROKE	25	23	48	29	29	58	26	18	44	31	13	44	20	26	46	28	26	54	35	32	67
RADNOR	14	9	23	13	20	33	9	6	15	15	16	31	8	7	15	10	8	18	8	7	15
TOTAL	22,733	8576	31,309	20,280	7480	27,760	19,927	7260	27,187	17,832	6611	24,443	16,785	6309	23,094	17,090	6522	23,612	14,771	6213	20,984

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS (SCOTLAND).

TABLES

OF

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

FOR THE YEAR 1842;

REPORTED BY

HER MAJESTY'S ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND,

IN TERMS OF THE STATUTE 1 GUL. IV. C. 37.

WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS;

ORDERED AND REQUIRED BY ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, IN VIRTUE OF THE POWERS THEREIN CONTAINED.

(PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

The following TABLES for SCOTLAND have, by directions from the HOME OFFICE, been substituted for the Form specified in the Statute 1 GUL. IV., c. 37, with the view of more nearly assimilating them to the Criminal Tables now in use to be presented to Parliament for England. In consequence of the different systems of Criminal Procedure in the two Countries, a complete assimilation was impracticable. But to assist in bringing the assimilation more close for comparative investigation, a comparative Table of the respective Classifications of Offences is here annexed.

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TABLE,

COMPARING the CLASSIFICATION of OFFENCES, in the CRIMINAL TABLES now in Use to be PRESENTED to PARLIAMENT for ENGLAND, with the CLASSIFICATION of OFFENCES in the ANNEXED TABLES for SCOTLAND.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES IN ENGLISH TABLES.	CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES IN ANNEXED TABLES FOR SCOTLAND.
1.—Offences against the Person.	*No. 1.—Offences against the Person.*
1. Murder.—*See* 77.	77. Murder.—*Corresponding with* 1.
2. Shooting at, stabbing, administering poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c.—*See* 78.	78. Shooting at, stabbing, administering poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute).—*Corresponding with* 2.
3. Manslaughter.—*See* 79.	79. Culpable homicide —*Corresponding with* 3.
4. Attempt to procure the miscarriage of women quick with child.—*See* 80.	80. Procuring, and attempts to procure, the miscarriage of women quick with child.—*Corresponding with* 4.
5. Ditto of women not quick with child.—*See* 81.	81. Ditto of women not quick with child.—*Corresponding with* 5.
6. Concealing the births of infants.—*See* 82.	82. Concealment of pregnancy.—*Corresponding with* 6.
7. Sodomy.—*See* 83.	83. Sodomy and bestiality.—*Corresponding with* 7.
8. —— Assaults, with intent to commit, and other unnatural misdemeanors.—*See* 84.	84. —— Assaults, with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences.—*Corresponding with* 8.
9. Rape, and carnally abusing girls under the age of ten years.—*See* 85.	85. Rape.—*Including* 9 *and* 11.
10. Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.—*See* 86.	86. Assaults, with intent to ravish.—*Corresponding with* 10.
11. Carnally abusing girls between the age of ten and twelve years.—*See* 85.	87. Abduction.—*Corresponding with* 12.
12. Abduction.—*See* 87.	88. Bigamy.—*Corresponding with* 13.
13. Bigamy.—*See* 88.	89. Child stealing.—*Corresponding with* 14.
14. Child Stealing.—*See* 89.	90. Assaults.—*Corresponding with* 15.
15. Assaults.—*See* 90.	91. —— on peace officers in the execution of their duty.—*Corresponding with* 16.
16. —— on peace officers in the execution of their duty.—*See* 91.	
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	*No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*
17. Sacrilege.—*See* 92.	92. Sacrilege.—*Corresponding with* 17.
18. Burglary.—*See* 93, 95, and 96.	93. Theft by housebreaking.—*Including* 19, 20, *and* 21; *and partly along with* 95 *and* 96, *including* 18.
19. Housebreaking.—*See* 93.	94. —— by opening lock-fast places.—*Additional, but partly included in* 33.
20. Breaking within the curtilage of dwelling-houses and stealing.—*See* 93.	95. Housebreaking, with intent to steal.—*Partly along with* 93 *and* 96, *including* 18.
21. —— into shops, warehouses, and counting-houses, and stealing.—*See* 93.	96. Violent invasion of houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft.—*Partly along with* 93 *and* 95, *including* 18.
22. Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above offences.—*See* 97.	97. Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences.—*Corresponding with* 22.
23. Robbery.—*See* 98.	98. Robbery.—*Corresponding with* 23.
24. Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces.—*See* 99.	99. Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces.—*Corresponding with* 24.
25. Stealing in dwelling-houses, persons therein being put in fear.—*See* 100.	100. Stouthrief (open, lawless, masterful depredation). — *Occasionally including* 25.
26. Sending menacing letters to extort money.—*See* 101.	101. Sending menacing letters to extort money.—*Corresponding with* 26.
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	*No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*
27. Cattle stealing.—*See* 102.	102. Cattle stealing.—*Corresponding with* 27.
28. Horse stealing.—*See* 103.	103. Horse stealing.—*Corresponding with* 28.
29. Sheep stealing.—*See* 104.	104. Sheep stealing.—*Corresponding with* 29.
30. Larceny, to the value of £5 in dwelling-houses.—*See* 105.	105. Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations.—*Including* 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, *and* 36.
31. Larceny, from the person.—*See* 105.	106. Stealing goods in process of manufacture.—*Corresponding with* 35.
32. Larceny, by servants.—*See* 105.	107. Minor crimes, with intent to steal.—*Corresponding with* 37.
33. Larceny, simple.—*See* 105.	108. Embezzlement.—*Corresponding with* 38.
34. Stealing from vessels in port, on a river, &c.—*See* 105.	109. Stealing, &c. letters, &c. from Post-Office by servants.—*Including* 39.
35. Stealing goods in process of manufacture.—*See* 106.	110. Reset of theft.—*Corresponding with* 40.
36. Stealing fixtures, trees, and shrubs growing, &c.—*See* 105.	111. Frauds and attempts to defraud.—*Corresponding with* 41.
37. Misdemeanors with intent to steal.—*See* 107.	
38. Embezzlement.—*See* 108.	
39. Stealing letters from the Post-Office, by servants.—*See* 109.	
40. Receiving stolen goods.—*See* 110.	
41. Frauds, and attempts to defraud.—*See* 111.	
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	*No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.*
42. Arson (capital).—*See* 112.	112. Fire-raising (capital unless restricted).—*Corresponding with* 42.
43. Setting fire to crops, plantations, heath, &c.—*See* 113.	113. Setting fire to heaths, furze, and other subjects where not capital.—*Analogous to* 43.
44. Attempts to commit arson, set fire to crops, &c.—*See* 114.	114. Attempts to commit arson, set fire to heaths, &c.—*Corresponding with* 44.
45. Riot, and feloniously demolishing buildings, machinery, &c.—*See* 115.	115. Rioters feloniously demolishing buildings, machinery, &c.—*Corresponding with* 45.
46. Destroying silk, woollen, linen, or cotton goods in process of manufacture.—*See* 116.	116. Destroying silk, woollen, linen, or cotton goods, in process of manufacture.—*Corresponding with* 46.
47. Destroying threshing-machines.—*See* 117.	117. Destroying threshing-machines.—*Corresponding with* 47.
48. Destroying hop-binds, trees and shrubs growing, &c.—*See* 118.	118. Destroying trees and shrubs growing, &c.—*Corresponding with* 48.
49. Killing and maiming cattle.—*See* 119.	119. Killing and maiming cattle.—*Corresponding with* 49.
50. Sending letters threatening to burn houses, &c.—*See* 120.	120. Sending letters threatening to burn houses, &c. —*Corresponding with* 50.
51. Other malicious offences.—*See* 121.	121. Other malicious offences.—*Corresponding with* 51.
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	*No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*
52. Forging and uttering forged wills and powers of attorney for the transfer of stock or receipt of dividends.—*See* 122.	122. Forging and uttering forged wills and powers of attorney for the transfer of stock or receipt of dividends.—*Corresponding with* 52.
53. —— Forged Bank of England notes.—*See* 123.	123. —— forged Bank of England notes.—*Corresponding with* 53.
54. —— other forged instruments.—*See* 124.	124. —— other forged instruments.—*Corresponding with* 54.
55. Having in possession, &c. forged Bank of England notes.—*See* 125.	125. Having in possession, &c. forged Bank of England notes.—*Corresponding with* 55.
56. Counterfeiting the current gold and silver coin.—*See* 126.	126. Counterfeiting the current gold and silver coin.—*Corresponding with* 56.
57. Having in possession, &c. implements for coining.—*See* 127.	127. Having in possession, &c. implements for coining.—*Corresponding with* 57.
58. Buying and putting off counterfeit gold and silver coin.—*See* 128.	128. Buying and putting off counterfeit gold and silver coin.—*Corresponding with* 58.
59. Uttering and having in possession ditto.—*See* 129.	129. Uttering and having in possession ditto.—*Corresponding with* 59.
60. Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit copper coin.—*See* 130.	130. Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit copper coin.—*Corresponding with* 60.
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	*No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*
61. Assembling armed, and to aid smugglers.—*See* 131.	131. Assembling armed, and to aid smugglers.—*Corresponding with* 61.
62. Assaulting and obstructing officers employed to prevent Smuggling.—*See* 132.	132. Assaulting and obstructing officers employed to prevent smuggling. *Corresponding with* 62.
63. Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting deer-keepers.—*See* 132.	133. Deer-stealing and feloniously resisting deer-keepers.—*Corresponding with* 63.
64. Being out armed, &c. to take game by night, taking game by night, and assaulting game-keepers.—*See* 134.	134. Being out armed, &c. to take game by night, taking game by night, and assaulting game-keepers.—*Corresponding with* 64.
65. Taking and destroying fish in enclosed water.—*See* 135.	135. Taking and destroying fish in enclosed water.—*Corresponding with* 65.
66. Being at large under sentence of transportation.—*See* 136.	136. Being at large under sentence of transportation.—*Corresponding with* 66.
67. Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons.—*See* 137.	137. Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons.—*Corresponding with* 67.
68. Perjury and subornation of perjury.—*See* 38.	138. Perjury and subornation of perjury.—*Corresponding with* 68.
69. Administering unlawful oaths.—*See* 139.	139. Administering unlawful oaths.—*Corresponding with* 69.
70. Conspiracy to raise the rate of wages.—*See* 70.	140. Conspiracy to raise the rate of wages.—*Corresponding with* 70.
71. Riot, breach of the peace, and pound-breach.—*See* 141.	141. Riot, breach of the peace, and breach of poindings.—*Corresponding with* 71.
72. Rescue, and refusing to aid peace-officers.—*See* 142.	142. Deforcement, and refusing to aid peace-officers.—*Corresponding with* 72.
73. Keeping disorderly houses.—*See* 143.	143. Keeping disorderly houses.—*Corresponding with* 73.
74. Indecently exposing the person.—*See* 144.	144. Indecently exposing the person.—*Corresponding with* 74.
75. Felonies, not included in the above denominations.—*See* 146.	145. Hamesucken (the felonious seeking and invasion of a person in his dwelling-place).—*Additional.*
76. Misdemeanors, ditto.—*See* 147.	146. High crimes, not included in the above denominations.—*Analogous to* 75.
	147. Minor offences ditto ditto.—*Analogous to* 76.
	148. Offences against Excise Laws.—*Additional.*

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN. 1842.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, Assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	29	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	16	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	11	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	14	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	32	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	11	7	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	42	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	9	12	10	–	–	–	–	34	1	–	–	1	3	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being *out* armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	104	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	17	17	34	–	4	–	–	83	3	–	–	2	6	8	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	19	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	5	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	23	6	–	–	1	–	5	1	11	3	2	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	7	–	2	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	8	3	–	–	2	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	4	–	–	2	–	2	3	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	1	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	13	19	2	2	1	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	4	8	15	4	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	20	22	2	2	1	3	5	3	8	6	3	1	1	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	4	12	17	6	–	1	1	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	4	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	11	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	69	35	2	2	5	3	15	7	31	10	8	5	6	5	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	4	48	29	16	1	4	1	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried.																		Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	17	1	18	–	–	–	2	–	2	7	–	7	7	1	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	20	4	24	–	–	–	5	2	7	7	1	8	7	1	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	4	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	8	3	11	–	–	–	7	1	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	4	14	–	–	–	9	2	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	13	18	31	–	–	–	4	6	10	4	11	15	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	17	29	8	16	24	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	18	21	39	–	–	–	8	6	14	5	14	19	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	19	35	8	16	24	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	5	–	5	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	9	1	10	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	62	32	94	2	–	2	28	12	40	15	17	32	16	3	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	56	30	86	11	17	28	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	30	–	25	2	–	61	–	–	–	1	8	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	39	–	26	2	–	71	–	–	–	1	9	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	26	–	3	–	3	35	1	–	–	–	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	29	–	3	–	3	39	1	–	–	–	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	82	–	31	2	3	127	2	–	–	1	14	1	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	67	4	–	–	1	–	19	–	28	2	12	1	3	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	13	2	36	2	9	–	6	–	3	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	75	7	–	–	1	1	22	–	31	3	12	1	3	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	16	5	41	2	9	–	6	–	3	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	24	18	2	3	2	3	6	5	9	3	2	3	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	7	10	5	5	2	1	–	–	4
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	27	19	2	3	2	3	6	5	11	3	3	4	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	7	11	6	5	2	2	–	–	4
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	6	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	6	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	10	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	119	29	5	3	5	4	30	5	46	7	18	5	5	2	5	3	4	–	1	–	25	14	64	9	18	2	9	–	3	4

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																					Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																		
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	67	4	71	–	–	–	7	1	8	20	2	22	39	1	40	–	–	–	1	–	1	58	4	62	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	75	7	82	–	–	–	7	2	9	20	2	22	47	3	50	–	–	–	1	–	1	65	7	72	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																		
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																		
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	21	18	39	–	–	–	5	4	9	3	1	4	12	14	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	24	19	43	–	–	–	6	4	10	5	1	6	12	15	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	18	40	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																		
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																		
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																		
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	10	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	–	5	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	116	29	145	–	–	–	14	7	21	26	3	29	69	20	89	–	–	–	6	–	6	102	28	130	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Commutation. Transportation. 14 Years.	Commutation. Transportation. 7 Years.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	42	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	7	–	15	–	–	28	1	–	–	5	1	4	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	52	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	6	8	–	15	–	–	33	3	–	–	5	1	7	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	22	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	6	6	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	22	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	6	6	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	48	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	9	27	–	–	–	–	39	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	58	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	9	31	–	–	–	–	44	1	–	–	–	4	9	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	143	–	–	1	9	4	–	–	4	22	45	–	16	–	–	101	4	–	–	6	8	20	4	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	40	2	–	–	4	–	9	1	20	–	3	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	25	2	15	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	48	4	–	–	4	–	10	2	21	1	7	–	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	31	4	15	–	2	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	18	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	7	1	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	18	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	7	1	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	28	20	2	1	2	3	11	8	7	7	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	22	14	3	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	33	25	2	2	2	3	11	8	9	10	4	–	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	26	19	4	2	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	108	35	2	2	7	3	27	10	44	12	17	3	5	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	3	5	75	28	27	2	3	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	33	2	35	4	–	4	4	–	4	18	2	20	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	2	29	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	39	3	42	4	–	4	10	1	11	18	2	20	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	3	36	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	18	3	21	–	–	–	11	1	12	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	6	–	6	2	–	2	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	18	3	21	–	–	–	11	1	12	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	6	–	6	2	–	2	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	23	19	42	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	18	31	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	19	40	9	7	16	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	26	23	49	–	–	–	6	2	8	14	21	35	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	22	45	9	7	16	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Waters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	89	30	119	4	–	4	31	4	35	41	26	67	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	28	105	15	7	22	5	–	5	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	9	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	1	–	–	10	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	14	–	1	–	–	18	4	–	1	2	5	3	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	12	4	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	4	1	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	13	4	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	4	1	–	–	–	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Locksfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	4	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	6	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	27	7	1	–	2	1	4	4	10	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	23	7	3	–	–	–	1	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	12	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	13	4	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	4	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	6	3	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	27	7	34	–	–	–	6	–	6	12	6	18	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	4	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Depute.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	38	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	15	–	4	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	5	8	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	11	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	13	1	–	–	1	–	5	1	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	7	2	1	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	10	3	1	–	2	1	3	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	34	4	1	–	3	1	9	1	11	–	6	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	23	–	4	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	10	1	11	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	–	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	11	1	12	–	–	–	4	–	4	5	–	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	7	1	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	9	2	11	1	–	1	2	1	3	6	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	26	3	29	1	–	1	9	1	10	12	–	12	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 5 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	11	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																		Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
					High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.												
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	7	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	11	1	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	1	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Depute.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	4	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	8	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	15	6	–	–	–	1	6	1	7	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	8	3	3	1	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	8	3	11	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	15	6	21	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	10	4	14	1	–	1	2	–	2	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	1	9	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	15	–	3	–	1	22	–	–	–	1	2	9	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	12	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	4	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	4	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4		
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4		
	GRAND TOTAL	28	10	-	-	-	-	5	3	7	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	3	2	7	3	1	-	1	-	16	5		

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	9	1	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	14
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	14
GRAND TOTAL	15	9	24	2	3	5	4	–	4	4	6	10	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	3	3	2	3	5	14

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 6 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	32	–	–	–	–	35	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	42	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	34	–	–	–	–	38	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	71	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	2	47	–	–	–	–	55	1	–	–	–	9	3	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	9	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	9	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	6	3	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	7	3	2	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	26	13	1	1	3	–	8	2	3	6	9	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	3	21	10	3	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	28	14	1	1	3	–	8	2	4	6	10	–	1	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	4	22	10	3	–	1	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	50	21	3	1	3	–	12	4	13	10	14	1	3	2	1	–	1	3	–	–	8	9	35	12	6	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	7	2	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	7	2	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	6	2	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	7	2	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	24	13	37	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	1	5	16	12	28	2	–	2	–	–	–	23	13	36	2	2	4	1	–	1	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	26	14	40	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	2	6	17	12	29	2	–	2	–	–	–	25	14	39	2	2	4	2	–	2	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	45	20	65	–	–	–	7	–	7	13	5	18	21	13	34	4	2	6	–	–	–	37	19	56	4	2	6	3	–	3	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	3	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	3	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	6	4	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	17	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	27	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	12	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	2	2	3	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harnesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	103	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	59	–	3	–	–	75	–	–	–	2	9	12	5	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	23	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	2	10	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	29	8	–	–	–	–	3	2	12	2	12	1	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	10	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	13	4	1	1	2	–	1	–	5	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	20	7	1	1	2	–	2	–	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	6	3	1	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	7	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	12	2	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	13	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	86	17	1	1	4	–	17	3	23	4	28	2	5	2	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	65	15	20	2	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	18	4	22	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	10	3	13	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	4	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	23	8	31	–	–	–	5	–	5	6	4	10	10	3	13	–	–	–	2	1	3	19	6	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	12	4	16	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	4	14	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	16	6	22	–	–	–	4	4	8	11	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	6	18	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	7	2	9	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	12	2	14	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	1	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	70	16	86	–	–	–	22	5	27	21	7	28	24	3	27	–	–	–	3	1	4	61	14	75	6	1	7	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	56	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	22	-	6	3	-	34	1	-	-	-	3	18	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	73	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	24	-	6	3	-	39	1	-	2	2	3	26	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	94	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	10	16	32	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	3	23	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	11	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	32	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	159	-	-	2	13	14	-	-	16	18	51	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	2	3	40	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	408*	-	-	1	24	5	-	-	35	86	140	-	2	-	-	293	1	-	-	1	24	88	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	37	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	21	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	471	-	-	1	24	6	-	-	44	91	173	-	2	-	-	341	1	-	-	1	29	98	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	31	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	5	8	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	744	-	-	3	40	23	-	-	70	114	263	-	9	3	-	525	2	-	2	5	39	170	-	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

* 1 Male died in prison before trial.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	5	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	43	13	1	–	2	–	8	2	14	3	10	5	6	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	7	1	30	12	6	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	60	13	1	–	4	–	15	2	16	3	12	5	8	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	8	1	40	12	9	–	3	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	79	15	8	1	25	3	23	6	16	2	7	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	6	61	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	12	13	1	1	5	1	4	3	2	3	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	11	1	2	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	7	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	16	16	–	–	2	5	5	1	8	9	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	13	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	115	44	9	2	35	9	35	10	28	14	8	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	24	8	89	34	2	2	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	221	187	26	23	76	22	52	38	36	63	15	25	11	13	4	3	1	–	–	–	58	74	154	111	8	2	1	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	18	19	–	–	5	–	3	5	4	4	3	4	2	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	4	3	9	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	16	1	1	–	3	–	3	–	3	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	1	3	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	264	207	27	23	85	22	60	43	46	68	24	29	16	15	5	6	1	1	–	–	64	77	181	128	17	2	2	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	10	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	13	–	–	1	–	2	5	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	16	15	–	–	1	1	2	6	3	3	4	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	9	8	6	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	8	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	463	281	37	25	126	32	115	62	96	89	49	42	29	21	9	8	2	2	–	–	97	95	320	182	37	4	9	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	4	–	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	31	7	38	2	–	2	–	–	–	12	3	15	14	4	18	3	–	3	–	–	–	30	5	35	6	1	7	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	40	7	47	9	–	9	–	–	–	13	3	16	15	4	19	3	–	3	–	–	–	37	5	42	6	1	7	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	59	12	71	16	4	20	–	–	–	43	8	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	12	68	23	4	27	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	10	10	20	1	2	3	–	–	–	7	8	15	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	18	3	3	6	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	11	11	22	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	86	33	119	29	17	46	–	–	–	53	16	69	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	33	114	26	7	33	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	170	149	319	46	29	75	–	–	–	75	87	162	37	27	64	12	6	18	–	–	–	155	139	294	94	94	188	2	1	3*	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	14	18	32	2	5	7	–	–	–	8	10	18	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	14	27	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	11	1	12	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	11	1	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	204	168	372	55	34	89	–	–	–	88	97	185	45	30	75	16	7	23	–	–	–	188	154	342	97	94	191	2	1	3	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	8	2	10	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	12	17	2	6	8	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	13	14	27	6	6	12	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	11	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	6	–	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	349	224	573	103	57	160	–	–	–	161	124	285	65	34	99	20	7	27	–	2	2	324	205	529	129	102	231	2	1	3	–

* Breach of trust and fraud.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	TRANSPORTATION. 14 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. 7 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	IMPRISONMENT. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	IMPRISONMENT. 6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Proved.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	Discharged without Trial. From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 14 Years.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 7 Years.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	9	–	1*	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	9	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1*	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5*	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Suborination of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	–	9	–	8*	33	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	15	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	4	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	19	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	7	1	4	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoundrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	7	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	8	2	–	–	–	–	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	29	6	–	–	1	–	10	3	8	1	4	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	21	4	5	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	15	1	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	–	10	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	16	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	17	2	19	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	–	10	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	2	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	21	4	25*	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	1	14	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–

* There are eight cases in this County not yet disposed of that should be in next year's Return, which causes the discrepancy in the Totals on the first page and on this page.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	22	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	–	22	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	11	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	12	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	26	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	30	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	35	5	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	35	5	–	41	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	169	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	10	14	52	–	65	5	–	152	1	–	–	3	7	3	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	37	1	–	–	–	–	14	–	18	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	30	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	43	4	–	–	–	–	14	1	20	1	4	1	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	33	4	5	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	11	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	12	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	21	18	1	–	5	–	2	4	7	8	5	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	11	16	6	1	1	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	29	20	1	–	5	–	5	4	10	8	6	3	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	16	17	7	1	2	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	14	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	15	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	31	10	–	–	–	–	3	1	9	3	16	5	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	24	8	2	–	3	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	33	10	–	–	–	–	3	1	11	3	16	5	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	26	8	2	–	3	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	135	34	4	–	13	–	32	6	46	12	29	9	7	6	2	1	2	–	–	–	12	4	99	29	15	1	9	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	37	1	38	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	–	10	11	–	11	11	–	11	5	–	5	34	1	35	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	40	4	44	–	–	–	3	4		10	–	10	11	–	11	11	–	11	5	–	5	37	3	40	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	11	–	11	–	–	–	7	–	7	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	11	–	11	–	–	–	7	–	7	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	20	17	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	9	7	16	3	1	4	2	4	6	3	3	6	19	16	35	7	4	11	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	28	19	47	–	–	–	9	2	11	11	7	18	3	1	4	2	4	6	3	5	8	26	18	44	7	4	11	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	31	10	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	4	19	15	6	21	31	10	41	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hainesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	33	10	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	15	4	19	15	6	21	31	10	41	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	130	33	163	2	–	2	20	6	26	28	7	35	15	1	16	28	8	36	36	11	47	122	31	153	14	5	19	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	57	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	44	–	4	–	–	52	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	50	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	71	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	2	5	46	–	4	–	–	62	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	8	–	1	1	2	2	4	52	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	53	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	8	15	17	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	8	–	–	–	1	3	8	15	17	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	58	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	8	16	19	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	8	–	–	1	3	8	16	19	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	132	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	16	24	63	–	1	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	12	2	8	22	–	–	1	4	16	24	65	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	23	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	16	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	1	16	–
	Total of No. 3.	159	–	–	1	6	1	–	–	19	26	82	–	1	–	–	136	–	–	–	–	12	2	9	23	–	–	1	6	19	26	84	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	–
	GRAND TOTAL	317	–	2	3	11	6	–	–	32	52	162	–	6	–	–	274	1	–	–	–	19	5	18	42	–	2	3	11	32	51	169	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	51	6	-	-	2	-	15	-	16	2	11	2	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	31	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	63	8	-	-	2	-	17	1	21	2	14	3	6	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	37	7	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	48	5	5	-	16	1	18	-	3	3	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	2	28	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	54	5	5	-	17	1	20	-	5	3	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	2	31	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	78	54	7	-	18	3	19	10	16	16	13	15	3	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	17	8	50	39	10	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	18	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	10	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	98	61	7	-	19	3	20	10	27	18	18	19	3	9	3	2	-	-	1	-	17	8	62	44	17	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	11	6	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	237	80	12	-	40	5	61	13	59	24	44	24	13	11	4	3	3	-	1	-	44	11	145	60	44	9	2	-	2	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried: High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	49	6	55	1	–	1	6	–	6	25	3	28	14	1	15	3	2	5	–	–	–	48	5	53	1	–	1	6	–	6	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	58	7	65	2	–	2	13	1	14	26	3	29	14	1	15	3	2	5	–	–	–	57	6	63	1	–	1	7	–	7	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	48	5	53	–	–	–	24	4	28	22	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	40	5	45	17	3	20	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	54	5	59	–	–	–	28	4	32	24	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	46	5	51	18	3	21	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	73	49	122	–	–	–	16	16	32	35	25	60	12	3	15	7	5	12	3	–	3	68	42	110	14	20	34	2	1	3	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	17	5	22	–	–	–	4	2	6	7	1	8	1	–	1	4	2	6	1	–	1	17	5	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	92	56	148	–	–	–	20	18	38	43	27	70	13	3	16	12	8	20	4	–	4	87	49	136	14	20	34	2	1	3	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	9	–	9	–	–	–	7	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	10	6	16	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	–	2	10	6	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	223	74	297	2	–	2	69	25	94	96	31	127	30	6	36	18	12	30	8	–	8	209	66	275	33	23	56	10	1	11	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 3 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	16	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	46	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	26	–	1	–	–	39	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	14	4	2	–	2	–	6	–	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	18	7	2	–	2	–	6	1	6	2	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	6	5	9	2	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	35	11	2	–	2	1	15	2	9	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	13	8	15	2	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																		Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	7	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	7	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	7	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	12	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	3	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	11	3	14	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	16	5	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	4	3	7	7	–	7	–	–	–	15	5	20	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	33	8	41	6	–	6	–	–	–	11	3	14	7	3	10	9	–	9	–	2	2	31	8	39	11	–	11	1	–	1	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	35	–	1	–	–	39	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	35	–	1	–	–	40	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	53	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	45	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	60	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	4	50	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	124	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	9	102	–	1	–	–	118	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	43	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	18	–	9	1	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	14	1	18	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	44	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	18	–	10	1	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	14	1	19	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	31	22	–	–	3	3	7	7	11	9	4	–	2	2	1	1	3	–	–	–	9	10	17	11	5	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	36	24	–	–	3	4	7	7	14	10	5	–	3	2	1	1	3	–	–	–	10	11	20	12	6	1	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	8	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	94	30	–	–	4	4	20	8	34	11	18	3	8	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	28	14	43	15	23	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	43	1	44	–	–	–	3	–	3	16	–	16	24	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	1	39	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	44	1	45	–	–	–	4	–	4	16	–	16	24	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	1	40	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	31	22	53	–	–	–	2	5	7	4	5	9	25	12	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	22	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	36	24	60	–	–	–	4	5	9	6	6	12	26	13	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	24	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	94	30	124	–	–	–	9	5	14	28	8	36	55	15	70	–	–	–	2	2	4	88	30	118	1	–	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	7	3	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	8	3	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	9	3	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women *quick* with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not *quick* with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	6	3	9	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	1	2	2	–	2*	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	6	3	9	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	1	2	2	–	2	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out Armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	7	3	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	1	2	2	–	2	–

* Prison-breaking.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried: High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff: With a Jury.			Sheriff: Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation: Life.	Transportation: 14 Years.	Transportation: 7 Years.	Transportation: Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.: Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained: Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial: Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial: By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation: Transportation: Life.	Transportation: 14 Years.	Transportation: 7 Years.	Imprisonment: 3 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment: 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment: 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	2†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	37	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

* Feloniously removing a stirk from the lawful possession of the person in whose field it was grazed, the grass-mail and a sum for which it was impledged, being unpaid. † Child Exposing.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	10	8	–	–	4	–	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	8	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	15	8	–	–	4	–	3	3	2	1	4	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	8	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	2†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	23	14	–	–	5	–	7	4	2	6	5	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	14	14	4	–	–	–	–	–

* Feloniously removing a stirk from the lawful possession of the person in whose field it was grazed, the grass-mail and a sum for which it was impledged, being unpaid.
† Child exposing.

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1*	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	7	7	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	6	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	11	7	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	4	10	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	1†	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	18	11	29	–	–	–	2	2	4	11	5	16	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	25	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

* Feloniously removing a stirk from the lawful possession of the person in whose field it was grazed, the gra -mail and a sum for which it was impledged, being unpaid. † Child exposing.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	TRANSPORTATION. 14 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. 7 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	16	–	15	–	–	39	–	–	1	4	8	5	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	18	–	15	–	–	46	–	–	1	7	10	10	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	128	–	1	3	10	13	–	1	28	26	16	–	–	–	–	98	1	–	–	–	17	12	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	10	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	169	–	1	4	15	19	–	1	33	31	26	–	–	–	–	130	1	–	–	–	23	14	1	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	324	–	1	2	23	8	–	–	23	34	183	–	–	–	–	274	1	–	1	–	36	9	3	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	–	–	10	4	–	–	–	1	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	374	–	1	2	26	9	–	–	28	38	199	–	2	–	–	305	5	–	1	–	40	19	3	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	35	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	4	9	8	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	45	–	1	6	1	1	–	–	6	9	10	–	–	–	–	34	1	–	–	1	5	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	23	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	2	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	696	–	3	12	45	29	–	1	73	91	259	–	17	–	–	530	7	–	2	18	80	54	5	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	56	1	–	–	1	1	6	–	28	–	15	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	30	1	13	–	4	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	72	3	–	–	1	1	11	1	32	1	19	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	42	3	16	–	5	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	100	28	2	–	20	10	35	9	31	6	10	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	10	68	18	15	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	7	6	–	–	–	1	7	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	8	2	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	7	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	130	39	2	–	20	12	49	13	40	9	15	2	2	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	20	13	91	26	18	–	1	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	204	120	10	–	55	14	72	40	37	38	19	17	7	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	44	29	144	91	14	–	2	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	17	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	2	3	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	16	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	1	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	1	7	–	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	248	125	10	–	55	14	78	40	57	42	29	17	11	9	6	3	2	–	–	–	47	29	169	96	27	–	5	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	11	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	11	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	17	18	–	–	3	–	6	2	3	8	3	4	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	5	14	13	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	24	21	–	–	3	–	7	2	4	9	6	5	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	5	15	16	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	5	5	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	18	5	–	–	1	–	6	1	3	3	6	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	6	1	4	–	3	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	503	193	12	–	83	27	156	57	136	64	77	25	20	16	15	4	4	–	–	–	83	51	332	142	74	–	14	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	51	–	51	–	–	–	13	–	13	31	–	31	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	40	1	–	1	7	–	7	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total of No. 1.	62	2	64	–	–	–	23	2	25	32	–	32	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	1	47	1	–	1	7	–	7	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	90	27	117	–	–	–	58	12	70	32	15	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	24	99	23	6	29	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	7	5	12	–	–	–	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	6	3	9	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	119	37	156	–	–	–	66	19	85	46	17	63	3	–	3	4	1	5	–	–	–	97	34	131	24	6	30	1	–	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sheep Stealing	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	194	116	310	2	–	2	31	24	55	37	16	53	3	2	5	121	74	195	–	–	–	168	108	276	23	22	45	1	–	1	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	12	3	15	–	–	–	6	1	7	4	1	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	13	1	14	1	–	1	2	–	2	6	–	6	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total of No. 3.	229	120	349	4	–	4	45	25	70	48	17	65	4	3	7	128	75	203	–	–	–	199	112	311	23	22	45	1	–	1	2
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	15	18	33	–	–	–	9	8	17	4	8	12	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	13	15	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	20	21	41	–	–	–	12	10	22	6	9	15	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	17	18	35	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	4	16	5	–	5	4	2	6	3	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
GRAND TOTAL	453	184	637	9	–	9	152	58	210	144	43	187	14	5	19	134	78	212	–	–	–	371	168	539	48	28	76	11	–	11	3

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	3	6	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	89	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	57	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	1	5	16	7	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	14	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	20	5	-	-	1	-	5	-	8	3	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	5	5	-	-	3	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	22	19	-	-	3	3	7	1	6	6	4	4	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	16	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	23	19	-	-	3	3	7	1	7	6	4	4	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	3	16	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	57	32	-	-	7	5	14	1	20	13	12	7	4	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	9	5	41	25	4	1	3	1	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	1	6	3	2	5	–	1	1	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	1	6	3	2	5	–	1	1	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	3	4	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	19	17	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	7	7	14	3	2	5	5	4	9	18	17	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	19	17	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	7	7	14	3	2	5	5	4	9	18	17	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	39	27	66	1	2	3	–	–	–	9	6	15	16	8	24	8	6	14	5	5	10	34	26	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained.		Acquitted on Trial.		Discharged without Trial.		TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON.								
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																					COMMUTATION.							
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 5 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.		Execution.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																			
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																			
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																			
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																			
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																			
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																			
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	7	2	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	1

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	12	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	12	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	25	–	14	–	–	42	2	–	–	4	1	9	3	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	19	8	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	4	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	6	9	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	19	9	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	7	9	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	13	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	6	-	1	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	45	16	1	1	6	2	5	3	16	3	6	2	8	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	25	13	17	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	15	8	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	8	17	1	–	1	4	–	4	15	8	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	15	8	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	8	17	1	–	1	4	–	4	15	8	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to exfort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	8	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	10	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	8	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c, forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	32	15	47	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	2	12	13	13	26	2	–	2	4	–	4	29	15	44	–	–	–	–	1	1	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	TRANSPORTATION. 14 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. 7 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	IMPRISONMENT. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	IMPRISONMENT. 6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	Discharged without Trial. From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 14 Years.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 7 Years.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	19	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	11	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 1.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	8	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	8	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	-	1	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	15	4	1	-	1	-	2	1	7	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	5	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	2
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	14	4	18	4	–	4	2	–	2	4	1	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	4	18	4	–	4	2	–	2	2

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Rape	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Abduction	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	4	4	–	1	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Child Stealing	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Assaults	23	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	2	15	–	4	4	–	17	4	4	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 1.	27	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	15	–	4	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	29	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	8	–	4	–	–	16	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	4	4	–	7	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Stouthrief	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 2.	30	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	5	14	–	4	4	–	25	–	4	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	50	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	16	25	–	–	4	–	42	–	4	–	1	5	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 3.	59	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	16	27	–	–	4	–	47	–	–	–	1	6	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 4.	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	3	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	4	4	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Total of No. 6.	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	4	4	–	5	–	4	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	135	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	6	26	66	–	4	4	–	105	–	4	–	2	18	10	–	30	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	22	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	26	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	15	–	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	19	1	1	–	4	–	7	1	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	12	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	5	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	25	5	1	–	5	–	7	3	9	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	17	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	26	24	–	1	5	–	4	6	8	10	6	4	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	21	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	33	26	–	1	5	–	7	6	12	10	6	6	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	1	27	25	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	103	32	1	1	12	–	21	9	45	12	16	7	6	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	7	2	79	29	15	1	2	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	19	1	20	–	–	–	4	–	4	8	–	8	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	17	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	23	1	24	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	8	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	19	1	20	–	–	–	9	–	9	10	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	16	2	–	2	2	–	2*	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	25	4	29	–	–	–	10	1	11	15	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4	25	4	1	5	2	–	2	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	24	24	48	–	–	–	2	7	9	20	14	34	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	42	6	10	16	1	–	1†	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	29	25	54	–	–	–	5	7	12	22	15	37	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	22	47	6	10	16	1	–	1	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	5	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	95	30	125	–	–	–	25	8	33	58	18	76	12	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	27	105	12	11	23	3	–	3	–

* And opening Lockfast Places.

† Fraud.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	127	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	56	–	3	–	–	65	–	–	–	–	13	2	47	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	142	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	60	–	5	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	13	6	50	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	41	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	6	15	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	1	2	–	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	53	–	1	1	5	2	–	–	–	7	18	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	1	2	6	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	308	–	–	–	11	3	–	–	10	17	176	–	1	–	7	225	1	–	–	3	20	9	50	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	3	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	347	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	12	18	193	–	1	–	7	246	1	–	–	4	20	13	57	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	6	2	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	2	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	4	1	11	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	608	–	2	2	17	5	–	–	14	32	301	–	8	–	7	388	1	–	–	5	45	28	141	219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	116	11	–	1	6	–	31	4	46	3	25	2	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	32	6	57	5	19	–	6	–	2	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	129	13	–	1	7	–	35	5	50	4	28	2	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	39	6	61	7	21	–	6	–	2	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	35	6	2	1	6	–	10	2	14	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	22	2	1	–	3	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	4	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	43	10	2	2	6	1	13	4	18	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	28	3	2	2	3	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	199	109	15	7	46	9	52	33	39	33	27	17	12	6	8	4	–	–	–	–	65	37	111	65	17	4	4	–	2	3
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	8	10	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	6	5	1	1	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	221	120	15	7	46	10	55	34	49	37	32	19	15	8	8	5	1	–	–	–	72	41	123	71	19	5	5	–	2	3
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	7	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	9	15	–	1	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	7	2	3	–	–	1	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	11	15	–	1	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	7	7	2	3	–	–	1	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	24	9	1	–	5	1	6	3	10	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	26	12	1	–	5	1	6	3	11	4	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	437	171	19	11	67	12	110	50	134	54	66	28	28	10	10	5	2	1	1	–	136	64	238	94	44	10	14	–	5	3

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

	OFFENCES,	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at this Trial.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	69	9	78	-	-	-	11	4	15	6	1	7	16	1	17	21	-	21	15	3	18	57	8	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	77	9	86	-	-	-	13	4	17	8	1	9	16	1	17	23	-	23	17	3	20	65	8	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	25	5	30	-	-	-	6	1	7	19	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	28	9	37	-	-	-	8	3	11	20	5	25	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	158	90	248	-	-	-	17	13	30	29	21	50	33	16	49	51	27	78	28	13	41	143	83	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	173	97	270	-	-	-	21	14	35	33	22	55	33	16	49	56	29	85	30	16	46	157	90	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	17	7	24	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	5	6	5	2	7	13	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	18	8	26	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	1	1	3	-	3	2	5	7	5	2	7	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	305	133	438	-	-	-	50	25	75	67	35	102	53	18	71	82	34	116	53	21	74	269	120	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	Above 2 Years and above 3 Years.	Above 1 Year and above 2 Years.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. Above 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	18	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	16	2	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	2	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	14	2	16	–	–	–	8	–	8	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	6	–	–	17	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	6	–	–	19	1	–	–	6	2	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	10	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	38	–	3	–	–	45	–	–	–	3	8	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	65	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	42	–	3	–	–	51	–	–	–	3	8	3	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	116	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	2	8	61	–	9	1	–	87	1	–	–	10	11	7	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	21	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	1	6	1	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10	2	7	–	2	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	27	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	2	8	1	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	3	11	–	2	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	6	4	–	–	–	–	2	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	34	23	–	–	8	2	11	10	11	6	4	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	20	19	11	2	1	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	40	25	–	–	4	2	12	10	13	7	6	5	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	23	19	12	2	2	2	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	82	34	–	–	4	2	20	14	25	11	17	6	10	1	4	–	1	–	1	–	7	3	41	26	30	3	4	2	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	21	2	23	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	1	7	12	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	17	4	-	4	1	1	2	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total of No. 1.	26	2	28	1	-	1	4	-	4	6	1	7	15	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	20	4	-	4	2	1	3	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by Housebreaking	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	2	4	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	-
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 2.	5	4	9	-	2	2	2	2	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	2	2	2	2	4	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	34	22	56	-	-	-	6	4	10	10	7	17	18	11	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18	45	2	3	5	-	1	1	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reset of Theft	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 3.	39	23	62	-	-	-	8	4	12	11	7	18	20	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	19	51	2	3	5	2	1	3	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious Offences	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 4.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 5.	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamesucken	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Offences, Ditto	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of No. 6.	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	78	31	109	1	2	3	14	7	21	26	8	34	37	14	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	27	88	7	5	12	6	4	10	-

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, an[illegible] ing property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total [illegible]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or [illegible] y of the previous or su[illegible] ions	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in [illegible] ure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with [illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters [illegible] Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts t[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of [illegible]	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	8	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	8	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Transportation. Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	Above 2 Years and above 3 Years.	Above 1 Year and above 2 Years.	Above 6 Months and above 1 Year.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	Commutation. Transportation. Life.	Commutation. Transportation. 14 Years.	Commutation. Transportation. 7 Years.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Commutation. Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	32	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	32	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	6	4	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	31	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	4	3	9	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	17	–	–	–	–	28	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	46	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	9	21	–	–	–	–	35	1	–	–	–	3	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	150	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	10	15	72	–	5	–	–	111	1	–	–	–	19	17	2	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	37	5	–	–	1	1	10	1	11	1	10	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	26	3	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	40	7	–	–	1	1	10	1	12	3	12	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	28	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	15	4	–	1	3	–	1	1	7	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	5	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	22	9	–	1	4	–	5	5	9	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	25	8	1	–	3	–	8	2	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	22	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	35	11	1	–	3	–	8	2	9	4	13	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	26	6	5	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	5	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	5	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	11	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	121	29	1	1	8	1	30	8	38	12	31	3	9	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	23	13	82	16	15	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted without Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	33	5	38	–	–	–	5	–	5	19	3	22	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	4	33	2	–	2	9	2	11	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	35	6	41	–	–	–	7	1	8	19	3	22	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	5	35	2	–	2	9	2	11	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	13	3	16	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	19	7	26	4	2	6	4	4	8	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	22	1	3	4	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	23	7	30	–	–	–	6	–	6	9	5	14	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	8	29	8	3	11	1	–	1	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	31	8	39	2	–	2	7	–	7	13	5	18	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	8	36	8	3	11	1	–	1	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	7	–	7	2	–	2	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	108	23	131	8	2	10	20	5	25	54	9	63	26	7	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	21	112	11	6	17	10	2	12	–

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained.		Acquitted on Trial.		Discharged without Trial.		TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON.								
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																			COMMUTATION.							
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 8 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Depute.	From other Causes.		Execution.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																	
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																	
Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																	
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																	
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																	
Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																	
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	10	–	5	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Culpable Homicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealment of Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy and Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1.	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stouthrief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reset of Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Threshing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hamesucken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences against Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	17	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	7	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	8	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	8	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	17	3	20	–	–	–	2	–	2	14	3	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	27	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	23	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	31	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	25	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	54	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	43	–	2	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	17	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	7	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	20	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	5	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	9	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	11	16	–	–	2	1	2	6	3	6	2	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	6	13	1	1	–	–	1	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	14	17	–	–	2	1	2	6	4	7	3	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	8	14	1	1	1	–	1	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riotous feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	36	18	–	–	2	1	4	6	15	7	8	3	4	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	19	14	11	2	1	–	1	–

TABLE showing the COURTS in which PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, were TRIED, the NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	16	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	1	10	5	–	5	–	–	–	16	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	18	1	19	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	9	1	10	5	–	5	–	–	–	18	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	11	16	27	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	5	5	8	9	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	11	16	27	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	13	17	30	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	5	10	9	19	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	17	30	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	33	18	51	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	5	8	20	10	30	5	1	6	–	–	–	33	18	51	3	1	4	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED. DEATH.	CONVICTED. TRANSPORTATION. Life.	TRANSPORTATION. 14 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. 7 Years.	TRANSPORTATION. Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 3 Years and above 2 Years.	IMPRISONMENT. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	IMPRISONMENT. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	IMPRISONMENT. 6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.	Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Arraignment.	Insane; to be detained. Found Insane on Trial.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Guilty.	Acquitted on Trial. Not Proven.	Discharged without Trial. By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	Discharged without Trial. From other Causes.	TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. Life.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 14 Years.	COMMUTATION. Transportation. 7 Years.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	2	2	11	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	28	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	5	4	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	1	1	2	6	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	800	–	–	1	3	3	–	–	8	27	407	–	137	5	2	593	7	–	1	18	66	46	69	200	–	–	–	2	1	–	50	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	–	3	–	–	24	2	–	–	2	4	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1.	965	–	2	2	5	8	–	–	13	55	449	–	140	5	2	681	11	–	3	27	76	92	75	273	–	1	1	2	2	4	52	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	448	–	2	9	40	27	–	1	61	82	116	–	–	–	1	339	2	–	–	1	42	55	9	107	–	–	1	3	8	15	17	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	74	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	11	12	30	–	–	–	–	62	1	–	–	2	1	7	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	26	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	13	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	63	–	–	–	16	22	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	631	–	2	11	62	53	–	1	76	103	166	–	–	–	1	475	5	–	–	3	51	79	18	151	–	–	1	3	8	16	19	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	16	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	34	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	8	8	2	–	–	–	–	24	1	–	–	2	2	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1773	–	1	4	74	18	–	–	111	229	947	–	12	–	15	1411	7	–	2	12	125	140	75	354	–	–	1	4	16	24	65	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	18	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	117	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	8	54	–	–	–	–	69	4	–	–	2	11	23	8	44	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	108	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	5	62	–	3	–	–	82	–	–	–	2	5	18	1	26	–	–	–	2	3	1	16	–
Total of No. 3.	2072	–	1	10	82	24	–	–	134	253	1083	–	15	–	16	1618	12	–	2	19	146	189	85	441	–	–	1	6	19	26	84	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	4	–	–	18	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	14	1	–	50	–	–	–	9	4	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	96	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	49	–	18	1	–	71	2	–	1	12	4	–	6	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	52	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	15	3	11	–	–	–	–	36	1	–	2	2	2	6	3	15	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	112	–	–	5	2	1	–	1	14	25	27	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	1	21	8	7	37	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	171	–	1	6	7	2	–	2	30	29	41	–	–	–	–	118	1	–	2	3	23	14	10	52	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	135	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	3	49	–	40	5	–	102	–	–	–	–	7	12	14	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	–	7	–	1	31	–	–	–	1	3	11	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	254	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	11	111	–	48	5	1	182	–	–	–	5	19	31	17	72	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	–
GRAND TOTAL	4189	–	8	29	160	87	–	3	256	451	1899	–	221	11	20	3145	31	–	8	69	319	405	211	1012	–	2	3	11	32	51	169	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	5	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	14	3	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	6	–	3	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	27	2	–	–	3	–	5	2	6	–	4	–	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	15	2	9	–	1	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	11	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	28	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	11	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	19	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	721	79	2	2	20	4	165	15	286	20	154	22	54	9	23	4	10	3	7	–	111	21	417	54	155	3	27	1	11	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	27	7	–	–	–	1	8	2	14	1	2	–	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	9	2	10	4	7	1	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	853	112	2	2	27	5	194	24	329	35	180	27	66	9	30	7	18	3	7	–	127	26	489	81	190	4	35	1	12	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	371	77	21	3	81	14	119	27	98	20	42	7	8	5	1	1	1	–	–	–	72	25	254	52	39	–	6	–	–	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	42	32	1	1	9	5	14	12	12	8	6	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	29	24	6	4	1	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to steal	22	4	–	1	4	1	11	–	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	20	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	38	25	–	–	2	5	14	7	17	11	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	6	25	18	1	1	–	–	1	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	493	138	22	5	96	25	161	46	143	41	56	9	10	10	1	2	3	–	1	–	92	36	342	97	49	5	9	–	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	32	2	1	–	–	–	7	1	13	1	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	21	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1060	743	72	39	240	68	292	186	231	229	133	105	57	55	25	25	9	5	1	1	232	197	694	484	117	24	11	–	6	8
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	15	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	1	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	9	2	1	–	3	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	61	56	–	–	5	1	7	7	19	17	13	13	6	10	6	5	4	3	1	–	8	12	38	40	13	3	2	1	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	88	20	1	1	5	2	11	2	38	7	24	7	8	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	1	43	15	28	2	8	2	–	–
	Total of No. 3.	1278	794	74	40	252	71	323	196	315	255	188	125	77	67	32	31	15	8	2	1	259	211	818	563	170	29	25	3	6	8
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	7	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	17	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	7	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	2	7	–	1	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	59	6	5	–	15	–	14	1	16	4	5	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	49	4	8	–	1	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4.	86	10	6	–	19	–	19	2	17	6	14	2	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	64	7	15	1	3	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	48	4	–	–	–	1	6	1	10	1	13	–	14	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	17	4	25	–	4	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	60	52	–	1	5	1	17	12	22	20	8	12	3	4	2	2	3	–	–	–	7	22	45	27	7	3	–	–	1	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	114	57	–	1	6	2	25	13	32	21	21	13	17	5	8	2	5	–	–	–	9	22	67	32	33	3	4	–	1	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	18	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	108	27	1	–	7	2	20	5	39	6	26	8	6	1	–	1	1	–	8	4	23	10	61	13	9	–	7	–	8	4
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	11	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	15	7	–	–	–	–	5	1	5	6	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	6	5	–	1	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	31	16	–	–	4	–	7	1	12	6	5	6	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	15	9	13	1	3	–	–	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	201	53	1	–	15	2	43	7	70	18	42	16	14	3	6	3	2	–	8	4	30	17	113	31	38	1	12	–	8	4
	GRAND TOTAL	3025	1164	105	48	415	105	765	288	906	376	501	192	192	94	80	45	43	11	18	5	521	314	1893	791	495	43	88	4	28	12

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS TRIED in EACH COURT, the TOTAL NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

OFFENCES	Total Number of Persons Tried			Court by which Tried: High Court of Justiciary			Circuit Court of Justiciary			Sheriff: With a Jury			Sheriff: Without a Jury			Burgh Magistrates			Justices or other Court			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	10	3	13	3	–	3	5	3	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	16	2	18	3	–	3	12	2	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to ravish	21	–	21	3	–	3	14	–	14	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	11	–	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	617	68	685	8	–	8	70	6	76	228	21	249	229	30	259	52	6	58	29	5	34	542	60	602	25	2	27	29	4	33	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	25	7	32	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	9	14	3	17	2	–	2	2	–	2	21	5	26	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total of No. 1.	710	89	799	18	–	18	122	19	141	239	26	265	244	33	277	54	6	60	31	5	36	619	77	696	26	2	28	31	4	35	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	317	69	386	19	6	25	134	25	159	162	37	199	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	276	54	349	83	18	101	5	–	5	1
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	40	26	66	2	2	4	7	10	17	27	14	41	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	26	63	11	5	16	1	–	1	1
Housebreaking, with intent to steal	17	4	21	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	2	10	3	1	4	4	1	5	–	–	–	15	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	30	19	49	15	15	30	15	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	19	48	–	–	–	3	2	5	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	4	–	4	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2.	417	118	535	40	23	63	159	39	198	203	53	256	9	2	11	4	1	5	2	–	2	366	113	479	94	23	117	9	2	11	2
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	14	–	14	4	–	4	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	1
Sheep Stealing	28	2	30	3	–	3	23	1	24	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	916	636	1552	49	29	78	111	86	197	296	250	546	215	133	348	204	119	323	40	20	60	823	592	1415	185	188	373	10	4	14	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	14	3	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	5	–	5	6	1	7	–	2	2	13	3	16	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	41	45	86	2	5	7	7	6	13	28	23	46	5	5	10	3	3	6	1	3	4	36	37	73	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	71	18	89	7	–	7	7	3	10	34	4	38	8	8	16	13	3	16	2	–	2	64	18	82	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	1088	704	1792	65	34	99	162	96	258	358	277	635	233	146	379	226	126	352	43	25	68	976	650	1626	194	188	379	13	4	17	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	6	1	7	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	17	2	19	–	–	–	6	1	7	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	58	5	63	–	–	–	2	–	2	17	–	17	23	2	25	2	1	3	14	2	16	45	5	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4.	81	9	90	–	–	–	13	2	15	28	1	29	23	2	25	2	1	3	14	2	16	65	9	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging and uttering forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	39	4	43	9	–	9	19	1	20	9	3	12	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	35	4	39	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	52	45	97	2	6	8	18	4	32	28	23	51	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	41	34	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5.	97	50	147	11	6	17	42	6	48	37	26	63	4	–	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	82	39	121	1	–	1	2	–	2	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	17	–	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	10	–	10	–	–	–	3	–	3	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	87	24	111	13	3	16	11	–	11	1	–	1	13	2	15	24	9	33	22	10	32	78	24	102	3	1	4	2	3	5	14
Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	13	5	18	–	–	–	6	2	8	6	1	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, Ditto	22	14	36	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	2	9	11	6	17	3	–	3	1	2	3	19	11	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against Excise Laws	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6.	164	45	209	14	3	17	18	4	22	32	3	35	42	10	52	27	11	38	29	12	41	140	41	181	4	1	5	3	3	6	14
GRAND TOTAL	2557	1015	3572	148	66	214	516	166	692	897	286	1283	555	193	748	316	147	463	119	44	163	248	929	3177	316	214	530	58	13	71	18

N.B. Seven cases included in the convictions that have not been disposed of are not brought out in this Table. See first Table.

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained.		Acquitted on Trial.		Discharged without Trial.		TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON.							
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.							
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.		Execution.	Transportation. Life.	Transportation. 14 Years.	Transportation. 7 Years.	Imprisonment. 2 Years and above 1 Year.	Imprisonment. 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisonment. 6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.
ABERDEEN	104	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	17	17	34	–	4	–	–	83	3	–	–	2	6	8	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ARGYLE	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	82	–	31	2	3	127	2	–	–	1	14	1	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AYR	143	–	–	1	9	4	–	–	4	22	45	–	16	–	–	101	4	–	–	6	8	20	4	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BANFF	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	14	–	1	–	–	18	4	–	1	2	5	3	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BERWICK	38	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	15	–	4	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	5	8	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BUTE	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAITHNESS	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	4	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLACKMANNAN	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	15	–	3	–	1	22	–	–	–	1	2	9	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUMBARTON	71	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	2	47	–	–	–	–	55	1	–	–	–	9	3	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUMFRIES	103	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	59	–	3	–	–	75	–	–	–	2	9	12	5	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDINBURGH	744	–	–	3	40	23	–	–	70	114	263	–	9	3	–	525	2	–	2	5	39	170	–	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELGIN and MORAY	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	–	9	–	8	33	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FIFE	169	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	10	14	52	–	65	5	–	152	1	–	–	3	7	3	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FORFAR	317	–	2	3	11	6	–	–	32	52	162	–	6	–	–	274	1	–	–	–	19	5	18	42	–	2	3	11	32	51	169	–
HADDINGTON	46	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	26	–	1	–	–	39	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INVERNESS	124	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	9	102	–	1	–	–	118	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KINCARDINE	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KINROSS	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	37	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANARK	696	–	3	12	45	29	–	1	73	91	259	–	17	–	–	530	7	–	2	18	80	54	5	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LINLITHGOW	89	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	57	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	1	5	16	7	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NAIRN	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ORKNEY and ZETLAND	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	25	–	14	–	–	42	2	–	–	4	1	9	3	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PEEBLES	19	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	11	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERTH	135	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	6	26	66	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	2	18	10	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RENFREW	608	–	2	2	17	5	–	–	14	32	301	–	8	–	7	388	1	–	–	5	45	28	141	219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROSS and CROMARTY	18	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROXBURGH	116	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	2	8	61	–	9	1	–	87	1	–	–	10	11	7	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELKIRK	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STIRLING	150	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	10	15	72	–	5	–	–	111	1	–	–	–	19	17	2	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUTHERLAND	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	10	–	5	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WIGTON	54	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	43	–	2	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	4189	–	8	29	160	87	–	3	256	451	1899	–	221	11	20	3145	31	–	8	69	319	405	211	1012	–	2	3	11	32	51	169	–

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ABERDEEN	69	35	2	2	5	3	15	7	31	10	8	5	6	5	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	4	48	29	16	1	4	1	–	–
ARGYLE	119	29	5	3	5	4	30	5	46	7	18	5	5	2	5	3	4	–	1	–	25	14	64	9	18	2	9	–	3	4
AYR	108	35	2	2	7	3	27	10	44	12	17	3	5	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	3	5	75	28	27	2	3	–	–	–
BANFF	27	7	1	–	2	1	4	4	10	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	23	7	3	–	–	–	1	–
BERWICK	34	4	1	–	3	1	9	1	11	–	6	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	23	–	4	–	–	–
BUTE	11	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	5	1	–	–	–	–
CAITHNESS	15	6	–	–	–	1	6	1	7	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	8	3	3	1	1	–	–	–
CLACKMANNAN	28	10	–	–	–	–	5	3	7	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	5	3	2	7	3	1	–	1	–	16	5
DUMBARTON	50	21	3	1	3	–	12	4	13	10	14	1	3	2	1	–	1	3	–	–	8	9	35	12	6	–	1	–	–	–
DUMFRIES	86	17	1	1	4	–	17	3	23	4	28	2	5	2	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	65	15	20	2	1	–	–	–
EDINBURGH	463	281	37	25	126	32	115	62	96	89	49	42	29	21	9	8	2	2	–	–	97	95	320	182	37	4	9	–	–	–
ELGIN and MORAY	29	6	–	–	1	–	10	3	8	1	4	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	21	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
FIFE	135	34	4	–	13	–	32	6	46	12	29	9	7	6	2	1	2	–	–	–	12	4	99	29	15	1	9	–	–	–
FORFAR	237	80	12	–	40	5	61	13	59	24	44	24	13	11	4	3	3	–	1	–	44	11	145	60	44	9	2	–	2	–
HADDINGTON	35	11	2	–	2	1	15	2	9	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	13	8	15	2	1	–	–	–
INVERNESS	94	30	–	–	4	4	20	8	34	11	18	3	8	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	28	14	43	15	23	1	–	–	–	–
KINCARDINE	9	3	–	–	2	–	3	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
KINROSS	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	23	14	–	–	5	–	7	4	2	6	5	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	14	14	4	–	–	–	–	–
LANARK	503	193	12	–	83	27	156	57	136	64	77	25	20	16	15	4	4	–	–	–	83	51	332	142	74	–	14	–	–	–
LINLITHGOW	57	32	–	–	7	5	14	1	20	13	12	7	4	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	9	5	41	25	4	1	3	1	–	–
NAIRN	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
ORKNEY and ZETLAND	45	16	1	1	6	2	5	3	16	3	6	2	8	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	2	3	25	13	17	–	1	–	–	–
PEEBLES	15	4	1	–	1	–	2	1	7	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	3	5	–	1	–	–	–
PERTH	103	32	1	1	12	–	21	9	45	12	16	7	6	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	7	2	79	29	15	1	2	–	–	–
RENFREW	437	171	19	11	67	12	110	50	134	54	66	28	28	10	10	5	2	1	1	–	136	64	238	94	44	10	14	–	5	3
ROSS and CROMARTY	16	2	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	2	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
ROXBURGH	82	34	–	–	4	2	20	14	25	11	17	6	10	1	4	–	1	–	1	–	7	3	41	26	30	3	4	2	–	–
SELKIRK	8	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
STIRLING	121	29	1	1	8	1	30	8	38	12	31	3	9	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	23	13	82	16	15	–	1	–	–	–
SUTHERLAND	17	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	7	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	8	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
WIGTON	36	18	–	–	2	1	4	6	15	7	8	3	4	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	19	14	11	2	1	–	1	–
TOTAL	3025	1164	105	48	415	105	765	288	906	376	501	192	192	96	80	45	43	11	18	5	521	314	1693	791	495	43	88	4	28	12

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS TRIED in each COURT, the TOTAL NUMBER of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same TRIAL, distinguishing the SEX in these and other particulars.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by which Tried. High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff. With a Jury.			Sheriff. Without a Jury.			Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.			Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
ABERDEEN	62	32	94	2	–	2	28	12	40	15	17	32	16	3	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	56	30	86	11	17	28	–	–	–	–
ARGYLE	116	29	145	–	–	–	14	7	21	26	3	29	69	20	89	–	–	–	6	–	6	102	28	130	4	1	5	–	–	–	–
AYR	89	30	119	4	–	4	31	4	35	41	26	67	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	28	105	15	7	22	5	–	5	–
BANFF	27	7	34	–	–	–	6	–	6	12	6	18	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	4	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BERWICK	26	3	29	1	–	1	9	1	10	12	–	12	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BUTE	11	1	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	1	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAITHNESS	15	6	21	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	10	4	14	1	–	1	2	–	2	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLACKMANNAN	15	9	24	2	3	5	4	–	4	4	6	10	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	3	3	2	3	5	14
DUMBARTON	45	20	65	–	–	–	7	–	7	13	5	18	21	13	34	4	2	6	–	–	–	37	19	56	4	2	6	3	–	3	–
DUMFRIES	70	16	86	–	–	–	22	5	27	21	7	28	24	3	27	–	–	–	3	1	4	61	14	75	6	1	7	–	–	–	–
EDINBURGH	349	224	573	103	57	160	–	–	–	161	124	285	65	34	99	20	7	27	–	2	2	324	205	529	129	102	231	2	1	3	–
ELGIN and MORAY	21	4	25	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	1	14	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
FIFE	130	33	163	2	–	2	20	6	26	28	7	35	15	1	16	28	8	36	36	11	47	122	31	153	14	5	19	–	–	–	–
FORFAR	223	74	297	2	–	2	69	25	94	96	31	127	30	6	36	18	12	30	8	–	8	209	66	275	33	23	56	10	1	11	–
HADDINGTON	33	8	41	6	–	6	–	–	–	11	3	14	7	3	10	9	–	9	–	2	2	34	8	39	11	–	11	1	–	1	–
INVERNESS	94	30	124	–	–	–	9	5	14	28	8	36	55	15	70	–	–	–	2	2	4	88	30	118	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
KINCARDINE	7	3	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	1	2	2	–	2	–
KINROSS	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	18	11	29	–	–	–	2	2	4	11	5	16	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	25	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
LANARK	453	184	637	9	–	9	152	58	210	144	43	187	14	5	19	134	78	212	–	–	–	371	168	539	48	28	76	11	–	11	3
LINLITHGOW	39	27	66	1	2	3	–	–	–	9	6	15	16	8	24	8	6	14	5	5	10	34	26	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NAIRN	7	2	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
ORKNEY and ZETLAND	32	15	47	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	2	12	13	13	26	2	–	2	4	–	4	29	15	44	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
PEEBLES	14	4	18	4	–	4	2	–	2	4	1	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	4	18	4	–	4	2	–	2	2
PERTH	95	30	125	–	–	–	25	8	33	58	18	76	12	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	27	105	12	11	23	3	–	3	–
RENFREW	305	133	438	–	–	–	50	25	75	67	35	102	53	18	71	82	34	116	53	21	74	269	120	389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROSS and CROMARTY	14	2	16	–	–	–	8	–	8	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROXBURGH	78	31	109	1	2	3	14	7	21	26	8	34	37	14	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	27	88	7	5	12	6	4	10	–
SELKIRK	8	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
STIRLING	108	23	131	8	2	10	20	5	25	54	9	63	26	7	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	21	112	11	6	17	10	2	12	–
SUTHERLAND	17	3	20	–	–	–	2	–	2	14	3	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WIGTON	33	18	51	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	5	8	20	10	30	5	1	6	–	–	–	33	18	51	3	1	4	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	2557	1015	3572	148	66	214	516	176	692	397	386	1283	555	193	748	316	147	463	119	44	163	2248	929	3177	316	214	530	58	13	71	20

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, for each DESCRIPTION of OFFENCES.

	OFFENCES.	ABERDEEN.	ARGYLE.	AYR.	BANFF.	BERWICK.	BUTE.	CAITHNESS.	CLACKMANNAN.	DUMBARTON.	DUMFRIES.	EDINBURGH.	ELGIN and MORAY.	FIFE.	FORFAR.	HADDINGTON.	INVERNESS.	KINCARDINE.	KINROSS.	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.	LANARK.	LINLITHGOW.	NAIRN.	ORKNEY and ZETLAND.	PEEBLES.	PERTH.	RENFREW.	ROSS and CROMARTY.	ROXBURGH.	SELKIRK.	STIRLING.	SUTHERLAND.	WIGTON.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Culpable Homicide	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	6	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with child	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	5	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Rape	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to ravish	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Assaults	20	71	42	16	12	7	7	11	11	27	56	17	38	57	4	44	–	1	4	57	18	6	27	2	23	127	5	23	–	42	7	18
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	3	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1.	29	82	52	17	14	8	11	13	11	37	73	22	47	71	7	45	–	1	5	75	25	6	28	3	27	142	5	30	3	47	8	21
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	11	–	22	–	6	–	–	1	9	5	94	2	11	53	7	2	1	–	2	128	6	–	–	1	20	41	1	4	1	19	1	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	25	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	13	2	–	–	1	8	4	–	2	–	4	3	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	4	–	8	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2.	14	1	22	–	6	–	1	4	10	8	159	2	12	59	7	2	1	–	4	169	10	–	8	2	30	53	1	10	1	31	4	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	32	42	48	6	9	2	6	9	39	17	408	9	39	132	18	53	10	1	18	324	41	2	14	8	50	308	3	57	5	33	3	27
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post-Office by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	4	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	37	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	21	1	–	1	–	4	18	1	1	–	8	–	2
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	17	–	2	23	2	5	1	1	3	17	–	–	5	1	2	8	1	3	–	4	–	2
	Total of No. 3.	42	46	58	9	13	4	6	9	42	27	471	10	49	159	25	60	11	4	23	373	42	2	20	11	59	341	6	65	5	46	3	31
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	5	2	–	14	–	–	3	–	–	–	11	2	–	–	–	5	4	–	2	–	6	–	1
	Total of No. 4.	3	6	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	14	2	–	15	–	–	8	–	–	1	11	2	–	–	1	5	8	2	2	–	6	4	1
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	2	–	1	2	2	2	1	–	3	–	1
	Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	19	–	1	6	4	–	–	–	1	35	–	–	–	–	3	24	2	3	–	5	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5.	4	1	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	4	31	1	3	11	4	–	–	–	2	45	1	2	–	1	5	26	4	4	–	8	–	1
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Peer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	7	3	–	2	–	–	1	12	–	–	4	–	41	9	–	6	–	–	–	7	5	2	–	1	2	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deforcement & refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Minor Offences, Ditto	5	4	5	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	10	3	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	–
	Offences against Excise Laws	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6.	12	12	5	5	4	1	2	12	1	13	8	–	43	17	3	9	–	–	2	23	9	2	5	1	9	38	–	5	–	12	1	–
	GRAND TOTAL	104	148	143	34	38	13	21	38	71	103	744	35	169	317	46	124	12	5	37	696	89	12	61	19	135	608	18	116	9	150	20	54

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

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CONVICTS.

TWO REPORTS

OF

JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq.

Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation;

RELATING TO THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AT

Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich; and at *Bermuda*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *March* 1842.

— No 1. —

REPORT of John Henry Capper, Esq., Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation; —dated 26 July 1841.

MY LORD, Whitehall, 26 July 1841.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that the Convicts confined on board the respective Hulks at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford, have, during the last half-year, conducted themselves, with slight exceptions, in an orderly and becoming manner, and have executed the tasks of labour under the Naval and Ordnance Departments to the satisfaction of the Officers superintending the respective works.

With the exception of one depôt, the health of the Prisoners has not materially deviated during the recent six months from the usual average of sickness; but at Woolwich, the deaths during the last eight months have been more than usual.

In consequence of the prevailing sickness at this latter place, I felt called upon to pay special attention, by frequent personal inspection, to the state of the Prisoners confined there. In the course of my visits I deemed it proper to call for the assistance of the Senior Medical Officer belonging to the Establishment attached to another Station, on whose long experience in the treatment of sick Prisoners I could rely, to confer with the Surgeons belonging to the ships at Woolwich, and make a full and searching inquiry into every point connected with the victualling and clothing of the Convicts, and the general condition of the Hulks, which might appear likely to have produced this unusual sickness. The result of this investigation I have now the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information; and I beg leave at the same time to convey to your Lordship my entire concurrence with the opinion expressed in those Reports, that the epidemic has been entirely the result of peculiarity in the season, and of the sudden and great changes in the state of the atmosphere, by which the last winter, and the spring of the present year, have been distinguished.

The Boys who have received sentence of transportation, and been removed to the Euryalus Hulk at Chatham, exclusively appropriated for that class of

Offenders, have conducted themselves properly, and been instructed and employed at such trades as the limited means on board a ship will admit of being carried into effect. It is with regret, however, I observe that the number of Juvenile Offenders has increased during the last six months.

The Chaplains, Surgeons, Overseers, and subordinate Officers, have been attentive to their respective duties.

I have received satisfactory accounts from Bermuda as to the conduct of the Prisoners employed on the public works there. The general health of the Convicts has been very good; and it appears that there is likely to be full employment for 1,000 men for the next seven years.

The Chaplains' Reports I have the honour to enclose; also a Statement of the expense of the Establishment in England, from the 1st January to the 30th June last, with the value of the Prisoners' labour during that period; and a similar Account of the expense of the Establishment at Bermuda, and the value of the labour performed by the Convicts, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1840.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN HENRY CAPPER.

The Right Hon. the Marquess of Normanby,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Portsmouth, 5 July 1841.

Enclosure (A.) in No. 1.

RESPECTING the conduct of the Prisoners confined on board the Hulks Leviathan and York, in Portsmouth harbour, during the half-year to June 30th, I have nothing particular to state different from my last Report; the general behaviour of the Convicts being, with few exceptions, very satisfactory. Indeed, the number against whom no charge of misconduct was made at the quarterly musters, were to the disorderly in the proportion of about 97 to three.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with respect,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
WILLIAM TATE, A. M.
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Stirling Castle, 1 July 1841.

Enclosure (B.) in No. 1.

AGREEABLY to the instructions laid down for the direction of the Chaplains of the Convict ships, I beg to submit the following brief Report of the moral state of the Convicts on board the Stirling Castle Convict Hulk, so far as my observation enables me to judge of them.

A large number is in attendance in the Schools; so large that we can have only one deck in the School at once. They are very attentive to the instructions given by the Schoolmaster, and the generality of them show a praiseworthy desire to learn. Having been so recently appointed to the Chaplaincy of the Stirling Castle, I am not of course in a position to speak of their progress in the School, nor of the improvement they may have made.

In my spiritual ministrations among them, I find the men very ready to listen to instruction. They receive, apparently with good feeling, the admonitions or encouragements that I may have occasion to give them in private. At the public services, a marked attention and apparent earnestness is the characteristic of almost all of them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. ADAMS,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Fortitude Convict Hulk, 7 July 1841.

Enclosure (C.) in No. 1.

IN my half-yearly Report of the Adult Convicts at this Station, it shall be my design to give a concise view of the means adopted to promote the reformation of the Prisoners.

We have School on three evenings in the week, at which from 70 to 80 attend; and though the time is necessarily very limited, many who scarcely knew

knew the alphabet when they first entered, have learnt to read the word of God; and others, who have had greater advantages, evidence a laudable desire to improve themselves; so that in my visits to the School it is very rarely any complaint is made of inattention: but I beg to remark that great advantage would be derived from the appointment of a Schoolmaster, as then instruction could be extended to all who require it, instead of being confined, as it now is, to the Youths.

We have Divine Service twice on the Sabbath, and on Thursday evenings, and Prayers read in the Wards on three evenings in the week, to which the Convicts appear to pay great attention. I distribute such books and tracts in the Hospital as appear to me most suitable, and many of the sick evidently value them. I would now add, that from my daily observations, and the testimony of the Officers and Guards, that the conduct and demeanour of the Prisoners, with very few exceptions, have been very satisfactory during the period alluded to.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY WYNTER,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

Euryalus Convict Hulk, Chatham,
15 July 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE great pleasure in stating that the Boys continue to behave remarkably well; I can speak in the highest terms of their orderly conduct and attention in the Chapel. The labours of the Schoolmaster, who is very assiduous in the discharge of his duties, have been attended with considerable success; and not less satisfactory is the industry which the Youths have shown while engaged at work. Enclosure (D.) in No. 1.

The same good discipline, which I have noticed on former occasions, is still kept up; and to this, in a great degree, must be attributed the excellent condition of the Euryalus.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
H. J. DAWES,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

Woolwich, 1 July 1841.

Sir,

IN again reporting upon the moral conduct of the Prisoners on board the Justitia for the last half-year, it affords me much pleasure in stating it continues the same as represented in my preceding Report. It is also gratifying to add, the Sunday-school is in an improving state, and the greatest order prevails throughout the ship. Enclosure (E.) in No. 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS PRICE,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Woolwich, 5 July 1841.

Sir,

IT affords me much pleasure to be enabled to inform you, that the general conduct of the Prisoners on board the Warrior Hulk has, during the last six months, been in all respects praiseworthy. Their deportment during the hours of Divine Worship, is indeed at all times exemplary. The School has been regularly attended by upwards of 60, many of whom are above the middle age, and seem very desirous of instruction; and, considering the increased number of Prisoners, the offences committed are but few, and chiefly of a trivial description. Enclosure (F.) in No. 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
W. QUARTERMAN,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

Sir, Wye Hospital, Chatham, 30 April 1841.

Enclosure (G.) in No. 1.

AGREEABLY to your directions conveyed to me in your letter of the 26th instant, I yesterday proceeded to Woolwich.

Accompanied by Messrs. Hope and Bossy, I closely examined all the decks, the holds, cabins, and storerooms of the Warrior and Justitia, also the clothing, bedding, and provisions; and I cannot speak too highly of the most excellent order which prevails throughout; they were clean, healthy, and thoroughly ventilated.

I also carefully inspected every Prisoner, and found nothing in their appearance or condition differing from that of the Prisoners at present confined at other stations.

I surveyed the locality of the three vessels, and did not find anything on this point which is calculated to render them more liable to disease than the whole of the immediate neighbourhood, including as it does several large public establishments.

The Hospital Ship is well qualified for the purpose to which she is appropriated. I found 63 men, belonging to the Warrior, under the care of Mr. Bossy, and 38 belonging to the Justitia, under the care of Mr. Hope. The majority of the patients were labouring under affections of the chest, in a great variety of forms and degree; many of them most seriously ill. The Medical Officers exhibited the details of each case, with the modes of treatment employed; and I have the pleasing duty of recording my very highest approbation of their professional efforts. The Patients have had every attendance their cases required, and their diseases have been met by the most correct remedies.

The disease which prevails at present at the Hulks at Woolwich is a severe epidemic catarrh, commonly known as influenza. Like all epidemics, it will run its course; it cannot be arrested. It has, and still does prevail in many parts of the kingdom. It is frequently followed by bronchitis, pneumonia, and typhus fever: and these consequences are not unfrequently in active existence before the Patient complains.

They are destructive in private life, and must be much more so in the Hulks, particularly as we now receive Prisoners from different gaols, who have been subject to the silent or solitary system, and fed on gruel or bread and water. Their vital powers are injured before they reach us: and if (as it is too often the case) they are attacked by disease, the Medical Attendant has a complication of evils to contend against, which defies his knowledge and experience. I am not, therefore, in the least surprised at the rate of mortality in this instance. I am certain that it has been altogether unavoidable; and that so far from the Medical Officers being in the most remote degree accountable for the number of deaths, they are eminently entitled to your approbation.

I also take the liberty of noticing the Assistant Surgeon: his attendance on the sick is most praiseworthy, but he has more duty at present than one Assistant should be called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
Surgeon.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Enclosure (H.) in No. 1.

THE Warrior Convict Hulk, moored at the east end of Woolwich Dockyard, is bounded on the outside by the River and Essex Marshes, inside by the Wharf, distant 28 feet.

The aspect is open to the north, east, and west; sheltered on the south-east by a brick building called the Rigging-house; on the south by Woolwich churchyard (distant 111 yards, at a considerable elevation), and a few wooden sheds; and on the south-west by a housing built over a building-slip, on which stands a frigate in frame.

On the south-east aspect is a free opening, occupied by a pond covering about an acre of ground; it is not dry more than once a week, is changed in part every tide, but in summer becomes stagnant.

The

The ship rests on a bed of chalk, with a stratum of mud between two and three feet thick on the inside. She floats only at spring tides, *i. e.* once a fortnight. The tide leaves her dry about 10 hours in every 24.

In this situation there are three sources of malaria:—

1. The Essex Marshes and bank of the River: during the prevalence of easterly winds in spring and autumn, they produce a few cases of ague and remittent fever.

2. The contiguous churchyard and boat-pond. The churchyard is extremely full; its graves are often opened, and the ground, when thrown up, is seen to be filled with mouldering wood and bones. It appears to consist of a light sand and animal matter in a state of decomposition. That a miasm capable of producing fever may here be generated is very possible; yet it must be observed, three sides of this churchyard are surrounded by streets and private dwellings, whose inmates are not more sickly than the rest of the inhabitants. I am not aware that workmen employed in the Boat-houses or the Rigging-house on the borders of the pond are more unhealthy than others in the Dockyard.

3. The mud and other matters deposited around the ship. These can have but slight effect, as there is a good current of tide sufficient to prevent great lodgment of substances from the vessel, and the water covers the surface 14 hours daily.

There are in this vessel three decks or floors, called the upper, middle, and lower decks. They communicate by two large openings in the centre and at the foremost end; and as these openings in each deck are placed above those on the deck below, they form a kind of tube reaching from the hold to the atmosphere above.

The main hatchways are all 4 feet 8 inches square.

The fore hatchway, upper deck, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches.

Middle deck, 4 feet 6 by 3 feet 6.

Lower deck, 4 feet 9 by 4 feet 8.

The upper and middle decks also open into the chapel at the after-end of the passages, by doors 6 feet wide by 6 feet high.

The chapel is a clear space 42 feet wide, 39 feet long, and 14 feet high.

The habitable part of the upper deck is 84 feet long by 36 feet 6 inches wide.

There are six ports on either side, measuring 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. It is divided into two lateral portions by a central passage 5 feet wide. The inner boundary is a partition, consisting of iron bars reaching the full height of the deck. Each ward is subdivided by three transverse bulkheads of wood, forming eight classes, but not crossing the passage. The size and arrangement of the classes are seen in the annexed Table. Near the bow of the vessel are two small rooms appropriated to the sick, and an open space for the ladder and hatchways, 26 feet 6 inches in length. There are four ports in this space that ventilate the passage. There is a room at the after-end of each ward, called the Guards' galley, in which fires are kept till nine in the evening. These also adjoin the chapel.

The Prison on the middle deck is 79 feet 6 inches long by 44 feet wide. There are seven ports on each side, four bulkheads, and, in all, 10 classes. Width of passage, 6 feet; opens into the chapel. Two small rooms are set apart as workshops. The clear space for the ladder and hatchways, 19 feet 6 inches. The workshops have two ports and four large hawse-holes; open into the space forward. The number and size of the cells are annexed.

On the lower deck the Prison is 115 feet 6 inches long by 43 feet 6 inches wide; number of ports, 15 on each side, varying in size, and all smaller than the ports above. The bulkheads are six, forming 14 classes. Width of the passage, 6 feet. The space left forward is 12 feet, with four hawse-holes opening into it. From the after bulkhead to the stern ports is a space occupied by the dark cells and storerooms, leaving the passage free.

These Prisons are rated to hold 600 men: of these 124 are disposed on the top deck, 192 on the middle deck, 284 on the lower deck; and this is effected without crowding.

Beneath the lower deck is the hold, a large and almost unoccupied space divided into storerooms. The central passage is 160 feet long, 32 feet high, 7 feet 6 inches wide. The openings from the hold are,

1. The main hatch, 4 feet 8 inches square.

2. The fore scuttle, 2 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.
3. The after scuttle, 3 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.
4. A small scuttle in one of the classes.

In the absence of the Convicts at labour or on deck, every hatchway, door and window are thrown open, and the ventilation is complete.

The number and size of the ports, the width of the passages, the large spaces reserved for the ladders forward, the fine open chapel, its free communication with the upper and middle decks, and the size of the hatchways, combine to afford at all times such an abundant circulation of pure atmospheric air, that it is quickly changed throughout the ship, and no foul or pent-up air can possibly exist; not the least mustiness or closeness is anywhere detected. At night, when the prisons are full, and the ports, &c. closed, there is nothing oppressive or offensive.

The nature and extent of ventilation during the night is a matter of great importance. I have therefore visited the decks at 4 A.M., and ascertained, by the burning of phosphorus, and other experiments, the direction and force of the currents of air in the hold, the passages, and the classes. From observations made when the main hatchway, the chapel doors, and the ports, were all closed, it is established,

1. That the air in every part of the vessel is always in motion.
2. That the strongest current is constantly passing from the hold and each deck, through the main hatchways, to the upper deck.
3. That this air, there, passes as a strong upper current along the passage to the fore hatchway.
4. That the air passing through the passages in both these decks is readily diffused into the classes.
5. That the air in the passage of the lower deck moves slower, and does not enter the classes.
6. That a large proportion of the air supplied to this deck is derived from the hold: the currents entering the bow-ports and hawse-holes ascended the fore hatchway with great rapidity.
7. That the external wind gave direction to its movements, the tendency being from southward to northward.

In summer, the temperature at night is easily regulated by opening the apertures described, and in winter all bad weather is excluded by closing them, and the temperature is raised to any degree by swinging fires for that purpose; though as open fires consume part of the oxygen in the air, and give out carbon, it would be better to use tubes filled with hot water.

The relative temperature of the decks in the night has been made the subject of experiment, and the following are the thermometrical results obtained on a perfectly calm sultry evening, on which the hatches had been closed for some thunder showers:

1. The temperature of the hold approximates to that of a dwelling-house.
2. That the lower deck is the coolest: the vicinity of the galleys, and the hot air from below, render the upper deck hottest.
3. That the temperature of the classes rather exceeds that of the passages in the lower deck; so that the air passes from the former to the latter, and its place is supplied from crevices in the windows and privies.
4. That above the hammocks in the classes, and also in the top of the passages, there is a stratum of air much heated by the bodies and breath of the Prisoners.
5. That the supply of fresh air for respiration is derived from the bottom of each class, by the ascent of the colder stratum.
6. That when the skylights and chapel doors are closed, the temperature is speedily raised throughout the vessel, and is rendered more equable.
7. That the hatchways are the great channels of escape by which the heat is lowered.

The foregoing facts have proved that the warmth and ventilation of all parts of the vessel are well secured, and calculated to preserve the health of the inmates. At the same time they teach us that all improvements should be directed, 1st, To equalize the temperature; 2d, To facilitate the change of air in

in the classes. This may be done, without introducing cold or partial currents from the external atmosphere:

1. By ventilating-tubes, so placed as to conduct the heated air in the top of the class to the chapel or hatchways.
2. By gratings or hatches cut in the passage of each deck.
3. By removing the whole or a portion of some of the transverse bulkheads.
4. By ventilators, introduced into each of the chapel doors, near the top.

We proceed to inquire as to the comparative salubrity of the decks.

A STATEMENT showing the Average Number of PRISONERS, with the Average Number of Applications for Medical Relief, from each Deck weekly, from the 1st of January to the 1st of May 1841.

DECKS.	Average Number of Men Daily in each.	Average Number of Applications Weekly.	Rate per Cent.
Top deck - - - -	132	35	26 ½
Middle deck - - - -	192	115	60
Lower deck - - - -	284	206	72 ½
TOTALS - -	608	356	58 ½

A STATEMENT of the Number of PRISONERS sent to the Hospital, from the 1st of October 1840 to the 10th May 1841 inclusive; showing the Deck to which they belonged, and the Mortality from each.

DECKS.	Daily Average Number of Men.	Total Number sent to the Hospital.	Rate per Cent.	Total Number of Deaths.	Rate per Cent.
Top - - -	132	48	36	5	3·7
Middle - - -	192	134	70	15	7.8
Lower - - -	284	172	60 ½	12	4·2
TOTAL - -	608	354	58	32	5·2

The smaller proportion of illness among the Prisoners on the upper deck is readily explained by their exemption from depressing causes.

According to the present system of classification, all Prisoners newly arrived who are still smarting under the pain of disgrace and separation from their homes, and have not yet recovered from the anxiety, severe discipline, and spare diet endured in gaol; all whose transportation is for a long term of years or for life, and all whose character and conduct are bad, remain the tenants of the lower deck: but if the Prisoner's sentence be short, and his character and conduct good, he may in three months be raised to the middle deck, and in 12 months to the upper deck, where if he once arrives, there is a strong expectation he will not leave the country; he feels he has the confidence of the Officers; and a cheerful hope of regaining his home, sustains and restores a healthy vigour to body and mind.

If a long-sentenced Prisoner is the subject of scrofula, of ulcer, of scurvy, of general infirmity, or of any cause unfitting him for the voyage, he will become by good conduct an inmate of the middle deck, and will remain there for several years: so that we gradually acquire an accumulation of invalids on this deck, and this is one reason of the frequent deaths of its inhabitants.

The upper deck is much drier, being farther removed from the surface of the river; and being more fully exposed to the sun, is hotter than the rest. The large size of its ports also afford better ventilation.

The superficial area of the Prison on the lower deck is the largest; but the lowness of this deck and the thickness of its beams render it less roomy, while from its greater security, it must ever contain most inhabitants. It is here therefore they experience the influence of numbers, but not of crowding, for it has been shown that each Prisoner is allowed a space for sleeping larger than is permitted

in the Navy. We are free to admit that an increase of heat and of the miasm, human secretions, and a deterioration of the air respired, accompanies every increase of numbers in a confined situation; but the Prisons in the Warrior are more roomy and less filled than in any other Convict Hulk, and much more so than in the previous Hulk, the Ganymede; yet the experience of past years has not justified the opinion that the Convicts suffer from crowding, and the Tables show that the mere number of the men confined has had no sensible influence on the recent illness and mortality.

The hull of the vessel has the greatest bulk of timber; it is usually the oldest part, and should the timbers be greatly decayed they become a source of malaria, exerting its power strongest upon the men in the lower deck. Considering that a part of the air supplied to this deck has circulated through the hold, which is nearly in darkness, and must be charged with any dampness, effluvia or malaria acquired in its passage, it becomes needful to secure that the hold is dry, clean, well aired and lighted, and freed from all substances generating febrile miasmata. Some improvements are in progress in lighting and airing the hold of the Warrior, which, with the single exception that many of her timbers are somewhat defective, is perfectly wholesome.

The superior manner in which the Warrior is fitted up and furnished, and the numerous improvements in the personal cleanliness of the prisoners, also of their bedding, clothing, &c., which have been effected by Mr. Armstrong and the Officers acting under him, render it matter of the greatest surprise the occupants of a vessel so favourably circumstanced should be visited by serious and long-continued illness, and seems to point to something inherent in their constitution, or to the general discipline, as the predisposing agent.

I am anxious to invite your attention to these sources of debility in the health of the prisoners, because they are of recent introduction, and because it has been always evident that unless the Convict is healthy and strong on his arrival, he is unable to withstand the rigour of the discipline, the laborious nature of the employment, and the diet of the Hulks.

A very great alteration in the nutritious properties of the diet would be accomplished if a superior quality of bread could be issued in lieu of the inferior now supplied, which contains a large portion of bran, and which has a tendency to produce diarrhœa; it is almost wholly made from middlings, is often mixed with rye or damaged flour, seldom rises well, and is soon sour. The brown bread is now the mainstay of the Prisoner, and even a slight adulteration is felt as a considerable loss; its improvement would therefore be an essential advantage. The tendency to scurvy and scrofula, existing at the Hulks since the changes in prison discipline were introduced, can only be lessened by some such alterations.

The full and constant exposure of the Warrior, and of the Convicts while at labour in this Dockyard, to the winds prevailing from the north and east, will unavoidably subject them at times during the winter to the effect of severe cold; hence the great frequency of catarrhal affections. The long continuance of wet and cold weather in November and December last, had created this general indisposition; and the influence of confinement between decks for 17 hours daily, had developed the scorbutic diathesis; so that the influenza of January found in the health of the Prisoners everything conducive to an aggravation of its assault. Had the same visitation occurred in summer, when from the supply of fresh vegetables, and the favourable effects of mild weather, with plenty of fresh air and daylight, the Prisoners are more vigorous, it would probably have proved much milder.

Ample consideration having thus been given to all the circumstances operating prejudicially to the health of the Prisoners, I have now to add my firm conviction that their combined influence, though capable of enfeebling the powers, was wholly inadequate to the production of the peculiar epidemic whose ravages are described in the Tables; that it was entirely the result of peculiarity in the season, and of the sudden and great changes in the state of the atmosphere by which this winter and spring have been distinguished. The annexed Tables, and the observations thereon, will justify and illustrate the opinions now given. I have only to add that I entertain a firm hope, that with the arrival of summer we shall regain our wonted salubrity.

P. Bossy,
Surgeon to the Warrior Convict Hulk, Woolwich.

Enclosure (I.) in No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT in ENGLAND, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1841; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place, and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average N° of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Leviathan	Portsmouth	4,682 9 8¾	603	154	2,596	- - -	2 6	324 10 –	
						78,340	1 6	5,875 10 –	6,200 – –
York	Gosport	4,834 15 –	599	152	760	- - -	2 6	95 – –	
						68,067	1 6	5,105 – 6	5,200 – 6
Stirling Castle	Devonport	4,275 5 5¾	512	155	- - -	68,273	1 6	- - - -	5,120 9 6
Fortitude	Chatham	5,786 1 3½	678	155	- - -	79,622	1 6	- - - -	5,971 13 –
Euryalus	Chatham	1,494 12 6½	203	Boys under Instruction, learning the Trades of Shoemakers and Tailors, previous to embarkation for Van Diemen's Land.					
Justitia	Woolwich	4,617 16 6½	532	154	1,315	- - -	2 6	164 7 6	
					Excavators 1,986		2 –	198 12 –	
						54,146	1 6	4,060 19 –	4,423 18 6
Warrior	Woolwich	4,507 12 1	620	154	816	- - -	2 6	102 – –	
					Excavators 1,848		2 –	184 16 –	
						73,903	1 6	5,542 14 6	5,829 10 6
Thames	Deptford	1,452 – 5½	168	154	1,116	- - -	2 6	139 10 –	
					Excavators 5,120		2 –	512 – –	
						17,276	1 6	1,295 14 –	1,947 4 –
Contingent Charges	- - - - - -	560 10 –							
	£.	32,211 3 1½						£.	34,692 16 –

Enclosure (K.) in No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at BERMUDA, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1840; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place, and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average N° of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antelope	Saint George's	3,073 10 3	286	154	8,595	- - -	2 –	859 10 –	
						34,500	2 –	3,450 – –	4,309 10 –
Dromedary	Ireland Island	3,095 10 –	366	157	21,707	- - -	2 –	2,170 14 –	
						35,233	2 –	3,523 6 –	5,694 – –
Coromandel	Ireland Island	3,532 12 10	342	157	7,145	- - -	2 –	714 10 –	
						46,233	2 –	4,623 6 –	5,337 16 –
	£.	9,701 13 1						£.	15,341 6 –

— No. 2. —

REPORT of JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq., Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation; —dated 28 February 1842.

SIR, Lambeth Terrace, 28 February 1842.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, that the Convicts confined on board the respective Hulks in England, have, since my former Report, conformed to the regulations, and conducted themselves in an orderly manner. Those fit for labour have been fully employed upon the various Public Works carrying on by the Naval and Ordnance Departments.

The sickness to which I referred in my former Report as having prevailed at one of the Depôts, has for some months entirely disappeared; and, throughout the whole Establishment, the Prisoners are now in a healthy state.

There has been a great increase in the number of Juvenile Offenders received from the different gaols on board the Hulk exclusively appropriated for the reception of that class of Convicts; and, as the majority of these Boys are without friends, and their habits of life are so depraved as to leave but little hope of their ultimately doing well in this country, it will be advisable, in most cases, that the sentence of Transportation should be carried into effect. It is, however, satisfactory to me to report, that with all their defects of character, their conduct on board has been exceedingly good, and punishments for breaches of the regulations are of rare occurrence. They are very healthy, and have been kept constantly occupied, either receiving instruction, or making clothing for the Establishment, and picking horsehair for the Naval Department.

I enclose, for your information, the Half-yearly Reports of the Chaplains; also a medical Report of the Surgeon belonging to the Hulk at Woolwich, in which sickness prevailed to a considerable extent some months ago, as referred to in my Report of the 26th of July last.

The Establishment at Bermuda will be kept up to the full extent of 1,000 men, in order to meet the demand for the number of hands required for labour upon the Public Works in those Islands, carrying on under the Naval and Ordnance Departments; and, in pursuance of your directions for sending 1,000 Convicts to Gibraltar, to be employed in repairing the fortifications at that place, a ship is in great forwardness for the purpose of conveying a portion of the Prisoners, and is expected to be in readiness to sail in about six weeks.

I have also the honour to report, that your orders for extending Transportation to Van Diemen's Land, during the present year, are in full operation, ships having been chartered for the conveyance of a considerable number of Convicts to that colony with as little delay as possible.

I beg leave to enclose, for your information, a Statement of the expense of each place of confinement in England, between the 1st of July and the 31st day of December last; the average number of Convicts confined at each place, and the number of days' labour performed by such Convicts, distinguishing the classes of labour, with the estimated value of the labour performed. I also enclose a similar Account of the expense of the establishment and earnings of the Convicts at Bermuda, between the 1st of January and 30th of June last.

On the 1st of January 1841, there were 3,552 Convicts on board the various Hulks in England; and during the year, 3,625 have been received into custody, and 63 transferred from the Hulks at Bermuda. Of the whole number, 2,374 have been transported to Van Diemen's Land, 180 of whom were Boys under 16 years of age; 80 have been sent to Bermuda; 66 have been transferred to the Penitentiary, and 7 to Parkhurst Prison; 262 have been discharged; 196 have died (being $2\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. upon the gross number); 1 escaped; and 4,254 Convicts remained on board the Hulks on the 31st of December last.

Of the total number received, 52 are known to have been transported before; 10 have been in the Penitentiary; 1,625 have been convicted previously of various offences;

offences; 487 had been before in custody; and the remaining 1,451 are not known to have been in prison before.

Three Prisoners were received, during the year, under 10 years of age; 213 between the ages of 10 and 15; 958 between 15 years and 20; 1,612 between the age of 20 and 30 years; and 839 who were above 30 years of age.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient faithful humble servant,
JOHN HENRY CAPPER.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Portsmouth, 6 January 1842.

Enclosure (A.) in No. 2.

IN reporting on the moral and religious conduct of the Convicts confined on board the Hulks in this Harbour, I have the satisfaction of being able to state that there is much appearance at all times of order and regularity prevailing among them; even those whose previous characters implied great progress in crime, are rarely found to set the discipline at defiance. The orderly and well-behaved, from their superior numbers, have much influence in overawing those who otherwise might be disposed to be disorderly; and thus serious offences are rarely ventured upon, even by the worst characters. The Teachers in the Schools take great pains in instructing their fellow-prisoners, under the immediate superintendence of the Chapel-clerks, with the frequent inspection of the Chaplain. At Divine Service great attention is apparent; and at the administration of the Lord's Supper, the communicants appear seriously devout. There is, indeed, great reason to hope that there are a considerable number whose reformation extends to their inward principles as well as to their outward conduct.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With sincere esteem and respect,
Your faithful servant,
WILLIAM TATE,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Stirling Castle, Devonport, 3 January 1842.

Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.

AGREEABLY to the instructions laid down in the Rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Convict Hulks, I beg to transmit the following Report of the Prisoners whose moral and religious instruction is entrusted to my care.

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that there prevails throughout the ship a marked ready obedience to the directions of those who are placed in immediate authority over the Convicts, and the Offence-book for the last quarter bears testimony to the improved condition of the state of the prisoners. Of the few offences recorded, all, I believe, with one exception, have been committed by men who have newly joined the ship.

The Prisoners cheerfully attend to the public and stated ordinances of religion, and the attention they pay to the services gives me reason to hope that they are really desirous of being benefited by the instruction which is given them; whilst the occasional feeling they show, affords a proof, I think, that the moral sense is not quite extinct: they willingly listen to my private ministrations; and though I would express myself with extreme caution, I think I could point out men in this ship, who, if restored to society, and immediately supplied with the means of getting a livelihood, would not again disgrace themselves.

We have a large number in attendance in the schools: the men, generally, express a great desire to improve themselves in reading and writing. It is quite clear, however, that these acquirements alone are not sufficient to deter men from crime: I infer this from the attainment of those who are sent to the Hulk: most of them can read. The great defect is, their early training seems to have consisted in a neglect of religious truth, whereby alone a consciousness of responsibility can be inculcated. The main difficulty which we have to contend with is,

is, to supply this defect, and produce a tenderness of conscience which may keep them in the path of duty from higher motives than the fear of human laws. On this subject I shall beg permission to write to you again at some future time.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. ADAMS,
Chaplain of the Stirling Castle.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Enclosure (C) in No. 2.

Sir, Fortitude Convict Hulk, 10 January 1842.

IN laying before you my Report of the Convicts at this Hulk during the last six months, I would observe, that in our last two quarterly musters very few offences were recorded against the Prisoners, and those not of a heinous character; which affords a sufficient proof of their demeanour in the view of their Officers and Guards.

In my frequent inquiries of the Officers, they have repeatedly assured me that the Convicts are very orderly, and that they work well while employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

The number in our Evening-school have varied from 80 to 90; these are taught in reading, writing, and cyphering; some of them can read and write well, while there are others who scarcely knew the alphabet, and it is pleasing to observe in what a short period many of the latter have learnt to read the Word of God; and to me this is very gratifying, as in all probability they will never have another opportunity, especially those who are to be sent out of the country.

The Prisoners seem to pay the most marked attention during Divine Service; and several have expressed very feelingly their gratitude for the religious privileges they are favoured with.

I am, Sir,
Your most faithful and obedient servant,
HENRY WYNTER,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Enclosure (D.) in No. 2.

Sir, Euryalus Hulk, Chatham, 15 January 1842.

IN reporting on the state of the Juvenile Convicts confined in this ship, I am happy to be enabled to inform you that their general conduct has been very satisfactory. It will not be expected that in so large a body of boys, neglected as most of them have been with regard to their moral and religious education, there should be no offences committed; such, however, as they have been guilty of have been generally of a trivial nature, and have not required severe punishment; some of the worst cases have been those of new Prisoners indulging in the use of bad language, a practice which they are very soon invariably induced to abandon.

There seems to be a very general impression on the minds of these youths as to the value of character; and I have reason to know, from the answers to my frequent appeals to them, that they are not less disposed to appreciate the comfort and happiness which are consequent on their good behaviour during their imprisonment in the Euryalus.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,
H. J. DAWES,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

Enclosure (E.) in No. 2.

Sir, Woolwich, 10 January 1842.

As the year 1841 has closed, it is naturally expected I should give a faithful representation of the general conduct of the Prisoners on board the Justitia Hulk, for the last six months. I must in justice state, as in my former Report, there has not been the slightest deviation in their behaviour since that time; which

which the Officers of the ship can also testify. It is most gratifying to observe how greatly they have benefited by the religious instructions they have received during the period they have been on board; and it has been a source of comfort to me to witness the tears they have shed under the preaching of the Word, which I trust will end in their conviction and conversion. I have already had the satisfaction, in many instances, to find, when they have left the ship, they have turned out sober industrious men, and useful members of society; and I may add, some of them have joined themselves to real Christian communities.

The Sunday-school goes on prosperously, and has at the present time between 80 and 90 scholars.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS PRICE,
Chaplain, Justitia Hulk.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Woolwich, 5 January 1842.

Enclosure (F.) in No. 2.

I BEG to inform you that the conduct of the Prisoners on board the Warrior Hulk has in general, during the last six months, been very good.

Amongst a body of 600 men, of principles so depraved and habits so confirmed, it cannot but happen that there should be some little irregularities (particularly amongst the new Prisoners), even under the most perfect discipline; and you will derive satisfaction from a consciousness that every human effort has been employed to render the system of discipline as perfect as possible.

The Prisoners have been regular and very attentive during the period of Divine Service; and the school has, upon an average, been attended by upwards of 60, and those principally of the middle period of life.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
W. QUARTERMAN,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.

Sir, Woolwich, 22 January 1842.

Enclosure (G.) in No. 2.

IN presenting the Annual Medical Report, I am happy to inform you, that for the last six months the amount of sickness and mortality has not exceeded the ordinary average; and that the epidemic which prevailed from November 1840 till May 1841, has wholly disappeared.

The Table shows that the principal mortality occurred in the first half-year, and that it depended rather on some peculiarity of the season than upon the discipline, or the number confined in the Hulk.

—	Daily Average Number of Men on Board.	Total Number of Admissions to Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths.
First period of six months -	628	305	28
Second period of six months -	638	145	10

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
PETER BOSSY,
Surgeon, Warrior Hulk.

J. H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Bermuda, 30 June 1841.

Enclosure (H.) in No. 2.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing you, that the behaviour of the Prisoners of the Hulks Coromandel and Dromedary continues orderly. Every attention seems to be paid to the religious instruction afforded them; and I trust I may add that some of them are sincere petitioners at the Throne of Grace for mercy.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ROBERT MANTACH,
Chaplain.

John H. Capper, Esq.

Sir, Antelope Hulk, St. George's, Bermuda, 1 July 1841.

Enclosure (I.) in No. 2.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th May last.

Respecting the condition of the Prisoners on board this Hulk at the present date, I have the satisfaction of being able to report that it continues, so far as my observation extends, as satisfactory as heretofore represented to you. Their physical comfort seems to be as far promoted as is consistent with their situation; and every temptation to moral evil, that does not spring out of their inevitable association with one another, is carefully excluded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. J. MURRAY,
Chaplain.

John H. Capper, Esq.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure (K.) in No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT in ENGLAND, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1841; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place; and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average No of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Leviathan	Portsmouth	5,118 6 –¾	630	157	3,345	– – –	2 6	418 2 6	
						83,706	1 6	6,277 19 –	6,696 1 6
York	Gosport	5,153 16 4¾	616	158	785	– – –	2 6	98 2 6	
						74,539	1 6	5,590 8 6	5,688 11 –
Stirling Castle	Devonport	4,377 2 7½	551	157	– – –	77,088	1 6	– – – –	5,781 12 –
Fortitude	Chatham	5,828 8 3¾	660	157	– – –	78,695	1 6	– – – –	5,902 2 6
Euryalus	Chatham	1,219 2 8	216	Boys under Instruction, learning the Trades of Shoemakers and Tailors previous to embarkation for Van Diemen's Land.					
Justitia	Woolwich	4,546 17 2½	516	157	1,544	– – –	2 6	193 – –	
					Excavators 3,848		2 –	384 16 –	
						55,739	1 6	4,180 8 6	4,758 4 6
Warrior	Woolwich	4,887 13 8	638	157	1,248	– – –	2 6	156 – –	
					Excavators 4,251		2 –	425 2 –	
						80,412	1 6	6,030 18 –	6,612 – –
Thames	Deptford	1,619 5 7	192	157	1,808	– – –	2 6	226 – –	
					Excavators 2,764		2 –	276 8 –	
						23,374	1 6	1,753 1 –	2,255 9 –
Contingent Charges	– – – – – – –	565 15 –							
	£.	33,316 7 6¼						£.	37,694 – 6

Enclosure (L.) in No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at BERMUDA, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1841; the Number of Prisoners Confined at each Place; and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average No of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antelope	St. George's	4,163 11 –	284	142	5,649	– – –	2 –	564 18 –	
						34,873	2 –	3,487 6 –	4,052 4 –
Dromedary	Ireland Island	4,763 3 9	354	150	23,249	– – –	2 –	2,324 18 –	
						29,463	2 –	2,946 6 –	5,271 4 –
Coromandel	Ireland Island	4,965 11 10	345	154	6,257	– – –	2 –	625 14 –	
						48,385	2 –	4,838 10 –	5,464 4 –
	£.	13,892 6 7						£.	14,787 12 –

Enclosure (M.) in No. 2.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts received on board the Hulks in *England*, during the Year ending 31st December 1841.

—	NATIVES OF						OCCUPATION.						RELIGION.						MORALS.					EDUCATION.				DOMESTIC STATE.		AGE.					TOTAL.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Agriculturists.	Mechanics and Persons instructed in Manufactures.	Labourers and Persons not instructed in Manufactures.	Domestic Servants.	Clerks, Shopmen, and Persons employed confidentially.	Superior Class, or Men of Education.	Established Church.	Catholics.	Scotch Church.	Dissenters.	Jews.	Other Denominations.	First Offence.	In Prison before.	Convicted before.	Been in Penitentiary.	Transported before.	Superior Class.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither.	Married.	Single.	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	Above 30.	
In pursuance of Sentences passed in—																																			
Great Britain:																																			
From Gaols in England	3,036	42	32	113	6	14	270	1,074	1,761	69	63	6	2,775	204	25	229	9	1	1,236	471	1,478	10	48	9	1,237	940	1,057	1,014	2,229	3	199	868	1,420	753	3,243
— Wales	11	32	–	3	–	–	7	10	28	–	1	–	33	2	–	11	–	–	32	5	9	–	–	–	18	13	15	13	33	–	–	5	24	17	46
— Scotland	9	4	184	15	1	–	21	61	119	8	4	–	55	18	140	–	–	–	90	7	112	–	4	2	119	53	39	60	153	–	14	72	80	47	213
By Courts Martial	9	–	4	6	–	–	3	4	11	1	–	–	12	5	1	1	–	–	14	4	1	–	–	–	11	3	5	2	17	–	–	2	13	4	19
British Colonies:																																			
By Courts Martial	40	2	9	39	1	1	–	22	64	3	1	2	55	32	1	4	–	–	69	–	23	–	–	2	49	27	14	12	80	–	–	8	71	13	92
By Civil Power	3	–	–	4	5	–	3	5	3	1	–	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	7	3	2	2	10	–	–	3	4	5	12
TOTALS	3,108	80	229	180	13	15	304	1,176	1,986	82	69	8	2,934	269	167	245	9	1	1,451	487	1,625	10	52	13	1,441	1,039	1,132	1,103	2,522	3	213	958	1,612	839	3,625

CONVICTS.

TWO REPORTS

OF

JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq.

Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation; relating to the Convict Establishments at *Portsmouth*, *Chatham*, *Woolwich*; and at *Bermuda*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1842.

122. *Under 3 oz.*

CONVICTS.

TWO REPORTS

OF

JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq.

Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation;

RELATING TO THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AT

Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich; and at *Bermuda*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *March* 1843.

— No. 1. —

REPORT of JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq., Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation;—dated 7 July 1842.

SIR, Whitehall, 7 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that the Convicts at the respective Depôts in England and at Bermuda have, during the last six months, conducted themselves in accordance with the regulations, and continued healthy: the Boys confined in the Euryalus Hulk have also been orderly and attentive to their instruction and employment; and the Officers placed over the Prisoners have been attentive to their respective duties.

I have also the honour to enclose the Chaplains' Reports, with a statement of the expense of the Establishment at Home for the half-year ending the 30 June last, together with an account of the estimated value of the Convicts' Labour during that period.

I also enclose a similar account of the expense of the Establishment at Bermuda, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1841, and an estimate of the labour performed on the Public Works there, by the Prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, faithful, humble servant,
JOHN HENRY CAPPER.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Portsmouth, 5 July 1842.

I HAVE, as usual, the satisfaction of reporting favourably of the good conduct of the Convicts in general. The public investigation made at the end of every quarter into the conduct of each individual during the three preceding months, is certainly productive of the most beneficial results, in impressing upon the Prisoners the importance of good conduct, of obedience to their Officers, and of strict conformity to the established regulations. The School established by me on board the Captivity Hulk in the year 1813 (the first I believe ever tried in a Convict ship), has throughout answered the objects contemplated; assisting to promote orderly habits, and enabling many to read the Bible, and even to write

Enclosure (A.) in No. 1.

write legibly, who, on their first arrival, were ignorant even of their letters. The meritorious conduct of the teachers in volunteering their services under the Schoolmaster for the instruction of their fellow Prisoners, after the conclusion of the day's labour, and taking great pains in instructing the Scholars, is certainly deserving of notice. Very orderly conduct is observable at Divine Service, and much apparent devotion at the Communion.

In some I have confidence, as really under the influence of religious impressions; many indeed wish to be so regarded. Whilst the number of those whose conduct shows them to be really abandoned characters, is surprisingly small. On the whole there is reason to hope that few comparatively, on their being released, will ever return to their former evil courses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With sincere esteem and respect,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
WILLIAM TATE, A. M.
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Stirling Castle, Devonport,
4 July 1842.

Sir,

Enclosure (B.) in No. 1.

MY Report of the state of discipline in the Stirling Castle must necessarily be somewhat similar to those Reports I have previously forwarded to you. It gives me pleasure to state that the Men, as a body, continue to conduct themselves with decency and sobriety of deportment. They are obedient to the persons set immediately over them; and their external conduct is in every way satisfactory. A marked attention to my ministrations on the Sunday, and in the week-day when I officiate, gives me reason to hope that the seed thus sown may hereafter be productive of good.

The number of offences are not so great, nor are the offences themselves of a serious character; 27, I think, for this quarter, of recorded offences; and these for the most part by the younger Convicts. I would mention this as a fair criterion of the discipline of the Ship; and whilst making this statement, I shall not be doing justice to the Overseer if I did not say I attribute it, in a great measure, to his mild yet firm treatment of the Prisoners; I find a ready and willing coadjutor in him, in my suggestions for the instructions of the Convicts.

We have 186 scholars in the School; some I have excused attending, they having learnt to read their Bibles with tolerable ease. As most of the Men in the Ship can read, I would wish to have an additional supply of Bibles, Prayer-books and Testaments for the Wards. I would suggest that 100 of each should be given us, and the Bibles of larger type than those already in use; the aged Prisoners complain that they cannot read the small type of those we have. I flatter myself we already see the advantage of the supply of books on miscellaneous subjects, you so kindly granted last year; they engage the time and attention of the Men in the evening. I have frequently gone quite through the Wards, for the sake of seeing whether they use the books; and I have invariably found them all in use; still our supply is very scanty, and by no means equal to the number of Men, and I wish I might apply to you for an additional grant. Money thus applied is well spent in the economy of the Ship; and the most happy results, I think, may follow from the distribution of a well-selected set of books. If we can inspire a fondness for reading, a great step will have been gained towards reclaiming the Prisoners from habits of vice.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. ADAMS,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Wye Hospital Ship, 13 July 1842.

Enclosure (C.) in No. 1.

IN conformity with my instructions, allow me to lay before you a Report of the Convicts under my ministerial charge during the last six months. It gives me satisfaction to state the Prisoners have demeaned themselves quietly and orderly, with very few exceptions; I trust that the appointment of a person to superintend

superintend the School will be of much advantage, as we shall be enabled to carry out the plans designed for the instruction and benefit of the Convicts with greater certainty and uniformity.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY WYNTER,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Euryalus Convict Hulk, Chatham,
20 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE great pleasure in stating that during the half-year which has just elapsed, the Juvenile Convicts have, on the whole, conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner; at the quarterly muster, the offences which required notice, though rather numerous, were generally of a very trifling description. The boys have been, as usual, very industrious while employed at their various trades; they have made fair progress in their learning; and their conduct during the hours appropriated to Divine Service has been most exemplary. Enclosure (D.) in No. 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
H. J. DAWES,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Woolwich, 5 July 1842.

Sir,

IN making my half-yearly Report there is nothing to which I need particularly direct your attention. I beg to observe that I consider it impossible for a large number of convicted Felons to be under a better discipline, or to evince a greater desire to please those in authority, than the Prisoners on board the Warrior Hulk. Enclosure (E.) in No. 1.

They are remarkably cleanly in their persons, orderly in their work, and apparently very attentive during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,
W. QUARTERMAN,
Chaplain to the Warrior Hulk.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Woolwich, 17 August 1842.

Sir,

IN reporting upon the state of the Convicts at this place for the last half-year, it is with much satisfaction I have to inform you that their general behaviour has been most becoming and orderly, as well during the time of their confinement on board, as in their working hours on shore. Their conduct throughout has been such as to merit the warmest approbation of myself and the Officers of the Ship. Enclosure (F.) in No. 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS PRICE,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (G.) in No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT showing the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at HOME, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1842; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place, and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average N° of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Leviathan	Portsmouth	4,577 10 5	643	153	2,402	- - -	2 6	300 5 –	
						84,570	1 6	6,342 15 –	6,643 – –
York	Gosport	5,258 16 9	668	153	760	- - -	2 6	95 – –	
						78,384	1 6	5,878 16 –	5,973 16 –
Stirling Castle	Devonport	4,054 12 3	580	155	- - -	81,350	1 6	- - - -	6,101 5 –
Fortitude	Chatham	5,743 6 8	630	154	- - -	72,066	1 6	- - - -	5,404 19 –
Euryalus	Chatham	1,263 5 6	219	Boys under Instruction, as Shoemakers and Tailors, previous to being embarked for Van Diemen's Land.					
Justitia	Woolwich	4,431 14 1	540	153	973	- - -	2 6	121 12 6	
					Excavators 1,395		2 –	139 10 –	
						57,734	1 6	4,345 1 –	4,606 3 6
Warrior	Woolwich	4,542 16 5	671	154	1,056	- - -	2 6	132 – –	
					Excavators 4,630		2 –	463 – –	
						80,352	1 6	6,026 8 –	6,621 8 –
Thames	Deptford	1,694 8 4	212	154	2,286	- - -	2 6	285 15 –	
					Excavators 1,571		2 –	157 2 –	
						25,409	1 6	1,905 13 6	2,348 10 6
Contingent Charges		580 10 –							
	£.	32,147 – 5						£.	37,699 2 –

Enclosure (H.) in No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at BERMUDA, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1841; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place, and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average N° of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antelope	Saint George's	3,055 9 9	288	157	5,779	- - -	2 –	577 18 –	
						37,504	2 –	3,750 8 –	4,328 6 –
Dromedary	Ireland Island	3,809 11 6	358	157	11,720	- - -	2 –	1,172 – –	
						44,469	2 –	4,446 18 –	5,618 18 –
Coromandel	Ireland Island	3,705 3 6	342	157	6,298	- - -	2 –	629 16 –	
						48,893	2 –	4,889 6 –	5,519 2 –
	£.	10,570 4 9						£.	15,466 6 –

— No. 2. —

REPORT of JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq., Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation;—dated 28 February 1843.

SIR, Whitehall, 28 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you that the Convicts confined on board the respective Hulks in England have continued, since my former Report, to behave orderly; they have generally been obedient to the regulations, and have executed the tasks of labour, which they have been required to perform by the Naval and Ordnance Departments, to the satisfaction of the Officers at their several Depôts.

The Juvenile Convicts confined on board the Euryalus, previous to their transportation to Van Diemen's Land, have behaved as well as could possibly be expected, considering the very wretched and depraved manner in which they have been brought up.

The Convicts, as a body, have been healthy, and a less number of Deaths has occurred during the last year than in the year preceding; but there are a great number of Prisoners confined in the respective Hulks who are so totally disabled by disease, as to render it utterly impossible to carry their sentences into effect. This subject is fully adverted to in the Surgeons' Reports, which are herewith enclosed.

I have also the honour to transmit the Half-yearly Reports of the Chaplains.

The Public Works at Bermuda requiring a further extension of Convict Labour, I have, in pursuance of your directions, made arrangements for the selection and embarkation of about 350 Prisoners on board the ship Tenedos, which has been fitted under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a Convict Hulk, and will shortly proceed with those Prisoners to Bermuda.

The two hundred Convicts which were sent to Gibraltar in the ship Owen Glendower, in the latter part of last year, are carrying on the repairs of the Public Works at that place, to the satisfaction of the Officers under whom they are employed; they have conducted themselves satisfactorily, and their health has been good, not one death having yet occurred among the Prisoners.

I have the honour to enclose an account of the expense of each place of confinement in England, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1842; the number of Convicts confined at each place, and the number of days' labour performed by such Convicts, with its estimated value.

I also enclose a similar account of the Expense and Earnings of the Convicts at Bermuda, during the half year ending the 30th day of June last.

On the 1st of January 1842, there were 4,280 Prisoners on board the various Hulks in England; during the year, 3,954 were received in addition: 3,615 Convicts were transported to Van Diemen's Land; 160 were sent to Bermuda, and 200 to Gibraltar; 501 have been discharged or transferred to other establishments; 144 died (being an average of 1 in 58, or 1 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. on the total number), and 3,614 remained on board the Hulks in England; 1,120 at Bermuda, and 200 at Gibraltar, on the 31st of December last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, faithful, humble servant,
JOHN HENRY CAPPER.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (A.) in No. 2.

Sir, Portsmouth, 6 January 1843.

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting at the close of another half year, that the general behaviour of the Convicts, confined on board the Hulks in Portsmouth Harbour, is orderly in the Wards, diligent and industrious in the Schools, and apparently serious and attentive at Divine Service.

The Boys are kept in a good state of discipline, and I can speak favourably of their general conduct. The Sick in the Hospital have invariably appeared thankful for their Minister's attentions, and willing to listen to his admonitions.

I have the honour to be,
With sincere esteem and respect,
Your most faithful servant,
WILLIAM TATE, A. M.
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.

Stirling Castle Convict Hulk, Devonport,
Sir, 8 January 1843.

IT again becomes my duty to give you an official Report of the state of moral deportment of the Convicts on board the Stirling Castle.

As a body of men, and considering their previous habits, their conduct, I think, reflects some degree of credit on themselves, as well as giving satisfaction to their Officers. The Offence-book bears testimony to this. There are very few offences recorded against them; and while I am willing to admit that this may arise in some measure from our having a smaller number of men in the Hulk than heretofore; yet I am bound also to believe, I think, that the decrease of reported irregularity may be attributed in some measure to the improved condition of the Prisoners.

At the time I am now writing, there is not a Man in the Ship with an additional iron on him as a mark of disgrace.

They are very attentive to their religious duties. I must, however, confess that there is among the Men, when they join the Hulk, gross ignorance of the very elements of Christian truth, especially among those from the agricultural districts. I have before mentioned this to you. To remedy this defect in their early training, and in some way to supply the deficiency, I have now formed a Class of the Convicts (chiefly juniors) to catechise them in the leading historical facts and cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

We have now 123 in the School; and the Men seem desirous of improving themselves. We have cases on board of Men, who, when they were sent to the Ship, did not know a letter, but who are now able to read their Bible with some degree of ease.

I am,
Your faithful servant,
J. ADAMS,
Chaplain of the Stirling Castle.

J. H. Capper, Es q
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (C.) in No. 2.

Sir, Wye Hospital Ship, 9 January 1843.

THE unusually large body of Prisoners on board the Fortitude Hulk has caused the offences during the last six months to amount beyond our average number; but most of them are not of a serious nature.

Our Evening School is attended by about seventy of the younger class of Prisoners; their teachers, who are selected from the Convicts, bestow the greatest attention to their respective classes, so that the improvement of all who attend is very gratifying. Many who entered without knowing the alphabet can now read.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
HENRY WYNTER,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Euryalus Convict Hulk, 10 January 1843.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing you, that during the half year which has just elapsed, the Juvenile Prisoners have conducted themselves generally in a satisfactory manner. Such is the discipline kept up in the Euryalus, that I think so far from there being any danger of the more vicious corrupting the better disposed, there is good reason to hope that the influence of the latter is, in some degree, a valuable auxiliary in effecting that reformation which is one principal object in sending these unfortunate youths here. I have repeatedly felt it my duty to speak of the propriety of the Boys' behaviour, more especially during Divine Service, and I may, in conclusion, add, that they are still entitled to commendation in this respect, as they are also for their attention in School, and their industry at their work. Enclosure (D.) in No. 2.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
H. J. DAWES,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Justitia Hulk, Woolwich, 2 January 1843.

IN again transmitting to you my half-yearly Report of the Convicts on board the Justitia Hulk, I can only repeat, as on former occasions, my great satisfaction of their good conduct in every point of view. Enclosure (E.) in No. 2.

So orderly and circumspect are they in their deportment, that a theft is now not known in the Ship.

During the 33 years I have laboured amongst them, I have never witnessed more becoming behaviour and order than at the present time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. PRICE,
Chaplain.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Warrior Hulk, Woolwich, 2 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward you my Report for the six months just ended. Enclosure (F.) in No. 2.

The Convicts on board the Warrior Hulk have behaved themselves exceedingly well, both as it respects their attention during the hours of Divine Worship, and their general deportment whilst engaged in labour.

The offences have been very few, except those of a somewhat trifling description.

The Schools have been regularly attended according to your directions; and I am pleased to be able to add, as my firm conviction, that it is impossible for a number of men, under similar circumstances, to be more orderly or better conducted.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. QUARTERMAN,
Chaplain.

John Henry Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Stirling Castle Convict Hospital, Devonport,
Sir, 1 January 1843.

IN compliance with your letter of the 26th of October last, I beg leave to enclose a nosological return of the sick and wounded Convicts admitted to medical treatment in this Hospital during the year ending 31st December 1842. Enclosure (G.) in No. 2.

The diseases most prevalent amongst the Convicts here are scrofula, phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, synochal fever, ophthalmia, bowel complaints, and catarrhal fever. A considerable proportion of the Convicts brought to this Hulk are originally strumous, so that scrofula is developed in a variety of forms, thereby giving to every disease, complaint, and accident to which they may be subjected, the phenomena peculiar to that state, or habit of body. Scrofula is often hereditary; but the scrofulous diathesis is also acquired by irregular and immoral conduct, improper diet, impure air, and deficient clothing. Prisoners thus

thus predisposed to disease, the system readily falls into morbid action, when confined either in Gaols, or on board Hulks; hence the antiphlogistic treatment, sometimes so necessary in civil-society, cannot be pursued to the same extent, in the treatment of the diseases with which Convicts may be seized; on the contrary, a well regulated generous diet forms a most essential part in the therapeutics proper for scrofulous Patients in Gaols and Hulks: next in importance to diet are, pure air, moderate exercise out of doors, and warm clothing. While on this subject, I would recommend for Convicts in general, flannel waistcoats with sleeves, to be worn next to the skin, in preference to Guernsey frocks, now in use outside the shirt; in fact, warm clothing, nutritious diet, exercise in the open air during the day, and dry well ventilated apartments at night, will most materially assist in preventing the developement of scrofula, while without all and each of these being duly attended to, no mode of medical treatment, however otherwise judicious, can succeed with Convicts who have been confined for any considerable length of time on board of Hulks.

Ophthalmia generally assails Prisoners of the scrofulous diathesis, consequently difficult to cure, and liable to relapse, particularly when exposed to atmospherical vicissitudes.

The labour of Convicts in the Dockyards exposes them to many accidents; some have been fatal; others, apparently trifling in the beginning, sometimes degenerate into foul sloughing ulcers, that require much attention, and long confinement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) JOHN ERSKINE RISK,
Surgeon.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

MEDICAL REPORT of the FORTITUDE CONVICT HULK, Chatham, 1842.

Wye Hospital Ship, Chatham,
31 January 1843.

Enclosure (H.) in No. 2.

THE number of Prisoners medically treated during the past year has been 1,134, of whom 436 were sent to the Hospital, and 25 died. The diseases of which the majority complained were catarrhs, scurvy, diarrhœa, rheumatism, and general debility.

There were 103 cases of contusions and injuries of various descriptions, and 93 cases of ulcers.

But although the number of Prisoners who have applied for medical assistance has been very great, the causes of their diseases (generally speaking) are not to be attributed to the circumstances under which they are placed in this establishment; neither the general economy of the prison, the diet, the labour, nor the clothing, could have produced them. On the contrary, the remote and exciting causes are to be found in the previous prison discipline, solitary confinement, and low diet of the majority of our gaols, and which render very many Convicts more fit for an hospital than for dockyard labour.

To the same causes the great mortality is to be attributed. There were 17 cases of fatal pulmonary disease, either in phthisis or scrofula, greatly advanced before their reception, and incurable when placed on the Sick List. One case of hydatids in the liver, one of inveterate syphilis, and one from lumbar abscess, are to be placed under the same class, leaving four cases of death, one from inflammation of the lungs, one from inflammation of the bowels, and two from fever, as fatal cases from acute disease, forming the actual mortality incidental to the establishment for the past year. There was one case of sudden death from apoplexy, not under previous treatment.

The attention of all the Officers to the sick and healthy has been most unremitting.

(signed) ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
Surgeon.

John H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Warrior Convict Hulk, Woolwich,
18 January 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to present the annual Medical Report; and proceed to take a review of the state of the Prisoners and of the Vessels under my medical charge, during the year 1842. Enclosure (I.) in No. 2.

On considering the first, if we reverted to their state at former periods of the history of the Hulks, it would be easy to show that very great improvements have been made in the diet, clothing, discipline, and moral management, and that the sources of illness connected with either of these points are now almost, if not entirely, removed; but there has been found a change for the worse in the condition of the Prisoners before their arrival at Woolwich. I beg, therefore, to report that many are brought in a state unfit for embarkation, in consequence of various diseases; that scrofula and scurvy in particular are often manifest on the first inspection; that many are so enfeebled by the effects of imprisonment, they can scarcely support the labour of the Dockyard till their strength has been restored by the cheering influences of regulated association and a solid animal diet; and that it would be improper immediately to embark such for a five months' voyage.

It has long been known in medical experience that residence in prisons, with depraved or deficient diet, and mental anxiety, are active and certain means of engendering scrofulous, scorbutic, dysenteric, and dropsical diseases. It is also a well-established fact, that all these may be very slowly and imperceptibly induced. Hence it is not surprising to me that broken health should follow confinement in small, cold, or damp cells, with the diet and solitude at present in use in many of the Gaols; nor that such changes should be unobserved or disregarded whilst the Prisoners are kept in a quiet state, and only occasionally visited; but I beg further to remark, that when such individuals are subjected to removals that increase the demand upon the powers of the constitution, as to the labour of the Hulks, or the privations of the voyage to New South Wales, or when exposed to powerful depression from distress of mind, or in unfavourable seasons, serious and destructive effects may be sometimes suddenly developed, the concealed mischief painfully disclosed, and the victims numerous. Facts of this nature I have witnessed in the illness of the Prisoners removed from the Penitentiary to Woolwich in 1823; in the very general prevalence and great mortality of the epidemic of these Hulks in 1840; in the increase of scurvy and scrofula I have before reported; in the hysteric and mental excitements, with cerebral effusion, among the female Convicts on board the Convict Vessels in the River; and in the invasion of scurvy to an alarming extent before the arrival of the transports at the Cape of Good Hope.

At various inspections during the year, I have noticed that Prisoners who have undergone long confinement, are distinguishable by paleness, leanness, and weakness; when first put to labour they rapidly decline in flesh, strength, and weight; whence I conclude that the air, exercise, and diet afforded during their stay in the Hulk, is of great service in recruiting their powers, and preparing them to bear the future voyage. Coupling these facts with the events before described, I have great apprehensions that, if Convicts are sent abroad immediately after the excitement of the trial, and the depression following on conviction, or by sudden transition from separate confinement in a lonely cell to the crowded transport, on salt provisions, without fresh vegetables, to suffer protracted sea sickness, there will be danger that increased debility, scurvy, or other diseases will afflict them throughout the voyage to their destination.

The system of cleanliness, ventilation, and comfort described in my former Report continues to be successfully enforced; every attention is given by the Officers to all the regulations prescribed for the maintenance of health among the Convicts. The provisions are excellent in quality, and sufficient in quantity. The disposition of the wards and classes, and the perfect adaptation of every part of the Hulk to the purposes required, render the state of the vessels satisfactory. The Hospital Ship is airy, clean, roomy, and well suited for the recovery and quietness of the Patients. The Hospital bedding and general interior arrangements are similar to those in use in other Government Establishments.

Finally, it is gratifying to state that the men have been healthy through every period of the year, and that the mortality was low. Of the fatal cases, it is certain that nine were labouring under the complaints which destroyed life, at the time of their reception; and seven of the remaining who died, were found to be ill, and removed to the Hospital very shortly after they came from Prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.
(signed) PETER BOSSEY,
Surgeon.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

MEDICAL REPORT of the PRISONERS received into the Briton Hospital Hulk, at Portsmouth.

Enclosure (J.) in No. 2.

IN adverting to the health of the Prisoners confined in the York and Leviathan Hulks, at Portsmouth, it appears, that on the 1st of January 1842 the number amounted to 1,371, and that on the 31st of December 1842 that number was reduced to 1,213; of these 668 were received into the Hospital Ship during the year; that the greatest number confined in these Hulks at one time was in the month of February, the number then amounting to 1,428! and the smallest number in July, there then being no more than 989! and that throughout the year, the average number was 1,231 per annum;—of this number we have generally averaged 60 in Hospital, or nearly five per cent.; exclusive of trifling cases, and certain chronic infirmities which (as not requiring Hospital treatment) were not removed from their respective ships. The mortality during the past year has amounted to 45; of these deaths, three-fifths have been consequent upon pulmonic or thoracic disease, and five have been caused by scrofula and strumous disease; the other cases which have terminated fatally have been undistinguished by any peculiarity, but it is worthy of remark, that we had no death from continued fever during the year; and it is still more remarkable that we have had only two cases of pure idiopathic fever during that period, whilst no case of intermittent fever has occurred; proving beyond a doubt that no miasma, nor insalubrious exhalation, can affect the atmosphere in this locality, to which the Prisoners in their daily labours are ever exposed.

Having premised thus far, I must beg to call attention to the different position in which an officer of health in charge of a penal establishment is placed compared to that of the surgeon of a regiment or ship of the line: having filled the latter situation some 35 years ago, I may be permitted to say, that it is the bounden duty of an individual so placed to suggest everything which science and experience can enable him, having a tendency to minister to the comfort, health, and efficiency of the human beings in his charge, whether it relate to their food, to their clothing, to their lodging, to their employment on their respective duties, or their relaxation therefrom; in all these matters he is bound to give the most unremitting attention, so that the life, health, and efficiency of every individual shall be preserved, regardless of expense to the service he may belong to. How different the duties and responsibilities of a penal establishment! Were the Surgeon in the latter case to act up to his long practised habits, to relieve every man from labour who might be triflingly disordered; to improve every man's diet whose stomach might not relish the coarse fare of a prison, or whose general health might appear likely to be deteriorated by a continuance thereon, "transportation" to a very numerous class would become a boon, and not a punishment; the Surgeon would be opposing the laws of the land; setting aside the verdicts of juries and the sentences of judges, they would be but stepping-stones to comfort and enjoyment. But whether the Surgeon be employed in the army or the navy, or in charge of penal establishments, his duty is ever one of medical police, prepared to impart every possible aid to suffering humanity, in spite of the crimes or errors which may have placed the being under his care, on the one hand, and to endeavour, as far as consistent with his office, not to lessen that punishment which the law hath awarded on the other; these are the difficulties which belong solely to the Surgeon of a penal establishment.

After the foregoing remarks, I am prepared to admit that the mortality during

ing the past year, as compared with the number confined, is large; many cases of tubercular consumption might, under favourable circumstances and judicious treatment, have been warded off for years; many cases of scrofulous and strumous disease might, in the same way, have been rendered less severe, and consequently less fatal; but then let it be borne in mind, that exposure to all the privations and inconveniences of a prison is part and parcel of the punishment inflicted upon the Convict. The dietary, no doubt, has considerable influence in rendering latent disease more active; mental depression is another cause; to these I may add the impure atmosphere of a Hulk at night-time, arising from its then necessarily crowded state. To all these causes combined, I attribute the many aggravated cases of scrofula and struma constantly occurring; and although no salted meats are ever issued to the Convicts, we have had many cases of sea scurvy; these I cannot help attributing to the very small quantity of recent vegetable matter allowed in the dietary; but to increase it to any extent, I am well aware would be attended with very considerable expense; for if the number of Prisoners average 1,200 during the year, to give each man one pound per week, which is only four ounces for each meat day, would amount to more than 26 tons per annum. I have endeavoured to obviate this deficiency in degree, by suggesting to the Superintendent (who has upon all occasions been ready to adopt every reasonable proposition I could offer) the expediency of supplying the Hulks, during the winter months, with carrots, to the extent of four or five tons, and I have no doubt but the saccharine matter and nutritious qualities of that root have been serviceable in checking the progress of cachectic disease. With reference to the food in general, I see but little ground for complaint; the only change, consistent with a due regard to economy, I should feel desirous of urging, would be an increase of recent vegetable matter, a diminution of the oatmeal, and substitution of some other kind of food for breakfast: I have a strong impression that scrofula, if not produced, is much aggravated, by an oatmeal diet, and I have always found that disease (which is one of the absorbent or glandular system) mitigated by recent vegetable matters, generous diet, and pure air; sea bathing and medicines are but auxiliaries.

From the foregoing observations it may be considered superfluous to remark, that disease of every kind, especially of an epidemic character, manifesting itself among the inmates of a penal establishment, will act and spread itself with more intensity than among a free population similarly clothed, fed, lodged, and worked; and the same remark holds good with reference to the inmates of a House of Correction, Penitentiary, or Poor Law Union; and in the administration of such punishments as may be required to restrain the disorderly or the vicious among the youthful inmates of these places, the diminution of food cannot be too much deprecated. Every man who knows anything of human nature is aware that a growing being between 14 and 21, requires, and will consume more food than the man of 35, and the reason is obvious; there is not only the daily waste to be replaced, but the organization of the future adult (being then in a state of progressive development) to be provided for. Starvation at that period is crippling the being for life; and I would suggest that no Prisoner, either old or young, be punished by deprivation of food, except by authority of a Medical Officer.

(signed) JOHN WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, R.N.

Sir, Thames Hulk, Deptford, 31 December 1842.

Enclosure (K.) in No. 2.

IN compliance with your direction, I beg to inform you that, since the 1st of January last, there have been, in the Hospital at this Hulk, 209 Patients, labouring under different diseases, of which 10 have died, 189 have been discharged cured, and 10 still remain under treatment; that since the Thames Hulk has been stationed at Deptford, there have been a good many cases of scrofula, in its various forms, and also of purpura hæmorrhagica, or land scurvy, but that not one death has as yet taken place from the immediate effects of either of those diseases; and I may here observe, that most of the Patients who have died, were affected with incurable chronic complaints, and

that the constitutions of many of the men now on board are bad, and appear to have been ruined through dissipation and intemperance. With regard to the Prisoners in general, everything is done that can be done to prevent disease from taking place among them. The vessel is kept in a state of perfect cleanliness, the decks are freely ventilated, the food and drink are good in quality; to all Prisoners when ill, the greatest attention is paid; everything is done, with the view of curing their diseases, that the best efforts of the healing art can effect, and, since I have been the Surgeon, I have always considered it to be my duty, not only to prescribe the requisite medicines for the sick, but also to order for them whatever food and drink the nature of their respective cases seemed to require, regardless, in some instances, of the scale of diet; and I shall only add, that the fatal cases which have occurred in the Hospital at this Hulk, during the present year, have not, I consider, been so numerous as, looking at the shattered state of the constitutions of many of the Patients, might reasonably have been expected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(signed) JOHN BROWN,
Surgeon.

J. H. Capper, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (L.) in No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at Home, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1842; the Number of Prisoners confined at each Place; and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average No of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Leviathan	Portsmouth	4,496 18 11	562	157	3,426	73,203	2 6 1 6	428 5 – 5,490 4 6	5,918 9 6
York	Gosport	4,516 6 1	590	157	784	70,201	2 6 1 6	98 – – 5,265 1 6	5,363 1 6
Stirling Castle	Devonport	3,656 14 11	441	157	– – –	60,205	1 6	– – – –	4,515 7 6
Fortitude	Chatham	5,487 15 2	674	158	– – –	84,707	1 6	– – – –	6,353 – 6
Euryalus	Chatham	1,447 8 –	206	Boys under Instruction as Tailors and Shoemakers, preparatory to their transportation to Van Diemen's Land.					
Justitia	Woolwich	3,685 6 8	362	157	Excavators 1,099	41,511	2 – 1 6	109 18 – 3,113 6 6	3,223 4 6
Warrior	Woolwich	4,494 2 1	564	157	1,742	73,521	2 6 1 6	217 15 – 5,514 1 6	5,731 16 6
Thames	Deptford	1,521 18 10	186	157	Excavators 6,748	22,432	2 – 1 6	674 16 – 1,686 3 –	2,360 19 –
Contingent Charges	– – – – – – – –	581 15 –							
	£.	29,888 5 8						£.	33,465 19 –

Enclosure (M.) in No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of the CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT at BERMUDA, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1842; the Number of Prisoners Confined at each Place; and the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Convicts, with its Estimated Value; distinguishing the Classes of Labour.

NAME OF THE HULK.	STATION.	EXPENSE.	Average No of Convicts daily on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Artificers' and Labourers' Earnings separately.	Total Value of the Labour performed at each Ship.
		£. s. d.					s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antelope	St. George's	4,066 3 10	294	152	4,924	38,598	2 – 2 –	492 8 – 3,859 16 –	4,352 4 –
Dromedary	Ireland Island	4,256 12 5	355	153	11,958	39,571	2 – 2 –	1,195 16 – 3,957 2 –	5,152 18 –
Coromandel	Ireland Island	4,361 12 1	346	154	5,916	50,324	2 – 2 –	591 12 – 5,032 8 –	5,624 – –
	£.	12,684 8 4						£.	15,129 2 –

Enclosure (N.) in No. 2.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts received on board the Hulks in *England*, during the Year ending 31st December 1842.

	NATIVES OF						OCCUPATION.						RELIGION.						MORALS.					EDUCATION.				DOMESTIC STATE.		AGE.					TOTAL.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Agriculturists.	Mechanics and Persons instructed in Manufactures.	Labourers and Persons not instructed in Manufactures.	Domestic Servants.	Clerks, Shopmen, and Persons employed confidentially.	Superior Class, or Men of Education.	Established Church.	Catholics.	Scotch Church.	Dissenters.	Jews.	Other Denominations.	First Offence.	In prison before.	Convicted before.	Been in Penitentiary.	Transported before.	Superior Class.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither.	Married.	Single.	Under 10 Years.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	Above 30.	
In pursuance of Sentences passed in—																																			
Great Britain:																																			
From Gaols in England	3,401	23	41	121	6	24	297	1,293	1,898	58	60	10	3,160	202	20	219	3	12	1,350	557	1,624	19	66	9	1,587	954	1,066	1,090	2,526	2	173	867	1,683	891	3,616
— Wales	31	57	1	3	1	–	3	32	57	–	1	–	75	3	–	15	–	–	46	9	37	–	1	–	29	27	37	32	61	–	1	12	53	27	93
— Scotland	6	–	125	9	–	1	4	75	56	1	4	1	30	10	96	3	1	1	63	7	67	–	4	–	91	38	12	47	94	–	4	42	65	30	141
By Courts Martial	27	–	5	12	–	–	1	18	23	2	–	–	25	11	5	2	–	1	41	2	1	–	–	–	22	10	12	7	37	–	–	5	31	8	44
British Colonies:																																			
By Courts Martial	28	–	8	24	–	–	1	19	40	–	–	–	36	19	5	–	–	–	48	2	10	–	–	–	18	15	27	5	55	–	–	–	46	14	60
By the Civil Power	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	3,495	80	180	169	7	25	306	1,437	2,074	61	65	11	3,326	245	126	239	4	14	1,548	577	1,739	19	71	9	1,747	1,044	1,154	1,181	2,773	2	178	926	1,878	970	3,954

CONVICTS.

TWO REPORTS

OF

JOHN HENRY CAPPER, Esq.

Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation; relating to the Convict Establishments at *Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich*; and at *Bermuda*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *March* 1843.

113. *Under* 3 oz.

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 May 1843;—*for*,

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COPIES of REPORTS by the Inspector-general of Prisons and Superintendent of Convict Service in *Ireland*, on Complaints forwarded to the Irish Government between 1836 and 1842.

— No. 2. —

COPIES of the REPORT and EVIDENCE taken on the Inquiry before the Chief Remembrancer relative to the Mode of conducting the Convict Service in *Ireland*.

— No. 3. —

COPIES of the REPORT and EVIDENCE relating to alleged Abuses on the Convict Side of Kilmainham Prison, in *Ireland*.

— No. 4. —

COPIES of all ORDERS and PROCEEDINGS founded on the Reports and Evidence taken on this subject.

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Dublin Castle, 27 July 1843.

E. LUCAS.

(*Mr. More O'Ferrall.*)

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— No. 1. —

COPIES of REPORTS by the Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent of Convict Service in *Ireland*, on Complaints forwarded to the Irish Government between 1836 and 1842.

Sir, Office, Dublin Castle, 12 June 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a copy of an Order of The House of Commons, dated the 30th ultimo, requiring to be laid before the House copies of Reports of the Inspector-general of Prisons and Superintendent of Convicts in Ireland, on complaints forwarded to the Irish Government between 1836 and 1842, and calling upon me to furnish two copies of the return required.

I beg to state that no complaints were forwarded to me for report during that period, except a letter, signed "John James Noble," dated from Kingstown, detailing some abuses in the depôt of Kilmainham Gaol, on which subject I wrote a letter to said John James Noble to Kingstown, requesting him to attend at my office, when a full investigation would take place. I received no answer, but soon after I received the letter back from the Dead-letter Office, stating that no such person was to be found.

The original complaint, with my letter to John James Noble, and the answer from the Dead-letter Office, were called for by the Commissioners of the Inquiry held in Dublin Castle last year, and I delivered them to Colonel Wade, the chairman; and said papers were never returned to me, so that I have no means of furnishing the copies required. They will doubtless be found amongst the documents of that inquiry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

E. Lucas, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Inspector-general of Prisons Office,
Dublin Castle, 9 October 1840.

Sir,

A LETTER, signed John James Noble, dated 20th September last, from Kingstown, having been referred to me by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, I have to request you will transmit to me the names of the witnesses you propose to bring forward to substantiate the charges you bring against the officers of Kilmainham Prison, relative to the convict service.

I would also be glad to see you personally, if convenient, in order to investigate the matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

To Mr. John James Noble,
Kingstown.

My Lord, Office, Dublin Castle, 16 September 1842.

IN answer to your Lordship's note of this morning, I beg to enclose the letter of John James Noble, of 20th September 1840, with the memorandum of Lord Morpeth upon it, and with it I have the honour to enclose the proceedings I took upon it, by writing the accompanying letter to John James Noble to give in a list of his witnesses preparatory to an investigation, which letter was returned to me from the Dead-letter Office shortly after, as John James Noble could not be found.

These documents are of great importance to me, and may I request that they shall be preserved as a proof of the utter falsehood of the charge (I perceive in the

the copy your Lordship transmitted to me) that I cushioned this letter from fear of the consequence.

I reported the whole circumstance to Lord Morpeth at the time, and his Lordship merely said, "We could do no more."

I have, &c.

The Lord Eliot, &c. &c. &c.
Chief Secretary.

(signed) *James Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

— No. 2. —

REPORT and EVIDENCE taken on the Inquiry before the Chief Remembrancer relative to the Mode of conducting the Convict Service in *Ireland.*

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Dublin Castle, 20 February 1841.

YOUR Lordships having referred to me accounts of the Right honourable Thomas Francis Kennedy, Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland for the years 1838 and 1839, to the end that I should inquire into the matter of such accounts, so far as they relate to the payments inserted therein for convict services, and that I should report my opinion thereupon; and your Lordships' secretary, C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., having by his letter to me of the 3d instant, transmitting the said order of reference, conveyed to me your Lordships' request that I would fully inquire into all the circumstances connected with these payments, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 55, and report whether the public had been subjected to any improper charges, and if such should prove to be the case, the name of the party or parties who have derived benefit or advantage arising from such improper charges; I have inquired into the matters so to me referred, and having examined witnesses upon several points to which my attention was particularly called by your Lordships' officer, Mr. Hankins, I have now to report to your Lordships thereupon as follows.

The payments made by the paymaster of civil services for convict purposes were made upon accounts certified by Major Palmer, the superintendent of the convict service. The question therefore in substance is, whether the charges in these accounts for different articles were such as ought to have been allowed against the public; and I find that the prices set down for Roman-catholic books for Roman-catholic convicts were much greater than the same books might have been procured for had they been purchased, as they might have been, at wholesale prices from the publishers.

The books were supplied by Mr. Edward Madden, of No. 7, Grafton-street, a retail bookseller and stationer, who was the person paid for them by the paymaster of civil services. Mr. Madden was employed to provide the books by Major Palmer, whose private bookseller he was, and who did not enter into any agreement with him as to price.

Mr. Madden charged 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each for Bibles, some of which he obtained from one publisher, Mr. Cumming, for 5 *s.* 3 *d.*, some from another publisher, Mr. Coyne, for 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, and some even at a less price. Mr. Madden, being a bookseller, got them much cheaper than a person not in the trade could; but I find from Mr. Coyne's evidence that he would have supplied them to any officer of the government, acting for the public, at 5 *s.*

Mr. Madden charged 4 *s.* each for copies of a work called "Village Dialogues," for which he paid 2 *s.* 5 *d.* each to Mr. Coyne; he charged 2 *s.* for Testaments which he had from Mr. Coyne at 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for Prayer-books which he had at 1 *s.* All these could have been procured by any officer of the public, as supplies for convicts, at the prices at which Mr. Madden purchased them.

It appears that Mr. Madden had been employed to supply books for convicts by Captain Brandreth, who had been sent from England to instruct Major Palmer at first as to the management of the convict service; but Major Palmer was unable

unable to state whether he might not have recommended Mr. Madden to Captain Brandreth.

Mr. Madden belongs to a sect of Christians who object to taking an oath, he therefore gave evidence on his solemn affirmation; and having been called before me by a *subpœna duces tecum*, he produced, as he solemnly affirmed, all books of account in his possession containing any entries relating to the transactions in question.

These books were examined by Mr. Hankins and also by me, and the entries of prices therein correspond with the charges made in the accounts rendered to the paymaster of civil services. There is no entry in them showing or leading to a suspicion that Mr. Madden shared any portion of his profits with any person whatever, and he positively denied that any person whatever participated with him in any way therein. Major Palmer also positively denied upon oath that he participated in any way in Mr. Madden's profits, or had any allowance from any person with whom he dealt; but it is clear, upon Major Palmer's own showing, that he certified Mr. Madden's accounts very much as matter of course; that he had no check upon the delivery of the books, which would guard against charges for greater quantities than were actually supplied; and that he left the prices to Mr. Madden's discretion.

I have no reason to think that the charges made for other articles were excessive; but the whole business has evidently been conducted very loosely, and in a way tending to abuse.

The clothing was provided by the governors of two prisons in Dublin, who appropriated the profits to themselves, although prisoners in their charge were employed in the work. The prices which they charged were rather less than those which it appears that the Admiralty paid for similar articles in London, and the convicts and other prisoners received a trifling remuneration for their labour; but I consider it contrary to good policy, and vicious in principle, that persons in charge of prisoners should derive any degree of profit whatever from setting them to work.

It is quite proper that employment should be provided for prisoners, but most improper that those in whose custody they are should be allowed to act as their taskmasters for their own gain, albeit prisoners may receive some allowance for what they do.

I transmit herewith notes of the evidence given before me pending the inquiry.

(signed) *A. R. Blake.*

EVIDENCE taken on the Inquiry before the Chief Remembrancer relative to the Mode of conducting the Convict Service in *Ireland.*

REPORT of an Investigation held before the Right Honourable the Chief Remembrancer, on the 10th February 1841, touching the Charges made for Books supplied to the Convict Ships by Mr. *Edward Madden.*

Mr. *Madden* attended, and refused to be sworn. He then made an affirmation, according to the form dictated by the Chief Remembrancer.

Mr. *Madden.*

10 February 1841.

Mr. *Hankins*, of the Treasury, London.] You are a bookseller and stationer?—Yes.

You were in the habit of supplying religious books for convicts?—Yes.

What were the books?—(*Witness refers to his books.*)

Can you refer to any one ship you supplied?—I can't answer for the ships. I commenced with slates, Cutler's Common Prayer, Manuals, Psalters, Bibles; that was the general thing throughout.

What sort of Bibles did you supply?—I have supplied the Douay Bible; not that size (*Mr. Hankins showing one*).

What size?—Four times that size; what we call royal octavo.

Is that the Testament (*showing a Testament*)?—Yes, of that size.

Is that the sort of Prayer (*showing one*)?—Not so small; half as large again.

Be good enough to state the prices?—The Testaments were 1*s.* 6*d.*; these were Protestant ones. The Bibles, 7*s.* 6*d.*; the Village Evenings, 4*s.* apiece; and the Prayers 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. *Madden.*

10 February 1841.

Are you right about the Testaments?—(*Witness referring again to his book,*) The same. The Common Prayers I supplied, but not latterly, at 1*s.* 6*d.* I supplied "Keys of Heaven" at 1*s.* 3*d.*

Look at these two bills, one dated February 1839?—They are mine.

Look at the prices of the Testaments there?—(*Witness compared the bills with the books*).

Here are bills of 1838, in which the Testaments are charged at 2*s.*?—I can't account for that; I suppose it is in my books (*looking to a book*).

What book is that?—The book in which the regular entries are made.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you look at the entries in that book; are they identical with the bills?—They are identical.

What is the charge in your book?—Two shillings.

What is the charge in the bill?—Two shillings.

You commenced at 1*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

Why did you rise?—I am utterly unable to answer.

Where did you provide yourself with these books?—In various places, as I found it my interest.

Where do you conceive Bibles of the authorised version can be had cheapest?—I hardly think I am justified in telling; that is part of my trade.

I put the question to you and you shall answer it; it is the gist of the present inquiry?—It is an extraordinary inquiry.

It is an inquiry held by the authority vested in me, and I will conduct it as I think right?—It is a very extraordinary question, I do not know whether to answer it or not; I am far from doing anything to resist: I ask you, am I justified in refusing?

I think not, undoubtedly.—It is a most extraordinary question.

It is not at all an extraordinary question. I tell you, my object is this: I wish to see if the public had been properly dealt with, and if due diligence has been used to procure articles for them at the cheapest rates?—Since this commenced I have got Bibles in four different places; these four different places have arisen from various circumstances, wherein Bibles were to be got cheapest, generally speaking: I got these from Cumming, of Ormond-quay. I am not speaking of the authorised version.

The Chief Remembrancer here referred to the note-taker, who by referring to his notes found that the question had been put in relation to the authorised version.

You raised the prices from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*; did the price of Testaments rise in that period?—No.

Did you raise the price from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* arbitrarily?—Arbitrarily, I will add unconsciously.

Did any person examine your bill?—It went to the Castle previous to my being paid.

Who examined it?—I can't answer; I submitted it to the office from whom I got the order.

What office?—Major Palmer's.

Was there any certificate given?—Not to me.

I am sure that the same conscientious feeling which prevented your taking an oath will lead you to tell the truth, and the whole truth. You must see that what I want to ascertain is, what examination the bills underwent; you will therefore give answers that will throw a light on the matter?—I am not desirous to hold back anything.

If there be any clerk through whose hands the bills passed, I wish to see if he did his duty?—I am unable to answer.

Had you any personal communication with any officer with respect to these bills?—No.

How did you receive the order?—Directly from Major Palmer.

Did Major Palmer require the prices from you?—I should suppose he did.

Had you ever any conversation subsequently with respect to prices?—Not any that I am aware of.

Was Major Palmer aware that you raised the prices from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*?—I can't say; I furnished the bill; whether Major Palmer saw it or not I am not aware.

Do you know how the bills were examined?—No.

Where did you go for payment?—Heretofore I have gone to Major Palmer's office; no, I sent in the bill after I had supplied the books. Major Palmer sent his servant to say that I was to be paid.

Had you any conversation with the servant on the charges?—No, sir.

Mr. *Hankins.*] When you went to demand payment, did you produce no document on which the money was given?—Not any.

You merely said that your name was so and so, and that you required such and such monies?—Yes.

After receiving an intimation that it was there?—Yes. I was introduced by a gentleman in the Treasury.

Chief Remembrancer.] When you got this original order, was there nothing said with regard to the prices?—I answered that by saying I can't recollect that since 1837 I had any conversation about it with Major Palmer; I might have had.

Mr. *Hankins.*] How did you get these orders?—In writing.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you know what regulated the quantity of books?—As far as I could understand, in the first instance I sent more than latterly; it appears to me there was a greater number of individuals got books then than latterly.

Mr.

Mr. *Madden.*

10 February 1841.

Mr. *Hankins.*] After receiving the order, did you send the books to the ships?—I myself delivered them in nine cases out of ten; I believe there were but two exceptions, and then one of my sons delivered them.

Chief Remembrancer.] Was a receipt given?—Almost invariably; sometimes not.

Mr. *Hankins.*] You have no doubt all of these books were delivered?—No doubt.

In 1837 you had no conversation on the alteration of the prices?—No.

He merely sent you an order?—Yes.

Did you make out a bill as at first?—Yes.

You never signed any contract for the supply of these books?—No, sir; I am sure I did not.

Have you at any time, with regard to any of the books, made any allowance out of the amount of your bill in the shape of discount?—In no way whatever; nor was it ever suggested to me, but by some fellow who lately came to my shop; who he was I am unable to say; he came to ask me to supply books to a certain prison, and that he expected the same allowance I made to Major Palmer; and I was nearly as angry as Major Palmer himself might have been.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you know who the person was?—No.

When did this occur?—Within the last two months.

He asked you whether you would give him the same allowance Major Palmer had, assuming that he had an allowance?—Yes; my answer was, that if he mentioned it to Major Palmer, he would be kicked out of the office.

Are you in the habit of making an allowance to persons who get supplies from you?—Yes, I am.

Would you, in ordinary cases, make an allowance to a person who got so large a supply as that for one of these vessels?—(*Pausing*) Why, I might.

What would the allowance be?—That would depend on circumstances.

Is there not some understanding in the trade?—Between booksellers there is.

An allowance they do not make to others?—Yes.

Twenty-five per cent.?—No, sir; lest I should appear to misunderstand you, if my neighbour Robinson sends to me for a book, there is a clear discount between us; but it is not 25*l.* per cent.

Suppose a publisher has books to sell you, do not you get 25 per cent.?—Not invariably.

Did you ever get any Bibles from the Catholic Society?—No, sir, I don't know that I did. Do you mean that book-shop in Parliament-street?

Yes.—I could not answer; to the best of my belief I never did; I cannot say positively.

Do you suppose that you get books cheaper from Cummings than them?—Yes.

Mr. *Hankins.*] What do you call the edition of the Catholic Bible you supplied?—I don't know the term; I am not acquainted with it; I don't read it; I never refer to it; but I had it in my shop.

Was this the sort of Bible (*showing a Douay Bible*)?—I think it was a trifle larger, and got up in cloth.

With lettered backs?—No, they were all cloth, and the name on paper.

Were the prices such as you could lessen?—I might have abated.

In the supply for the convict ships, were you never asked for any such thing as discount?—Never.

In the shape of per-centage?—I never allowed a halfpenny.

In money or kind?—In money, friendship, or anything else.

You now supply the convict ships?—I supplied the last.

The Egyptian?—Yes.

Anything since that?—(*Referring to his book*) I fancy that was the last. No, none since; the last I supplied was in 1840, and the amount of the bill was 16*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

You furnished the bill the 27th of June; is that your only book of account?—That (*holding a book*) is the only ledger I had since 1837.

Had you any ledger containing the head "Convict service"?—This is the ledger.

How do you mark payment in it?—By writing the word "paid."

Have you a book into which you carry your payments; do you keep a bank account?—No, I have a cash book?

Have you got it here?—No, it did not enter into my head to bring it. I don't keep it in a satisfactory style, but the meaning is satisfactory. What is your object in seeing the other book?

I would like to see how you carry the payments, in order to see that the cash entered agrees with the charge in the ledger?—You can see that here or in my house. I can show you, as far as I keep it; as far, at least, as occasional payments.

Are you told the money is ready for you in writing?—No; Major Palmer's servant calls and tells me.

Chief Remembrancer.] When you talked of Major Palmer's going to you, do you mean that you were acquainted?—Major Palmer was acquainted with me, but not as a private friend; we never associated. He knew who I was, and might have more or less regard for me. He never sat in my house, beyond the fact of his coming to my house, and asking me if I could supply Bibles and Testaments on as good terms as others. Though I don't affirm that, I believe, to the best of my belief, there was such a conversation.

Without a minute examination of prices?—Without a minute examination of prices.

Mr. *Hankins.*] What do you pay for the book for which you charge 4*s.*?—I can't tell the price.

Chief Remembrancer.] Would you consider yourself, as a bookseller, when a general direction

Mr. *Madden.*

10 February 1841.

direction for a supply was given, warranted in charging 4*s.* for a book which might be got for 2*s.* 6*d.* (*referring to the Village Dialogues*)?—I would feel myself justified in charging the selling price.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Two shillings and sixpence is the price anybody might get it for.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you know where you bought the work?—I can't say.

The books will show what the price of it was?—Not the books, but the invoice.

Do you not keep a profit and loss account?—No.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Have you any stock book?—No, sir.

Chief Remembrancer.] You have copies of all the works you were in the habit of supplying?—I think I have. I have the Douay Bible. I can't answer positively for the others; they are not books with me of general sale.

Do you think it likely you would charge 4*s.* for books that could be bought for 2*s.* 6*d.*?—Certainly not. I would not do it wittingly.

Would you feel justified in charging the public a higher price for articles supplied than you would obtain from a private individual?—No, sir.

Witness here withdrew to procure copies of the works supplied, and his cash-book. On his return, he affirms that the books handed in are the same as those which he always furnished to convicts.

Chief Remembrancer.] Who told you what were fit books for Catholics?—I got an order from the Castle to get books fit for Catholics.

From the Under Secretary?—No, sir; from Major Palmer.

Did you, in the order sent to you, depend on it as got from some Catholic?—I can't tell how they did that.

Mr. *Hankins.*] I suppose it said so many Prayer-books, &c.?—I take it for granted it described the sort of Prayer-books.

He (Major Palmer) knew what was the particular nature of the books?—I believe he distributed them.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you ever get an order from a Roman-catholic chaplain?—I think Major Palmer was instructed by the priests. I have occasionally sent other books, for instance, a "Life of Buonavento;" these were suggested from time to time, and changed by Major Palmer, he telling me that the Catholic priest wished to have such and such books.

Witness here repeated the prices. He had not supplied Protestant Bibles since 1837; they were supplied from London.

A reference was here made to Mr. Madden's books, and he affirmed that the treeh books now produced were the only books he kept relative to his business, and the only books in which there was any entry made by him of the books furnished to the convicts.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Is this your day-book?—Yes. (*Witness here finds an order for convict ships*).

When do you post from this book into your ledger?—Sometimes not for three months.

Can you show any entry in this book where discount is allowed?—I don't know that I can.

Chief Remembrancer.] Suppose you sold a quantity of books to any person for 100*l.*, and there was an allowance made to that person of 25*l.*, which sum would you enter in the book, 100*l.*, or 75*l.*?—That would all depend on circumstances; I am not regulated by any other rule.

You might enter a greater sum than you kept in your pocket; suppose you sold 100*l.* worth, and received 75*l.*, what sum would you enter in your book?—I suppose 75*l.*

Mr. *Hankins.*] If you go to a wholesale publisher, would you enter the quantity purchased from him, and the price?—No, I only get the invoice.

How do you check?—I can't do it; I can't ascertain what I make in a certain time.

Do you keep stock books?—Oh, no.

The Witness's books were here examined.

Chief Remembrancer.] Could you trace through the books how you came to raise the price from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*?—I could not; I could not give any account. All I say is, I believe it to be an overcharge, and if it be thought necessary, I will refund it.

The object of the inquiry is, to see whether due diligence has been used in examining the charges which have been made.

Mr. *Hankins.*] It was a business account on the part of the public; and in the charges, one book is marked at 4*s.*, which the society would give for 2*s.*; if I went with a letter from a member, I could get as many copies as I pleased for 2*s.*—That shop never could buy the book for it, though they supplied it at such a price; they would do a thing for you they would not do for me; they would sell it to you at a price they would not sell it to me.

[Witness withdraws.

REPORT of the Examination of Mr. *Edward Brittan* touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, 11th February 1841.

Mr. *E. Brittan.*

11 February 1841.

Edward Brittan, sworn.

Mr. *Hankins.*] You reside at 76, Dame-street?—Yes.

You were for the last two years in the habit of supplying the convict-ships with molasses, &c.?—Yes.

What was about the yearly amount?—I don't think I have done it for more than 12 months.

In 1832 I think you did?—I am not sure; I can't tell the yearly amount; I think it ran to 8 *l.* or 9 *l.* a ship.

Who did you get the orders from?—From Major Palmer.

Written or verbal?—Written orders, signed by Major Palmer: I can't say they were always so signed; I understood they were required by the surgeon, and sent to me by Major Palmer.

Did Major Palmer, on the part of the government, ever enter into a contract with you as to prices?—No; I can't say exactly that he did; I was requested to put them down at moderate prices. I have been in the habit of furnishing prisons, and have done the chief part of the orders.

Was there any intimation to supply them at the same rate as they were supplied to other public bodies?—There was, of course; they were not, of course, the same things the other orders were, like oils, brushes, paints; these were chiefly drugs.

Having supplied the articles, to whom did you send the accounts?—To Major Palmer's office; we got the money a certain time after.

Did you get that through any intimation?—Some messenger called to tell us the money was there, I presume from Major Palmer's office, generally fourteen or fifteen days after.

This bill had to go to London?—I was aware of that.

You were quite certain there was no written agreement as to the price of these things?—Yes; the first time molasses were got, I believe there was an agreement; I can't positively state.

Chief Remembrancer.] Was the charge the same as to the prisons?—Molasses were not got for the prisons; they do not use any.

Did you charge the same price that you would charge to any other individual?—Yes, I did.

Did you charge the same price as you did to the public establishments?—Yes.

Would you make a difference, in supplying an establishment that would take a large quantity, or an individual who would take a little?—I would make a difference.

Did you make that difference in favour of public establishments?—Yes.

Did you give the public, through Major Palmer, the benefit of that?—Of course.

Mr. *Hankins.*] You charge less than you charge to an individual?—Yes.

After the bill was paid, was there any discount allowed to any person?—There was not.

Not on any occasion?—No.

Were you ever asked anything for per-centage or discount?—No; we were in the habit of giving the messenger something, a mere trifle.

Was the messenger from the office?—From Major Palmer, I suppose; he used to take the things down for us to the ship; they were not very bulky.

Chief Remembrancer.] What might it be about?—About 4*s.* or 5*s.*; as much as the carriage would cost us.

Mr. *Hankins.*] After you received the amount, used you give a receipt?—I did.

Had you ever a conversation in Major Palmer's office about a particular bill?—Never.

Was the price of the articles the same?—Generally the same, but it was fluctuating; they are now lower than they have been.

Do you recollect that you were called on to give any explanation with regard to an account?—I can't say.

Do you recollect going to the office for that purpose?—I do not.

You are quite clear there was no discount or allowance made out of the bill?—Nothing but the charge I mentioned.

Do you happen to know the particular person?—I do; he is an officer and messenger of Major Palmer.

Do you know his name?—I think it is Lamb.

Did you never give more than 4*s.* or 5*s.* a ship to the messenger?—No.

How were the molasses packed?—In casks.

How did he convey them?—We used to send them to the railroad by our car, he would then take charge of then. I understand he had the ship's boats at his command. When we sent down we had to hire boats.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *R. Coyne.*

13 February 1841.

EXAMINATION of Mr. *Richard Coyne*, touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, held before the Right honourable the Chief Remembrancer, the 13th February 1841.

Mr. *Richard Coyne*, sworn:—I am Bookseller to the College of Maynooth, and the Catholic Prelates of Ireland.

Mr. *Hankins.*] State when might it be that you last sold books to Mr. Madden; was it in the year 1840 or 1839?—In 1840: I gave him 13 copies of the Bible, at 4*s.* 6*d.*

What is the retail price of that book (*pointing to Mrs. Herbert's Village Dialogues*)?—The retail price to the public or to the trade?

In your shop?—Four shillings; I would sell six or seven copies together, for premiums or the like of that, for 3*s.*

Suppose you were called on to supply Mrs. Herbert, the Testaments, and Bibles, what would be your terms to supply Government?—I would be happy to supply the Government with Bibles at 5*s.*

If any other person came to you to ask you to fix your price for 100 copies, your price would be 5*s.*?—Yes.

How much would the Testaments be?—One shilling and three pence.

The Village Dialogues?—Two shillings and three pence.

The Catholic Prayer?—This is the Poor Man's Manual (*taking up a book*); it was the Catholic Piety he always got from me.

What did he give for that?—Nine-pence for the Poor Man's Manual.

What would you supply the Catholic Piety to the Government for?—One shilling, of double the size you now produce to me.

Is the sort of Catholic Piety you supplied to Mr. Madden larger than this (*producing the small size*)?—Yes; nearly twice the size.

Do you know of your own knowledge, or have you only heard, that Mr. Madden made any allowance to any person, in consequence of getting the supply of these books?—No, sir.

You never heard it, either as a report, or in any other way?—No; but I heard some observations from a quarter on which I would not place much reliance, as to how Mr. Madden came by the contract; it was said to be through the provost; he (Madden) was clerk to the kitchen in college.

Would you be willing to supply the books at the rate you mention?—Certainly.

The evidence of Mr. Cumming, where he states, "I understood from Mr. Coyne that Mr. Madden made an allowance to Government," was here read to Witness.

Witness.] I never directly or indirectly said anything as to Mr. Madden's making an allowance; Mr. Cumming must be under a mistake. He pays me about 500*l.* a year, and he would be anxious to ask me if I would give the books cheaper than the settled price between us.

It was not an out-of-the-way price to a retail person?—I gave them bound, for Monaghan gaol, for 7*s.* 6*d.*; the binding might cost about 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

Was that by contract?—No, sir, a gentleman sent to me for them.

Were you never applied to by any person in authority to supply the convict service?—Never.

Would you give Mr. Blake an account of the books sold Mr. Madden in 1840?—Yes; he never got any books from me but for the convict service.

And state what he paid for them?—It is now on my mind that the last 13 Bibles he got from me under 4*s.* 6*d.*; I think he made some observations about it; my young man, thinking that he might get them lower at some other places, thought it better to supply him. Mr. Madden could not have supplied the small Douay Bible which you now produce to me, in the years 1838 and 1839, because it was not published at all until the latter end of the year 1839; it was a new book then published. I am quite satisfied in my own mind that Madden supplied the large Bible which you now produce, and which is published by me.

EXAMINATION of Mr. *Cumming*, Wholesale Bookseller, touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, held before the Right honourable the Chief Remembrancer, 13th February 1841.

Mr. *Cumming.*

Mr. *Hankins.*] WERE you in the habit of supplying Mr. Madden?—Yes; a few Catholic books and Douay Testaments were the chief things.

Was the Bible a large or small one?—It was that sort of Bible (*pointing to the sample produced by Mr. Madden*).

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you get them at Mr. Coyne's?—Mr. Coyne and I had a kind of partnership; we got them worked off conjointly; his name is to all the Catholic books.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did he get the "Poor Man's Manual" from you?—I don't recollect; he might have got them.

(*Mr. Hankins showed Mrs. Herbert's Village Dialogues.*)—That is the same book he got from me.

Allow me to ask you what is the price for this book (the Douay Bible)?—Five shillings and three-pence.

What does it sell for?—Eight shillings retail; 4*s.* is the retail price of the Village Dialogues; the Testament, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the Roman-catholic Prayers, 1*s.*

What

Mr. *Cumming.*

13 February 1841.

What did Mr. Madden give you for them?—I could not say to a penny or so; I think the Village Dialogues were 2 *s.* 3 *d.*; the Prayers, 8 *d.*; and the Douay Testaments, 13½ *d.* (*Witness thought the paper of them was better than the samples produced by Mr. Hankins.*)

Chief Remembrancer.] Suppose the Government applied to you to supply convicts with a quantity of books, would you allow a per-centage?—Certainly; I would be very glad to do it.

Mr. *Hankins.*] If the superintendent of convicts authorised you to supply a hundred pound's worth of books, what would you allow?—I would give 25 per cent. from off the retail price.

Chief Remembrancer.] So the eight-shilling Bible you would sell at 6 *s.*?—Yes.

And the Village Dialogues at 3 *s.*?—Yes; I understood that Mr. Madden did give an allowance, and therefore I gave him an extra allowance.

Had you ever any conversation with him touching the allowance?—He never told me of it; I understood it from Mr. Coyne.

Did you, under the notion that he gave an allowance to some other person, allow him more than 25 per cent.?—Yes; Mr. Madden was entitled to charge retail prices; I, as a wholesale dealer, would make deductions that could not be expected from him.

Though dealing wholesale, and getting extra allowance?—The proportion he got from me was not like that amount. (*Looking at Mr. Madden's bill, which was handed to him.*)

Mr. *Hankins.*] Would you, if applied to, have any objection to give 25 per cent. less than retail price?—Certainly not. I had no conversation with Mr. Madden respecting the books; he generally sent over an order. He is a religious bookseller, rather in a small way. If I had not made the allowance he would have got it elsewhere; Mr. Coyne would have made it.

Chief Remembrancer.] Is that another reason why he got them from you at a reduced price?—

He got them at a reduced price from you for two reasons: one was that he could get them at the same price elsewhere, and another was that he himself made an allowance?—Yes.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you hear, or did you happen to know, who ordered these books?—No.

The Village Dialogues, for which you charged 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, were better paper than these?—Yes.

[Witness withdraws.

REPORT of Examination of Mr. *John M'Kenna,* touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, held before the Right honourable the Chief Remembrancer, 11th February 1841.

John M'Kenna, sworn.

Mr. *J. M'Kenna.*

11 February 1841.

Mr. *Hankins.*] WHERE do you live?—In Townsend-street.

What business are you in there?—The corn and chandlery business.

Anything else?—I deal extensively in the butter trade, oats, oatmeal, flour, anything that I see the money bear on it.

What do you call yourself over your door?—A provision store.

Have you ever supplied blankets for convict ships?—Yes.

When?—Several times.

During the last two years?—I think it was.

In 1839 or 1840?—I could not say positively; there was a matter I unfortunately got into; a brother of mine failed in Newry, and gentlemen knowing my character gave him goods to any amount that I gave bills for; he unfortunately left me in the lurch.

How long is this ago?—Two years; then the merchant, when he was not able to meet his engagements, applied to me for the deficiency. I told an acquaintance of mine that I was bound for a certain sum, and to take proceedings against my brother; that I was not able to meet all that was against me. That friend went down and sold out, and I got many of the goods. The second time I put him in business, Mr. Baird stood by me again. He left me a second time in for 82 *l.*; then I was glad to get anything.

You got the blankets in lieu of your money?—Yes, some flannel; several other articles; some calico and so on; Mr. Baird was glad to give them on my acceptance.

What was your brother?—In the haberdashery line very extensively.

Having possession of these blankets, how did you get to supply them to the convict ship?—I wrote to Major Palmer, and he sent me a letter in reply, saying he would take them if I supplied them on reasonable terms.

Did anybody give you a hint to apply to Major Palmer?—Yes, a man who was in the habit of dealing with me; I think I heard it in the Corn Exchange; I was in the habit of discounting bills for him; I discounted a small bill for one or two, or two or three months; if it is a respectable bill, it will pass the same as cash.

You are not a general discounter of bills?—Not a general one, only in my own way.

How many hundred pairs did you supply?—I could not tell.

A thousand pair?—I do not think there was. I think there was a document furnished to Major Palmer which will show how many.

Did you state the price to Major Palmer?—I do not think they were all one price; they were

Mr. *J. M'Kenna.*

11 February 1841.

were 10 *s.* and 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; I won't swear positively; I am satisfied to swear according to the documents. At the time this came on me, I determined to go to America.

Did you get an answer from Major Palmer that he would take the blankets off your hands?—Yes; if I supplied them according to the samples sent in, and according to the prices.

Chief Remembrancer.] What prices?—According to the prices in the letter.

That is, from 10 *s.* to 11 *s.* 6 *d.*?—I will not swear until I see the documents; I think I have Major Palmer's letter on my file; I supplied them as they were wanted.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you send them to the ship?—Yes; and sometimes to the Castle office. What gave me a leaning to this was the ready money.

Did you ever deal in blankets before your brother's business threw them on your hands?—Yes; I served my time to it; when I came to Dublin, I got into a connexion, and did not understand the business, so I followed the provision trade.

After having this communication with Major Palmer, have you made an agreement with him every time you sent in a supply?—Generally every time.

Did he come down to select them?—No.

Who did?—A man, I think, of his.

Did he personally know whether you sent the proper number and quantity of blankets?—Yes, I sent a docket.

You sent a docket to the ship, therefore Major Palmer did not know whether you sent the blankets to the ship or not?—I think he did, but he never came to my place.

Who did you send the bills to?—Into the Castle office; a genteel nice young man used to pay me.

Before you got your money used you send in your bill to Major Palmer's office?—Yes.

Who sent you intimation that the money was ready?—I think Major Palmer's man came to me; I am not sure whether he was his man or not.

Was there any arrangement between you that if he employed you, you were to make him any allowance?—Never, sir; I had never any communication in private with Major Palmer.

Have you ever given back money to Major Palmer in the shape of discount?—I would not give it to any man living.

Was the price so cheap that you could not give discount?—It was all loss to me.

Suppose you got these blankets sold at a tradesman's price, do you often allow discount?—Never, unless we give something to a servant who comes with his master's bill.

Are you quite sure that no allowance was made to Major Palmer, for him, or part of his family, in the shape of money, goods, or value?—Nothing of the kind.

Does Major Palmer deal with you?—Never.

For his own private house?—Never.

How much do you suppose you had in the course of last year?—I could not swear.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you charge the same price to Major Palmer that you would to others?—I think I would charge him less than to others, for I got my money from him at once to meet my engagements. I made a sacrifice sooner than fail. I had to pledge articles to get money.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you ever give anything to Major Palmer's servant?—On my oath, I think his man got his dinner in my place once; he just happened in on the mistress and I at dinner.

When you delivered the goods, did you get a receipt from the captain?—I am not sure; if your Honour will give me time; but I did not know it was about this I was to be asked.

Chief Remembrancer.] There is no harm coming to you; the Treasury wish to ascertain the course taken in supplying the convict ships, to see if the public interest has been attended to.

Mr. *Hankins.*] To see if more has not been paid than would be paid by an individual?—I will tell you my reason for coming down here: a gentleman, a Member of Parliament, gave his butler a bill; he gave it to an acquaintance of mine; says he, "M'Kenna will cash it for you;" so I cashed it for the butler. I was sure I was going to be done out of it; I thought the butler run away when I got the summons.

In the year 1840 you received 40 *l.* for blankets and flannel?—It might be more or less; the dockets can be produced, and I will swear to my handwriting.

Did you supply any other public service?—I thought to get the supply of the North Union, but I had not interest enough.

Did you supply Richmond Bridewell with blankets?—No, I am not in that trade; I am only promiscuously in the trade.

Have you any more blankets, or have you exhausted all your brother's stock?—No.

How many more blankets have you?—About 50 pair; I can't be exact.

Were all the blankets you supplied to the ships out of the stock you got from your brother?—Yes; when I put him up in business a second time and he failed, I thought it as good for me to get the blankets as cash.

Are you quite sure there was no allowance made?—Not to my knowledge, public or private.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you account to your brother for the money received from the Treasury?—No; for I had to meet the bills.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Had you any advantage in selling them?—I think I had not the interest of my money; it was merely to keep my brother in credit that I had anything to do with it at all.

[Witness withdraws.

EXAMINATION of *Dominick Marquis* before the Right hon. the Chief Remembrancer, touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, held in Dublin Castle, on the 11th February 1841.

Dominick Marquis.

11 February 1841.

Dominick Marquis, sworn.

Mr. *Hankins*, of the Treasury, London.] You are Governor of Grange Gorman-lane Penitentiary?—I am.

You have supplied clothing to convict ships for four years for females?—I have.

By whose order?—By Major Palmer's order.

Were these orders written or verbal?—Verbal.

Did you enter them in any book?—I don't think I did.

Was there any arrangement made with you by Major Palmer as to the prices of the particular articles?—I furnished them when I was called upon, according to a general list. When I commenced, in 1837, there were commissioners over the convict service, Colonel Kearny, Major Warburton, and Major Palmer.

You delivered a general list of the prices which you acted on in the supplies ever since?—Yes, sir.

In what way did you come at the prices?—I saw the pattern suits, and I found at different places what were the prices of the materials, and I calculated accordingly.

State the general prices at which you supplied everything; look at the list of things furnished to the ship Margaret in 1838, and the Whitby in 1839?—(*Witness looks at the Lists.*)

Looking at these two lists, can you say that these are the prices at which you furnished the different things?—Yes.

Did you keep these things by you, or did you purchase them when you got the order?—Sometimes when I had to supply a vessel, some of the things have been left on my hands.

Did you buy the material yourself?—Yes.

Without any communication with Major Palmer?—Yes.

Did you show Major Palmer the material?—I made them up, and he saw them.

He did not approve of the material?—I provided the material according to a pattern which came from the Admiralty.

Did you buy the material here?—Here and in Manchester.

From whom did you buy them here?—From Messrs. Ferrier, in William-street.

Did you get all the materials there?—Not all; I got a good deal from Messrs. Porter & Norris, Manchester.

Having got the material, how did you proceed then?—I had the number of articles made that I thought necessary.

Had you a list for every ship?—Yes; according to the number the ship was chartered for.

Having got the materials, what did you do with them?—I gave the materials to the matron to make them; she returned them made; after that they were packed up.

You knew from the matron what number of articles they would make?—Yes, or thereabouts.

Of course you checked off afterwards; if you gave 100 yards, you would expect so many garments back?—Yes.

What did you account to her for making them up; how much did you allow her?—I can't remember the prices; 1½*d.* for a shift; 1½*d.* for a petticoat; according to the description.

Did she keep an account in a book?—I am not aware; the work was done by convicts.

Did you superintend the packing up of them?—Yes, they were packed up under my direction.

Were they packed in bales or cases?—Sometimes in cases, sometimes in bales; generally the latter.

By whom were they conveyed to the ship?—By my own man, and they were received there by a man from Major Palmer.

Did anybody, on the part of Major Palmer, see the quantity?—He saw them when they went on board.

For instance, if he ordered 244 petticoats, had he the means of seeing that the particular quantity was given?—That was afterwards given on board.

How was it ascertained on board after that they were packed up?—They were generally reckoned by the captain; they were opened afterwards.

On board?—Yes; at least I think so.

You were quite certain that every garment charged for here, actually and *bonâ fide* went on board?—I will swear to that, sir.

Did you get a receipt from the ship-master?—No, sir.

How did you satisfy Major Palmer that they were sent on board?—When he goes on board he ascertains that.

Where were the ships lying?—In Kingstown.

Was that 1½*d.* a garment the full charge for the work?—Yes, sir; for plain work.

Have you clothing made at the prison for other purposes?—Yes.

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Do you allow to the matron the same charges for both works?—We don't make any charge for clothes for the use of the prison; the prison gets nothing for that.

You get paid for any public work, but not for any work for your own use?—For anything for our own use we get nothing.

Chief Remembrancer.] If four or five women were employed at work for the use of the prison, they would not be paid?—No, sir.

Although this clothing was really for convicts, you thought it right they should be paid for it?—Of course; it was for the public.

When you speak of the public, you mean private individuals?—Yes.

Although it was out of the public purse they were to be paid for. Did you pay this to the matron at the time the work was done, or when you got paid for the ship?—When the work was done.

It might happen that the work was done by the prisoners who were going away?—So it did.

She takes care to give them two-thirds, I think?—Yes.

That is, she paid them a third of the 1½ *d.*?—I am not exactly certain how much they get; I don't think the City gets the benefit of convict labour. Convicts belong to Government.

How are you paid for City prisoners?—The City pays for them; after they become convicts the Government pays for them; they are generally sent to the Penitentiary for two months before the ship arrives; they may require medical attendance.

You have large bills for their maintenance?—Yes.

What is their diet?—Bread and milk; different from the City prisoners.

Why did they get better diet?—The medical gentlemen recommended it as a preparation for a long voyage.

What does the diet cost a day?—Convict diet?

Yes?—At present about 5½ *d.* a day; one quart of milk and one loaf of bread.

What do you pay for the milk?—Seven pence a gallon.

What quantity of bread do you allow them?—Two pounds.

What is it a loaf?—From 4¼ *d.* to 4½ *d.*

Do you make a contract with Major Palmer?—No, sir, the prison is supplied by contract.

Mr. *Hankins.*] I thought you were the person who supplied them?—No, sir, I furnish my bills quarterly and get the money to pay them.

Do the contractors make an allowance to you?—No, sir.

Nothing in the shape of presents?—No, sir.

Are the contractors for the convict service the same as for the gaol?—One is and the other is not; the milk contractor is the same, the bread is not. We use very little bread; the convict bread is white bread, the other is brown bread, making a difference of ¼ *d.* to ½ *d.* in the loaf.

Chief Remembrancer.] The convicts have better diet?—Always so; an application was made to Mr. Drummond to make the convict diet the same as the prisoners'; it was ascertained that unless they got meat diet, it was better to give them nothing but bread and milk.

Mr. *Hankins.*] The profit which accrued to you from the convict clothing was the difference between what you paid for the material and the making, and the sum charged in your accounts?—Just so, sir.

Look at the article of shifts, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* each; what is your profit there?—I could not say; if I was allowed to refer at home, I could.

Witness was here desired to furnish a list of the several articles he supplied, stating their first cost, the cost at which he sold them, and their profit; making out the list for the ships supplied in the years 1839 and 1840.

You stated that after buying the material and paying for the making up, the rest was profit?—Yes.

Did you keep that entirely for yourself?—Certainly.

Did no person participate in it?—No, sir.

In any way?—In any way.

Either by having part of the money, or receiving presents of money, or in kind?—No, sir.

I think you told Mr. Blake that the profits were about 40 *l.* a year?—Yes; if so much I could not say.

In 1839 you paid 769 *l.*; in 1840, 894 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; do you mean to say out of 894 *l.* worth of clothes, your only profit was 40 *l.*?—I am sure of that; I paid the full price to the person who made them; I had to give a good deal to be made out of the prison.

Chief Remembrancer.] Paying what you received for them?—Yes.

Mr. *Hankins.*] You say the convicts, you think, received two-thirds of the 1½ *d.*?—Yes, the other goes to the matron; she finds needles and thread.

Do you suppose the third retained by her is altogether absorbed by the purchase of thread, tape, &c.?—Yes; not tape; all she finds is needles and thread.

Mrs. Rawlins will be able to state that?—Yes, sir.

At all events, you don't know exactly how she gets rid of the price you pay?—No, sir, I do not.

You keep books?—I keep convicts' books, but not work books.

She

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She having received the money from you, you know nothing more about it?—All I know is, the convict work is not carried to the account of the City; the sum made by the City prisoners is.

Is there much of it made by them?—A good deal.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you keep the City accounts?—Yes, except the working accounts.

Does the account go before the grand jury?—Yes, sir; she gives a return of the money received.

Has she in the returns to you included the returns of the convicts' labour?—Yes.

And the amount of profit that accrued to the credit of the City?—Yes.

Mr. *Hankins.*] When were you appointed keeper?—In 1837.

Were you at that time sworn in; was any oath administered to you?—No, sir.

Do you carry on any business beside being keeper?—No, sir, I am not concerned in any trade but the supply of the convict ships.

Do you supply the prison establishments with anything?—No, sir.

Being appointed keeper in 1837, you supplied the convicts with clothing for three or four years; who applied to you?—I offered to supply them; we were looking for work, and it was an advantage to the prisoners to get it.

Was there not a specific application made to you by Major Palmer?—No, sir.

No agreement?—No, sir.

Are you connected with Major Palmer?—I am married to a sister of Mrs. Palmer.

Have you ever, after you delivered in your account, been examined in Major Palmer's office as to the correctness of it?—He has asked me for an explanation. He knows when he goes on board that these articles have been delivered.

Has he ever happened to have gone on board and found the quantity less than what was in the account?—No, I don't know that he ever did.

Do you know what is the process with the account after it is delivered; what Major Palmer does?—No, sir.

Do you know how the order is made to pay the money?—I do not; when I call I am directed to the Treasury.

Who directs you?—Major Palmer does.

From the time you deliver in your account to the time you hear from him that the money is ready for you, he does not let you know, to take care to call?—No.

Do you happen to know that he lets other people know?—No.

You frequently see him?—Yes.

You are on terms of intimacy with him?—Yes.

Has he ever told you that there was an order from the Treasury for you?—If he hears of it, he lets me know it.

As you pay for the materials at once, you must be very glad to get the money?—Yes; I am often looking for it long enough.

When you got the money from any particular ship, neither at that time, nor at the end of the year, did you divide the profits?—No.

Have you ever been asked to make an allowance?—No, sir; it is little enough for my trouble, I assure you.

Have you ever got a list of the Admiralty prices?—I might; I will look for it.

Do you happen to know if Major Palmer has it?—I am not aware, sir.

Chief Remembrancer.] Was it before or after your appointment that you were married?—Before it; I am married this 20 years.

You resided in Cork, carrying on business there?—Yes.

Was it through Major Palmer you got your office?—Of course he recommended me, but it was Dr. Crolly chiefly recommended me.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you undergo any examination as to your competency?—Yes; I was in Cork Gaol for a long time.

Merely for instruction?—I attended there very often.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you hold any office?—No, I did not.

You had better let me have the list to-morrow of the cost prices to you, and what you paid for making up.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you buy patch-work for each ship?—Yes.

[Witness withdraws.

EXAMINATION of Major *James Palmer*, touching Supplies furnished to Convict Ships, held before the Right honourable the Chief Remembrancer, 13 February 1841.

Major *Palmer*, sworn.

Major *Palmer.*

13 February 1841.

Chief Remembrancer.] I HAVE already stated to you the nature of the inquiry in which I am at present engaged; you addressed two letters to me, which are now before me, and if you wish to make any further statement, you can do so now?—I have nothing further to add to what I stated in my second representation, as to my having fully and *bonâ fide* followed up my instructions in taking Captain Brandreth as my instructor in the management of the convict service, which I now swear I was ordered to do.

You originally mentioned that Mr. Madden had been employed by you as your own bookseller; it is merely to let your answer be taken down?—When I said that, it was in the utmost unconsciousness of mine that he had been employed by Captain Brandreth, which

Major *Palmer.*

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which was the case. I had bought things from him, but I bought them from many others, as I can prove.

Do you recollect; did you recommend Mr. Madden to him?—I have not the slightest recollection; I would say it is probable I did, but I am not aware of it.

When the contract was entered into by Captain Brandreth with Mr. Madden, might he have asked him about the prices?—I did not go with Captain Brandreth.

Were you aware that Mr. Madden was charging higher prices than these books could be got from the publishers for?—It never entered my head, on my oath.

Mr. *Hankins.*] Did you ever inquire at any other bookseller's about the prices?—Never; I was guilty there; I merely followed on what was done at first.

You employed Mr. Madden because your predecessor had done so?—Certainly. I do not deny I might have recommended him; I have not the slightest recollection of it; I could not swear I did not.

Chief Remembrancer.] Were the books you got from Mr. Madden in general Roman-catholic books?—For the first few ships there were a few Protestant books got.

Were the Roman-catholic books all got from him?—Yes.

Were you not aware that Mr. Coyne was publisher to the Roman-catholic prelates and the College of Maynooth?—I often heard it, but it never occurred to me at the time.

Were you aware that there was a Roman-catholic religious tract society for circulating tracts, where religious works could be obtained at low prices?—I was not aware of it; nor am I now aware of it. Mr. Coyne's name was familiar to me, but it never entered my head to get the books from him.

Mr. *Hankins.*] You say in your accounts that the Roman-catholic books were provided as approved of by the Irish Government?—Certainly; I gave a list of them to Mr. Drummond.

Have you that approval in writing?—No; Mr. Drummond hardly ever did anything with regard to the convict service in writing; I meant the approval of the books being purchased, not the approval of Mr. Madden being dealt with.

Chief Remembrancer.] Do you mean the approval of particular books?—Of particular books which should be provided for the convicts, instead of forcing Protestant Bibles on them as before, which would be thrown overboard.

Mr. *Hankins.*] That is all you meant by "approved of by the Irish Government?"—That is all.

Did you, after you ordered the books, go and see them on board the ship?—I should say always; there might have been exceptions.

Somebody knew these things were on board?—I invariably asked the surgeon, I could swear. I am morally certain that in no one instance did he not get them.

And that he got the full number?—Yes; I showed him the bill and account, and I have no doubt whatever that he always received them.

I wish to know what superintendence you had over the different things, so as to satisfy your mind that every thing was right?—By asking the surgeon had he received a box of books, and he said he had, and that he would distribute them when he went to sea.

Did you get an acknowledgment?—Generally speaking, I received one from the captain, surgeon, or first mate; it did not mention the number of books; I have no doubt that they were delivered, unless Mr. Madden committed an act of fraud altogether.

That is what you were appointed to prevent?—So I did.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you send a list of the books to the officer?—No; they were packed up.

Had you no means of knowing whether the quantity was there which ought to be there?—No; the surgeons in general did not intend to open them until they went to sea.

Suppose Mr. Madden sent a less quantity of books than you purchased, had you no means of detecting him?—In most instances, I think not; he might have imposed on me in that respect.

Mr. *Hankins.*] With respect to the article of blankets; were they supplied by a Mr. M'Kenna?—Yes.

Will you explain how M'Kenna was employed?—He wrote a letter to me.

Could you produce the letter?—I could; he wrote me a letter stating that he heard such things were wanted for the convict service; it was generally known through Dublin; he stated, as well as I recollect, that he had a brother in the blanket business who failed, and that he had got some of his stock, and could give me blankets cheaper than any one else. I inspected his blankets, and accepted his contract. I wrote him an answer, and he must have the paper.

Has he gone on supplying you with blankets to this moment?—I would continue as long as his stock lasted, and I was satisfied with his prices; in this instance I did try where I could get blankets of equal quality cheaper. He never told me his stock was out.

That letter will show what the prices were?—Yes; I think they were about 11 s. 6 *d.*

With respect to molasses; you dealt with Mr. Brittan, I believe?—Yes.

Had you any contract with him?—No.

You left him to fix his own prices?—Yes, warning him that I would expect them as cheap as they could be got elsewhere.

I believe he supplies the Ordnance?—I don't know, sir; I thought him a fair honest man.

As to clothing; how did Mr. Marquis come to be employed to supply the clothing?—The first of it was, Captain Brandreth did it.

Chief Remembrancer.] State the circumstances shortly, that they may be taken down?—The

Major *Palmer*.

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—The commencement of the clothing being made by the prisoners was with a view to give them employment; they did give in tenders, Mr. Purden and Mr. Marquis.

Were theirs the lowest tenders?—Certainly; I will swear it; there was a great disposition to take them, for the sole purpose of employing the prisoners, without its ever entering into my head what Mr. Blake said, that it was improper. I don't think the Act does take it in that point of view.

I did not say that it was illegal. What I stated was, that it was contrary to good policy that persons should be allowed to turn the work of prisoners in their charge to their own profit. I see no objection to having prisoners employed in doing work for convicts, but I do see an objection to the governors being allowed to make a profit of it; any profit on the work of convicts, or on anything undertaken through the work of prisoners, should be carried to the credit of the fund out of which the convicts or prisoners are supported?—I do now say, on my oath, that I knew nothing of the profits; I always considered they must be very trifling. I consider that they advanced their own money in getting material. I am not surprised that they might have had some trifling profit. I never knew what the profits were, whether there were any or not.

Mr. *Hankins*.] Did you make inquiry at any of the shops in Dublin whether things could be procured cheaper than Mr. Marquis gave them?—I did not, because we advertised at the time (there were Commissioners then); we got other applications as well as theirs; theirs were not the only tenders.

Do you happen to know the cost of a suit?—I think 19*s*., or 18*s*. 6*d*. I may be about a few pence out; something about the Admiralty prices.

Had you a list of the Admiralty prices?—I think Captain Brandreth gave me one, or Mr. Drummond did.

Do you think you have it?—I will have it on Monday morning; in consequence of having the list, I would never consent to any contract that exceeded the Admiralty prices.

Can you produce samples of the clothing supplied by Mr. Marquis?—I think I can. I had samples sent from him and Mr. Purden.

Would you be good enough to bring them?—Yes.

After you sent your accounts to London, how did you get information that the money was payable?—I never got any, except by going or sending to ask, in consequence of people constantly calling for payment.

Then you told them?—I sent them word to call at the Treasury, and they would be paid.

Did you make inquiry whether they were paid?—Never.

Chief Remembrancer.] Did you ever participate in any way in the profits, or had you any allowance from the persons you dealt with?—I call God to witness that I never dreamt of such a thing.

The Witness, who was much affected, had already commenced making a declaration to a similar effect when the question was put.

I must communicate to the Treasury my impression as to this matter; none of the evidence has gone to charge you with dirtying your fingers, but things must be put on a new footing?—It is no object to me; I would just as soon it was put into other hands.

Mr. *Hankins*.] I may mention to Major Palmer, that some of the books which Mr. Madden supplied could be had for nearly half price.

Chief Remembrancer.] A Prayer-book, for which 2*s*. were charged, could be procured at 1*s*. 3*d*. Mrs. Herbert's "Village Dialogues," which Madden sold at 4*s*., might be had at 2*s*. 5*d*. On some inquiry with respect to the Catholic books, it appeared their charges were far far higher than they could be had elsewhere, and this led to the present inquiry?—I think Doctor Yore was concerned about them.

Doctor Yore immediately afterwards entered the room, and said he had nothing to do with books for convicts these 12 years.

Witness said that he must depend for the clearance of his character on the very kind manner in which the inquiry was conducted; he could not say a word against the investigation. Whatever weight Captain Brandreth's having dealt with them might have, it would relieve him from any suspicion; he was not a person for buying or selling; Mr. Drummond applied to him to do it as a favour. He had been a few days before in Mr. Madden's shop buying a peerage book, and he bargained with him as stiffly as if witness never bought anything from him before.

[Witness withdraws.

EXAMINATION of Mrs. *Marian Rawlins*, Matron of the *Grange Gorman* Female Penitentiary.

Mrs. *M. Rawlins*.

HAS no account of the work done by the convicts for themselves; when work is given to be made up for the convicts, it is done by them if there be time, otherwise by the city prisoners. Coarse apron is 1*d*., check ½*d*., shifts 2*d*., caps 1*d*., jackets 2*d*., petticoats 1½*d*. Mr. Marquis pays for them; the convicts get the whole, deducting the expense of needles, thread, and thimbles; receives no profit herself; never had any share of the profit made by Mr. Marquis in any way whatever; supposes he makes some profit, but knows nothing on the subject; nothing is charged for children's clothing; enters memorandums of the work done by convicts, but does not keep them after the convicts are settled with.

Major Palmer's Statements.

STATEMENTS of Major *Palmer*.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 11 February 1841.

IN obedience to your instructions I submit underneath the statement of my general proceedings for supplying convicts and convict ships since 1837, when Mr. Drummond requested me to undertake the management till some final arrangement was made.

I have, &c.

To Right hon. A. Blake, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Js. Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

ON Dr. Trevor's death, Mr. Drummond sent for me, and requested me to superintend the convict service, as I had some leisure in my office, and that he would send for Captain Brandreth, of the Engineers, from London, to instruct me and assist in chartering and providing each vessel. Captain B. came over twice accordingly, and did all the duty for first two vessels. Mr. Drummond afterwards appointed Colonel Kennedy, Major Warburton, and myself (verbally), to manage the service; we did so, and advertised for all articles required, received tenders, and declared the lowest.

After first year, the Irish Government ceased to charter vessels, and the Admiralty sent over ships and provisions, with the exception of a few things usually provided in Ireland, viz. clothing, oatmeal, and shoes, medicines required by surgeon, some blankets, and Roman-catholic books, amounting to generally from 300 *l.* to 400 *l.* each ship.

These articles I provided partly from original contractors and partly by some new contracts (not advertised for), and in a few instances without contract, such as books and medicines, being, as I considered, too trifling, and oatmeal, which was not a heavy article, and I had great difficulty in getting it high-dried enough to stand the voyage; and the surgeons, who frequently inspected it before it went on board, found fault with it on this account.

The contractors, and all persons who provided me with these things, are named in my accounts to the Treasury of each ship, and they were paid their several demands at the Treasury in Dublin, up to November 1840, when an arrangement was made by the Treasury that I should pay in future, to enable me to get the accounts audited annually in London, as, without this, I could produce no receipts to the Audit-office.

I have in my office here, under the care of my clerk, all the vouchers, bills, and requisitions for this service, and can produce any or all the Chief Remembrancer requires on the subject; and I submit that I may have an opportunity of explaining anything that may appear wrong in my conducting this arduous service, which I did not seek for, and only undertook it at the request of the late Mr. Drummond, who could have explained the difficulty I was under in discharging a duty I was utterly unaccustomed to.

(signed) *Js. Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 13 February 1841.

IN reference to the inquiries as to the expenditure on the Irish convict service, making by you, I have made some search relative to the Roman-catholic books ordered, and I find, what I was not aware of when you spoke to me on the subject, that Captain Brandreth, Royal Engineers, sent over by the Treasury, at Mr. Drummond's request, to instruct me in the mode of conducting this service, actually employed Mr. Madden for similar books for this service, and that no advertisement or contract was made by him. I only mention this as an excuse on account of my not doing so.

As to the contracts, or rather orders for clothing to the two gaolers of City of Dublin prisons, I can only say it does not, and did not appear to me as contrary to law, as it was the necessary consequence of Government making depôts for assembling convicts in these prisons. The Irish Government has done so for upwards of 50 years, and the governors of these gaols are thus forced to be employed in providing contracts for food and any other matter for the use of the convicts, and accounting to the Audit-office annually for it. It is right I should also state here, that Captain Brandreth, Royal Engineers, also employed Mr. Purdon, Governor of Circular-road Prison, to make the male clothing for the ships he superintended, with the full concurrence, and, as well as I remember, the approval of the late Mr. Drummond. The employment of the prisoners has been at all times most useful; I have always avowed it in my reports to the Treasury. There was no concealment of these gentlemen's names to the Treasury, and, as far as I can judge, no possibility of fraud. If, however, it is desirable the clothing should be sent from England, it may be done; the same difficulty would arise as to quantity, as it depends on numbers, and the state of nakedness the convicts are in at the depôts, where they remain for weeks, and sometimes months.

(signed) *Js. Palmer*,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

Mr. *Edward Madden*'s Statement of Major *Palmer*'s Transactions with him.

£. 17. 3*s*. 2*d*. Dublin, 13 August 1838.

THREE Months after date pay to my order the sum of seventeen pounds, three shillings, and two pence sterling, value received as per account.

To Major Palmer, 11, Aungier-street. *E. Madden.*

	£.	s.	d.
Major's private account, from March 1834 to August 1838 - - -	7	7	6
Tralee goal - - - - - - - - - - - -	9	15	8
Settled by bill, as above - - - - - -	17	3	2
Protest - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	5	6
	17	8	8
By Cash - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
	7	8	8
By Cash - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	–
	5	18	8
1839, July.—French Dictionary - - - - - - - -	–	8	–
Catechism, Astronomy - - - - - - -	–	–	9
Nov. 14.—Keith on the Globes - - - - - - -	–	5	–
1841, Jan. 18.—Lodge's Peerage - - - - - - -	–	10	6
£.	7	2	11

The above is a statement of all and every transaction which I have had with Major Palmer before and since 1834, exclusive of the orders and payments respecting the convict service.

7, Grafton Street, Dublin, 19 February 1841. (signed) *Edward Madden.*

— No. 3. —

REPORT and EVIDENCE relating to alleged Abuses on the Convict Side of Kilmainham Prison, in *Ireland.*

REPORT of the Commissioners of Inquiry in respect to the Convict Department in Kilmainham Gaol.

IN obedience to the commands of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, as communicated to us by the letter of the Right honourable Lord Eliot, Chief Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, bearing date the 27th of August 1842, and referring to certain documents therein mentioned, having relation to the Convict Department in Kilmainham Prison, and whereby we were directed to make strict inquiry into the several charges preferred in those documents against Major Palmer and Mr. Allison, and to report our opinion thereon; we have accordingly inquired into the matters so referred to us, and we beg leave to submit the following Report as the result of our investigation, and as containing our opinion in relation thereto.

The accusatory matter contained in these documents resolves itself into the following charges:—

First, as regards Major Palmer, of corrupt conduct in conferring or procuring to be conferred certain appointments connected with prison duties, in consideration of pecuniary benefits resulting to himself in requital of such services, from the individuals so appointed.

And of wilful connivance, or culpable negligence, in respect of fraudulent charges contained in the accounts of certain functionaries under his superintendence.

The allegations affecting or intending to affect Mr. Alison are those which assert, that undue expense has been incurred in the transmission of convicts and other prisoners from Kilmainham to prisons in other parts of Ireland.

An unfair and partial selection of the persons employed upon such transmissions as conductors, with a view thereby of rendering benefit to himself, or members of his family.

Fraudulent and fictitious charges in the accounts in relation to those transmissions.

Salaries, &c. remaining due to turnkeys.

And peculations in respect of articles of coals, straw, and the subsistence of the convicts.

We have called before us and examined every person from whose testimony we had any reason to expect that we should derive assistance in the investigation of those matters, and have used our most anxious exertions to elicit from them all the information they could afford in reference to the transactions alluded to. We, however, encountered considerable difficulty in achieving those objects, by the absence of authority on our part to examine witnesses under the coercive obligation of their oaths; for it was manifest, in several instances, that a merely moral regard for truth, unaided by the apprehension of the penal consequences attached to false swearing, was insufficient to restrain some of the individuals who appeared before us from yielding to a disposition on the one side to press their statements adversely to the parties accused, and on the other to palliate or conceal whatever might otherwise appear to their disadvantage. We believe, nevertheless, that notwithstanding the imperfection in our authority above stated, we have arrived at just conclusions upon the several imputations with respect to which our opinion is required.

In the first place, then, we fully and at once acquit Major Palmer of having either appointed, or by his influence or interference procured to be appointed, any person whomsoever to the situations adverted to in the criminatory documents, or any of them, in consideration of a pecuniary recompence moving to him from the individuals appointed to these situations, or any of them, or on their, or either of their behalf, there being no evidence whatsoever before us to sustain, or even to give colour to such an averment.

We, however, altogether disapprove of the appointment by Major Palmer of his brother-in-law, Mr. Nash, to a situation in Kilmainham Prison, the very designation of which is not accurately ascertained; the duties of which are undefined; and, in fact, in respect of which no duties of any value appear to be performed, although to this nondescript office a salary of 60 *l.* per annum, together with certain rations, are annexed. It is, however, proper to add, that Major Palmer professes to have expected that the authority thus given to Mr. Nash to visit the prison, and the opportunities so afforded for observing the proceedings therein, would operate as a species of inspection or supervision, and constitute a medium of communication to himself in the event of irregularities occurring in its management; but it has not appeared to us that any beneficial result whatever has attended the services of this officer.

It further appears to us unreasonable that the Government should be charged a sum of 65 *l.* per annum for a messenger to communicate between Major Palmer and the governors of the convict prisons in Dublin, and the extravagance of this appointment is enhanced by the addition of car hire upon all occasions of such communications with the governor of Kilmainham Prison, and which appear to have occurred with unaccountable frequency, and to have been paid, or at least charged for, at prices exceeding the established rates for vehicles of that description.

With respect to the allegations that Major Palmer upon a particular occasion applied to Mr. Gallogly, then a turnkey in Kilmainham Prison, for a loan of money, and that the person appointed by him as his messenger is illegitimately connected with him, Major Palmer has indignantly disclaimed both those imputations, and in our opinion has so disavowed them with perfect truth, inasmuch as no evidence was adduced before us of the slightest character in support of either of those charges.

We find that during the governorship of the late Mr. Dunne, of Kilmainham Prison, various and frequent improper charges were introduced into his accounts, especially in reference to the transmission of respited convicts and other prisoners to the interior parts of the kingdom.

That in some instances conductors were charged for who had not in fact been so employed.

That in others the manner of transmission is misrepresented, and modes of conveyance were charged for, of a different and more expensive character than were really used.

That prisoners ordered to the same destination, and at the same time, were transmitted

transmitted singly and separately; thus reiterating the expense attending their transmission, to the profit of Mr. Dunne, who supplied the mode of conveyance.

That convicts were detained in Kilmainham Prison at the expense of Government long after the order for their removal had been issued and received, and until some occasion that suited the convenience of Mr. Dunne, or ministered to his recreation, should arrive.

And that extravagant and, as we conceive, unwarrantable charges were comprised in these accounts for car-hire, and particularly for the use of Major Palmer's messenger.

For specific instances of irregular entries of the foregoing descriptions, we beg leave to refer to the Appendix annexed to this our Report.

It has also appeared to us, that although Mr. Dunne was allowed very ample supplies of coals for his particular use, both by the Government and by the county of Dublin, yet upon some occasions coals provided for the Convict Department were appropriated by him to his own purposes, and not only in his apartments in the prison, but upon his farm in the country, and elsewhere.

In addition to the foregoing personal acts of malfeasance on the part of Mr. Dunne, he created a facility for the exercise of subsidiary frauds by the persons whom he selected for the performance of extern duties; for it was his practice not to demand any voucher for the disbursements which they were required to make, and which were therefore allowed by him on behalf of the public, upon the mere unsupported statements of the individuals so employed.

The immediate and individual responsibility of those malpractices, no doubt, attached upon Mr. Dunne; but they appear to us to affect both Major Palmer and Mr. Allison in a collateral and reprehensible manner.

During the governorship of Mr. Dunne, Mr. Allison held the situation of deputy-governor, the duties of which he discharged with considerable assiduity and diligence; his son, Robert Allison, held that of storekeeper; his son William acted as clerk to the Convict Department until his removal to the deputy-governorship of Clonmel Gaol; his son Edward was occasionally employed as a conductor; his son-in-law, Mr. Beatty, was one of the turnkeys; and although all these members of Mr. Allison's family did not permanently reside in the prison, some of them did so, and the others had continual access to it; moreover, in consequence of Mr. Dunne being in some degree incapable of preparing his accounts, that service was almost invariably performed for him by Mr. Allison, or by one or other of Mr. Allison's sons.

Under these circumstances, it appears to us extremely improbable that Mr. Allison and his family could have been ignorant of the false representations and consequent frauds that were introduced into Mr. Dunne's accounts by one or other of themselves, though doubtless by the direction and upon the dictation of Mr. Dunne; and if they were cognizant of these false entries, they were also aware that the accounts containing them were to be verified by the oath or solemn affirmation of Mr. Dunne; and, in that point of view, we conceive that they may be regarded as instrumental and ancillary to the perpetration of those frauds.

They, however, disclaim any knowledge of facts having been misrepresented in those accounts; but they admitted before us what seemed to us to be very relaxed notions of their moral duties under such circumstances, for they professed it to be their opinion that any misconduct on the part of the governor was no concern of theirs; and that although they were respectively paid servants of the public, they were under no obligation to disclose his irregularities; and that any interference upon their part for their prevention, by reporting them to the authorities, would, in their judgment, have been officious in them as well as offensive to Mr. Dunne. We hope and believe that we have corrected their sentiments in respect of so vicious a connivance at misconduct in a public officer on the part of individuals owing similar fiduciary obligations to the public; and we beg to add, that in other respects we consider Mr. Allison and his sons as active, intelligent, and useful officers; but we are compelled to observe that the same inattention to subsidiary accounts, the same disregard of checks and vouchers, and the like unreasonable prices paid for car-hire which characterised the management of Mr. Dunne, have continued to prevail under the governorship of Mr. Allison.

We have further to state upon this subject of our inquiry, that a similar laxity of vigilance and of due examination is imputable to Major Palmer, in reference to the accounts connected with the Convict Department that are submitted to him for investigation and his certificate. It appeared in evidence, and has been admitted

by himself, that in respect of those accounts he requires no vouchers, and rarely examines into facts; that he is satisfied by the non-appearance of any item of flagrant extravagance; that he adopts the statement of the accountant, unauthenticated otherwise than by the interested party's affidavit, and attaches his signature of approval almost entirely from his confidence in that individual's correctness and accuracy.

We respectfully conceive that this superficial mode of proceeding on the part of a superintendent officer is calculated not only to lead to an oversight of errors when such exist, but also to induce frauds where, under a more strict surveillance, they would not be ventured upon; and we are of opinion that by reason of the irregularities that have occurred in the formation of the convict accounts, and the habitual remissness in the mode of investigating them to which we have adverted, the expenditure connected with the convict department has been largely and prejudicially increased as against the public; but, in fact, it appears to us to be quite impossible for Major Palmer to bestow that degree of minute and unremitting attention upon the various duties connected with the convict service that its exigencies and importance demand, consistently with a due regard to the functions appertaining to his other avocations.

We find that a practice inconsistent with prison regulations has been permitted in some instances, of rations being commuted for a money allowance from the contractors for such rations, and sometimes for an allowance not exceeding half the amount charged for those rations in the dietary accounts of the convict department.

And a further irregularity, as it appears to us, takes place in the total omission to have instruments of contract executed, containing penalties for their violation or non-performance; the only documents connected with these engagements being the proposals or tenders lodged in Major Palmer's office by the respective individuals who propose to furnish the articles that are required to be supplied.

With respect to alleged peculations in the article of straw, the evidence before us was contradictory; but a further difficulty existed in the ascertainment of this charge, from the fact that straw was sometimes necessarily removed from the prison, although apparently unused, when it happened to have been in the vicinity of contagious disease.

We have not found that any direct misapplication, beyond what we have already adverted to, has occurred in reference to articles of subsistence; but we do not think that due diligence was at all times, or with sufficient frequency, used in examining the weight and quality of the food supplied.

As regards the employment, by the governor of Kilmainham Prison, of persons connected with the establishment in escorting prisoners to other parts of the kingdom, we have not been able to discover any regulation of which such a proceeding would be a breach. It has been urged before us, and it does not seem to be unreasonable, that inasmuch as the governor is accountable for the certain and secure transmission of the convicts, he should be empowered to select such persons as he may deem most eligible and trustworthy for the performance of a service so deeply involving his own personal responsibility; but we cannot regard this principle as justifying Mr. Allison, upon some occasions, of confiding that hazardous service to the conduct of his son, Edward Allison, at a period when the latter was too youthful to have acquired either vigour or discretion adequate to such a duty if any unforeseen difficulty or danger had chanced to attend it.

We do not find that any arrears are due to or are claimed by the turnkeys, or any of them, save that turnkey Jackson alleges that a small balance remains unpaid to him on foot of a running account that subsisted between him and the late governor, Mr. Dunne.

Having thus stated the result of our inquiries into the several matters specifically referred to us, we trust it will not be deemed superfluous upon our parts if we should take the liberty of adding a few observations, suggested by the facts and circumstances detailed to us in the progress of this investigation.

We respectfully submit that it is highly inexpedient that several offices in the same establishment, which ought to constitute reciprocal checks upon each other, should be held by members of the same family, thereby affording means and creating temptation, by an unity of interest, for the commission and concealment of frauds and peculations. We are of opinion, that where those grounds of confederacy exist they should be broken up by distributing those relatives amongst other prisons, whither they might respectively carry the benefits of their legitimate experience

experience uncountervailed by opportunities for the exercise of any habits of a pernicious tendency. We experienced some surprise that so obviously objectionable a state of things in Kilmainham Prison should not have arrested the attention and incurred the animadversion of Major Palmer, because we observe that he did very judiciously express his disapprobation in respect of a similar anomaly, though existing in a much more limited degree, in the case of the Baltinglass Bridewell, in his Report for the year 1840, and which sentiment he repeated in that for the year 1841.

It further appears to us advisable, that it should be distinctly notified to governors of prisons, that in no case will it be permitted that the office of deputy-governor of the same prison shall be exercised by a relative or connexion of the governor. We have had reason to feel convinced that a speculation at variance with this principle in reference to the deputy-governorship of Kilmainham, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Allison to the government of that prison, has led to the destruction of all harmony between him and his own two immediate successors, Mr. Harris and Mr. O'Connor, both of whom were thereby disabled from retaining their appointments. These persons appear to have evinced much aptitude for the situation; and one of them, Mr. O'Connor, has rendered important service to the public by the measures he adopted for the exposure and prevention of those abuses that have so long existed in Kilmainham Prison.

In the progress of our inquiry we found that, on the 1st of January 1839, a system of allowances of rations of soap and candles, in addition to the rations previously allowed of coals and subsistence to the officers of the convict department, was introduced by Mr. Dunne, whereby the expense of the department was increased in an enormous degree, and this innovation, together with the pre-existing practice of allowing rations to officers non-resident in the prison, appears to us to have constituted an abuse sufficiently flagrant to have demanded the correction of Major Palmer, and which, therefore, we respectfully think ought not to have been permitted to occur.

Upon the whole of this investigation, and the various matters directly and incidentally involved in it, we respectfully intimate our strong opinion, that the arrangements connected with the Convict Department require to be extensively new modelled; that the entire management of it should be placed under a distinct, and, in a considerable degree, independent officer, to be appointed by Government, but subject, of course, to the superintendence of the Inspectors-general of Prisons; that the officer so to be appointed should devote his entire and exclusive attention to the convict concerns; that he should have regard to the judicious and economical formation of contracts (such contracts to be produced by fair competitorship, and duly executed), as also to the just quantities and wholesome quality of the provisions to be supplied; that he should attend to the classification and reformation, as far as possible, of the prisoners under his charge, as well as to their safe keeping, and to their transmission, when necessary, in the least expensive manner compatible with secure custody; that a journal of daily occurrences should be regularly kept in the prison; that the dietary accounts should specify the hours, as well as the days of the arrival and departure of each prisoner; that the accounts of expenditure and disbursement should be made out, as far as practicable, weekly, and signed and certified as to their accuracy and reasonableness by the governor; that all fair savings in the consumption of coals, straw, clothing, &c. should be carried forward at the close of each year in reduction of the quantities of the like necessaries to be required for the year ensuing; and that the attention of the officer in control of this department should be directed to a judicious diminution of expense, to the preservation of good order, to the qualifications of the subordinate officers, and, in short, to every practical improvement in the system that his judgment and observation may from time to time suggest. The salary to be annexed to such an appointment may be provided for at less than half the expense attendant upon the inefficient and nearly useless offices by which the department is at present rather encumbered than administered; and we finally beg leave to recommend, that the officer to be nominated for those duties should be selected from a class of persons of previously respectable habits and station in society. All which we respectfully submit as our Report and opinion.

Dated at Dublin, this 11th day of October 1842.

(signed) *Thomas F. Wade.*
J. B. Miller.
George Studdert.

EVIDENCE relating to the Alleged Abuses on the Convict Side of KILMAINHAM PRISON, in *Ireland*.

Wednesday, 7 *September* 1842.

James O'Connor, Examined.

James O'Connor.

7 September 1842.

WHAT situation do you hold?—I hold no situation at present.

What situation did you hold?—That of deputy-governor of Kilmainham Gaol.

How long did you fill it?—From the 18th of February last to the 22d of August.

By whom were you appointed?—I was recommended by the Commissioners of Police to Mr. Bagot, who was then high sheriff.

Was your situation in the gift of the high sheriff?—I think so.

What were your duties?—As to that I cannot rightly inform you, for I was kept in the dark about them by Mr. Allison and his family.

Who is Mr. Allison?—He is now the governor of the gaol, and had been previously deputy-governor for a great number of years; he was then appointed governor by Mr. Bagot, on the death of Mr. Dunne.

When did Mr. Dunne die?—In the latter end of the year 1841.

There is a governor and also a deputy-governor to the gaol?—Yes.

Have both a control and superintendence over the prison?—Mr. Allison has had the whole control of the gaol, and I was never allowed to enter the convict department except upon one occasion, when I went to see a prisoner.

By whom were you prevented access?—I was never allowed access, good, bad or indifferent.

To whom did you apply?—There was a convict from whom I wanted to gain information for Government, and I was told when I wanted to bring up one of the convict officers, that I had no control over them. A turnkey told me this on the day I wanted to speak to one of the prisoners; and young Allison, the son of the governor, and who has a situation of 72 *l.* a year in the convict department, said to me, I had no right to speak to the prisoners. From that day I never interfered.

How soon after your appointment did this occur?—A day or two after. I told the governor, when I had been appointed, that he would find me willing to do my duty, kind, and obliging, and that although I knew his son had been applying for the situation I got, that was no reason why we should not be friends. I observed, that if I was shown the rules and regulations of the prison, I would be very little trouble after, but I was not shown them.

What did Mr. Allison say to that?—Not one tittle.

After you were appointed governor, were you never shown the rules and regulations of the prison?—I can take my oath, and prove that I was kept in total darkness as to my duties.

Were there no regulations posted up?—There were no rules that ever I could see, and I went through the county part of the gaol, until after the 5th of April, and after my charges were preferred before the Board of Superintendence. Then it was that the Board came into the gaol, and the members of it asked Mr. Allison where were the rules and regulations; they were told they were posted up, and Mr. Fitzsimon was referred to the hatch, but none could be found there. The governor then said they were in the office, but the Board did not look there.

Were they posted after this?—Yes.

You say you were not permitted to enter the convict side of the gaol?—I never went inside it, good, bad, or indifferent, except on the one occasion I told you of.

It was then young Allison saw and spoke to you?—Yes; but the father also heard what the son said to me, and he told me never to speak to any one of the convicts.

Did you make any effort after that to visit the convict department?—I did not.

You applied to the governor of the gaol to obtain information as to your duties, and were not able to obtain any?—I applied frequently.

You say you made a representation to the Board of Superintendence in April; did you mention to them that Allison refused to allow you into the convict department?—No; neither they nor the high sheriff have any control over that department. I said to the turnkeys that I wanted actively to perform the duties connected with the gaol.

Can you give any information as to the practice adopted with respect to the transmission of convicts?—I can; Mr. Allison is in the habit of sending his sons, and others not holding situations in the gaol, to escort the respited convicts when sent back to their respective counties.

Who ought to escort them?—The turnkeys.

How many sons has Mr. Allison?—Three; and one of them holds a situation in the convict department.

What situation?—I cannot well describe it to you.

The other sons do not hold situations?—They do not.

Are they grown up?—One of them is about 19, the other is an apothecary in town, and has conducted convicts upon one occasion at least.

Where

James O'Connor.

7 September 1842.

Where was he sent to on that occasion?—To Tullamore, in the King's County.

What is that son's name?—Joseph.

Does the other son reside with the father?—He does; the apothecary goes into town and comes back in the evening.

These young men have been sent with convicts in place of the turnkeys?—They have escorted convicts.

Did turnkeys go with them?—One turnkey would go; and upon one occasion, Mr. Allison and his younger son went to the north of Ireland.

Was he then governor?—Yes; and when he went he never told me he was going, or asked me to take care of the gaol.

Did he take a turnkey with him?—No; they went, I think, to Belfast.

Was it usual to send one turnkey with a convict?—Two persons used to go with a prisoner, and upon all occasions one of Mr. Allison's sons went with the turnkey.

Can you give us the names of the convicts sent on those occasions?—No; I had nothing to say to them. I knew a convict of the name of Roche to have gone to Cork with the governor's son-in-law, Nat Beatty, and Beatty told me that Major Palmer's clerk went with him. Beatty is a turnkey on the county side of the prison; one side belonging to the Government, and the other to the county.

Do you know if Allison or Beatty were charged for?—I can give you no information on that point.

How many turnkeys on the convict side of the gaol?—I find in the account the names of David Jackson, Patrick Lawlor, John Wright, John Sheridan, Patrick Hickey, James Magrath, Joseph Woods, Mr. Nash, and Robert Allison.

Are six of these turnkeys?—They are all connected with the convict side; there is another man of the name of Brennan, in the capacity of a shoemaker.

Who appoints the turnkeys?—I am told Major Palmer does; I heard the men say so, and that most of them were his old servants.

Do you know of any consideration given for appointments?—No more than by hearsay; none of the men told me.

Can you give us any other instances of convicts sent off, and those not officers of the gaol accompanying them?—Four convicts were sent off since I was appointed, who were escorted by members of Mr. Allison's family unconnected with the gaol, except when Beatty, his son-in-law, went to Cork.

Could one of the turnkeys have been safely spared from the prison to accompany the convicts?—Certainly; and I have heard the turnkeys complain that any one should be sent but turnkeys.

You have stated that you were not admitted into the convict department, and if so, how can you say that another turnkey could have been spared to escort prisoners?—The convicts are all in one yard, and only one door leading in from the hatch, where there are three or four county men and Government men, and one man situated as they are could keep 5,000 prisoners in.

By whom are these turnkeys paid?—By the Treasury.

By whose hands?—Through the governor's, I think.

Are they all paid up?—They told me they were not.

Name any who said so?—Jackson told me that from 17 *l.* to 19 *l.* was due to him.

When did he say this?—About a fortnight ago.

Did he say if he was paid since?—I did not ask him.

Have you heard any other turnkey make a complaint to the same effect?—I did not hear any immediately from themselves.

Who is Mr. Nash?—The brother-in-law of Major Palmer.

What employment has he in the prison?—I could not well say, but I have reason to know he is an officer of the prison by an account which came into my hands, by which 60 *l.* a year is charged for him.

What duty does he do?—I did not see him do anything.

Does he visit the prison every day?—He goes about two o'clock and stays five or ten minutes, sometimes more and sometimes less, and at other times he merely walks in and then goes away.

Did you ever see him do anything?—Not one hand's turn.

Who is John Lamb?—A messenger; he goes to the gaol with letters from Major Palmer.

Do you know whose son he is?—I cannot say.

Whose son is he reputed to be?—The son of Major Palmer.

Does he come to the gaol frequently?—Not very frequently.

What else have you to state as to the transmission of convicts?—I find that on the 22d of May 1839, Mr. Dunne and his wife and four servants were entered on the steam packet book as going to Cork, and a charge was made on that occasion for bringing three convicts to Tralee and Cork, of 16 *l.*, when, in point of fact, only Dunne and his wife went, and a person who did not then belong to the gaol, but who was going to Cork on his own business, and the three convicts all went by the steamer, though two are charged for to Tralee by coach.

What was the name of the person not belonging to the gaol?—Beatty. It appears that Mr. Dunne wanted to show Mrs. Dunne the country, and he took her with him and three convicts. They went to Cork by steam, and to Tralee by the mail, and 16 *l.* was charged

James O'Connor.

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for that. The name of Lawlor, a turnkey, was put down as having gone that journey, although he never went it.

You say this transaction occurred in 1839?—Yes; they left Dublin on the 22d of May, and arrived in Kerry on the 24th, and I cannot trace the time they returned.

Was Mr. Allison deputy-governor then?—Yes, and kept the accounts. By the steam-packet books Mr. and Mrs. Dunne were charged for as cabin passengers, and four servants as deck passengers. Sheal, and Deery, who was hospital attendant at the gaol, can give you information which will be important.

What is Deery?—He is a pensioner, and lives at No. 17, White's-lane. I wish to mention that Deery told me John J. Noble was a person of the name of Vosser, who had been employed about the gaol, and was discharged. He pointed out to me a person who was walking past one day as John J. Noble, and observed that he would not do as Vosser had done, but would write about the frauds committed in the gaol, and sign his own name to the letter.

How is the supply of bread and milk procured?—By contract at present, and vouchers are sent in to the Government for what is required.

Who receives the money to pay the contractor?—The governor, I think, gets the money to pay the contractor.

Does he make the contract?—There was no contractor until John James Noble wrote to Lord Morpeth, and all the turnkeys were allowed double rations; but after this letter the double rations were stopped, and only one given, and the food was then supplied by contract. Before that there was no contractor.

What is the allowance to each convict?—A quart of milk and a loaf of bread per day. One morning the turnkeys said that the bread was not weight, and I weighed two loaves of bread belonging to a turnkey, and found one loaf wanted a quarter of a pound, and another half a pound.

Was this furnished by a contractor?—Yes.

When did this occur?—About two months ago.

Did you speak to the governor of the gaol about it?—I did, and fifty times I have spoken on the subject of the lightness of the bread.

What observation did he make?—He made no observation, but walked away. The next day after this I weighed the bread, and Mr. Allison, seeing what I was doing, went down to the store, and after weighing the bread sent it all off, or at least a great part of it, which was light.

What was the contractor's name who supplied the bread?—Patrick Dowling.

Whose duty was it to receive that bread?—Why, at the county side of the prison it was Robert Allison's, who is the storekeeper and clerk, and his duty also at the convict side, and the governor or deputy-governor in his absence ought to look to the supply.

Is it with the governor the baker contracts?—With him, or Major Palmer, I think. I have fifty times complained of the bread as to its weight, and being badly baked, and the prisoners complained also.

You complained to the governor?—I have, and thrown the responsibility off my own shoulders.

Did you complain to Major Palmer of the quality of the bread?—I had nothing to say to him.

Did you complain to him?—I never did. As to the milk supplied to the prison, I observed that the milk for Mr. Allison used to be brought in a separate vessel from that which supplied the convicts, and I thought it an odd thing to have them distinct, as if there were two qualities of milk.

Did the prisoners complain of the milk?—Yes; and one day in particular I got the measures given to six prisoners, and laid them on the ground; the men had not sipped the milk, or tasted it; and having sent for a measure, I found it took the sixth pint to fill the five vessels. I complained of that, and the matron was by.

Who is the matron?—The Miss Judges are matrons.

As deputy-governor, you received certain rations?—I never received any.

Was this milk of which you spoke, for the county or the convict prisoners?—For the county.

Is it the same contractor who supplies the bread for the county and the government sides of the prison?—It is the same now; the person who then supplied the convict bread is now contractor for the whole gaol.

Do the county turnkeys receive any rations?—They do not.

Do the convicts get the same food as the other prisoners?—No; the convicts get white bread, the same as the turnkeys, and the county prisoners get brown bread.

Then those who are to be transported are much better fed?—Much better.

Can you give any information as to there being a greater quantity of bread and milk charged for than had been used?—Immediately after I went to the gaol a circumstance occurred which I wish to state. About eight or nine o'clock one evening a knock came to the door, and when I ran to it a person asked to see Mr. O'Connor; I said that was my name. There was a car at the door, and the man stepped on it, and made the car drive across the road away from the gaol, desiring me to follow. I called to a turnkey to mind the place in my absence, and went over to converse with the stranger; he told me he had a conversation with one of the Board of Superintendence, and for me to take care, as there was a conspiracy to get me out. He said he had held a situation in the gaol, and that I ought

to

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to go down to the Castle, and let them know that the greatest frauds were perpetrated in the prison.

What was this man's name?—He would not tell me; but I have since found out that it was Gilhooly, at present governor of the Castlebar Gaol.

When had you this communication with him?—About eight o'clock on the evening of the 13th of April, and he told me a great deal. He said he had been speaking to Captain Savage; and you can learn from Captain Savage if it was Gilhooly who was speaking to him at the time referred to by the strange man.

How can you account for a man you did not know giving you all this information?—I would be happy to tell you, but cannot, why he spoke to me.

Have you seen him since?—No.

Can you tell us as to the supply of coals in the convict department?—There is only one fire kept in the convict department The convicts are all in one yard, and there is a day-room for them, and one fire, the same as in your kitchen.

How long is the fire left lighting?—It is lit in the morning at six o'clock, and kept burning the whole day.

How are the coals supplied?—By contract. When I speak of there being only one fire, I cannot say but there might be one in the hospital if convicts were sick.

Have the turnkeys no fire?—There is an outer hatch to the prison; there is then a hall leading to an inner hatch, where the men sit, and the county supplies the inside hatch with fire.

Is there a fire-place for the turnkeys?—Yes, and a fire is kept up by the county; the convict department supplies no coals for it.

How many tons of coals are charged for in the convict department?—I have got a general quarterly account, up to the 31st of March 1841, which shows.

How did you come by it?—Why I was allowed a servant from the county side, who used to clean my boots; and one morning, when he was going out of my room, the account dropped from him. The original, which I have, was in Mr. Allison's handwriting, and in pencil, and I produce a copy of it. (*The Witness here handed in the Account*).

What was the servant's name?—Nevin; he was a prisoner, and used to sweep out the office also.

The coals here are set down at 22 *l.* 10 *s.*; but it does not appear by the paper you produce that this is a quarterly account?—If you ask Mr. Allison for his quarterly account up to the 31st of March, you will find it correspond. The salaries to the officers also show it to be quarterly.

Your name does not appear here?—No; for I had my salary, as deputy-governor of the convict department, taken away.

You never got your salary on that account?—Not one farthing. Robert Allison has 72 *l.* a year from the convict department, besides a pension of 26 *l.* a year, and double rations.

What is Mr. Nash called?—I could not tell you. Robert Allison has also 70 *l.* a year at the county side, and he does not discharge the duties, but throws them upon the turnkeys.

He is clerk and storekeeper on the county side?—He is, and the same in the convict department.

What is the governor's salary?—His office is worth 700 *l.* a year: he has several emoluments, and charges 5 *s.* a week to debtors.

Does he contract for the supply of coals?—I should say he does, or Major Palmer.

Who clothes the convicts?—Mr. Allison.

Are the convict and county coals kept separate?—I cannot tell.

Are they supplied by the same person?—I think not: Mr. Hoey supplies the convict coals, and Mr. Carroll the county coals.

Do you know of any transaction between a turnkey, named Magrath, and Major Palmer, about a horse and car?—Of myself I cannot say; I know that Magrath was a car driver.

Have you seen Major Palmer in the prison?—Never but once. I wrote a letter on the subject of some irregularities of which I complained, and Major Palmer investigated the charges. Mr. Allison admitted every one of them, but said they were of old standing, and that he had only followed the course pursued by the person he had just succeeded.

What did this lead to?—To a reduction in my salary of 43 *l.*, and I heard that the judge said the grand jury had no right to make the reduction. My salary was reduced to 100 *l.*; Mr. Allison, as deputy-governor, had 200 *l.* a year.

The Witness here produced the letter which stated the charges afterwards investigated by Major Palmer.

We see in an account handed in by the governor that there is an allowance of 2 lbs. of bread and two pints of milk to Robert Allison?—He gets double that, for I have seen four loaves of bread go up.

Might not the other loaves be for his father, with whom he lives?—I will not say they were not.

We see in this account six tons of coal for Mr. Allison, and four for his son; do they not live together?—They do.

Commissioner.] Seven tons and a half per quarter are allowed for the officers.

[The Witness withdraws.

William Harris.

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William Harris, Examined.

WHERE do you reside?—In Sandymount.

Did you hold a situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—I did, as deputy-governor; I went on the 6th of December 1841, and resigned the situation on the 18th or 19th of February 1842.

Who appointed you?—The high sheriff, Mr. Bagot.

What salary was connected with the situation?—When I went there I understood it was to be 143 *l.* a year, coals and quarters.

Did you receive a salary at the rate of 143 *l.* a year?—No; only at 100 *l.* a year.

Why was it reduced?—I cannot say.

Do you know by whom the turnkeys are appointed?—I am not positive, but I think by the high sheriff.

Were there any convicts transferred from Kilmainham during your time?—Yes.

How often?—I cannot tell, as the governor never told me when they were going away, and all I heard was from the turnkeys.

Had you access to the convicts?—After I was appointed, I asked Mr. Allison if I had anything to do with the convicts, and he told me I had nothing to do with them. I used, notwithstanding, to examine the door of the convict department every evening, in order to see that it was secure, but had no other access to this part of the prison.

Did the high sheriff, when he appointed you, tell you what the salary was to be?—He did not, but I asked Mr. Allison, and he said it had been 143 *l.* a year.

Did you give up the appointment?—Yes, I resigned.

From whom did you receive payment?—From the clerk of the prison, I think, a man named Parker.

Who appointed him?—I could not tell.

Were the other officers paid through the same person?—I think the county officers were.

Who was in the habit of escorting the convicts when transmitted to their respective counties?—The governor would never tell me when they would go, and the convicts would be sent off in the morning. I saw one man, however, go in the day-time, and Mr. Allison's son and a turnkey went with him,

Where was he going to?—I think to Mullingar.

Which of the governor's sons went?—The younger son.

Had he any situation in the gaol?—Not that I ever heard.

Why did you resign your situation?—The reason was in consequence of the treatment the governor gave me, not allowing me to learn any part of my duty. When gentlemen came to ask for any information, I was obliged to refer them to the governor or the turnkeys, or to ask the turnkeys myself; and the awkwardness of not knowing what was going on, and not being informed of my duties by the governor, induced me to resign. He never gave me any information.

What information?—General information.

Were you, in short, kept in the dark?—I do mean to say so.

Was there any mystery observed?—There must have been some, when I was not instructed as to the nature of my duties, and no man was more anxious than I to learn them.

Did you apply to Mr. Allison?—I asked him to allow me to see the prisoners, but was only once allowed to go round the convict department. I wished to be perfect master of my duties.

Were you appointed against the wishes of Mr. Allison?—I should think so, and that from the manner in which I was treated by him.

Was he looking for the situation for any of his family?—I was informed so.

Does Mr. Allison's son-in-law reside in the prison?—No, he is a turnkey, and all of the turnkeys go away at night, except two, named Jackson and Lawlor, who obtained permission to sleep in the prison in the convict department.

Where do the turnkeys sit during the day-time?—In the lower hatch, where there is a very large fire for them all.

Are the turnkeys of the county side allowed coals?—Not that I know of.

Do all the turnkeys remain in the hatch?—Yes, except when they go to the yards.

The hatch has only one fire for the use of the turnkeys?—That is all.

Do any persons sit up at night in the hatch?—No. When the prisoners are locked up in the afternoon, a certain number of the turnkeys go away, and a certain number remain; but after the debtors are locked up for the night, the remaining turnkeys go away, with the exception of the two allowed to sleep on the premises.

Are there no sentinels?—There is a watchman in the yard with the convicts, and another outside the prison. I never had access to the convict department, and used to ask the governor might I go to see the men at their dinner, but when he was absent I would go with the turnkeys.

Were you on friendly terms with the governor?—I gave him no reason to be otherwise, but he did not act a friendly part by me.

What hours used you to be on duty?—From daylight in the morning until night.

You were kept as a sort of watchman?—Yes. If you will permit me, I will give you an instance of the manner in which Mr. Allison acted to me. One evening, after the prisoners were locked up, I took my dinner and called on a turnkey to take my place; I returned,

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turned, and again stayed in the hatch, and after remaining there a considerable time I again went to my room to get my tea. I then sat down to write a letter, when a rap came to the door, and after I came out Mr. Allison complained that I should have kept the turnkey waiting so long, the fact being, that I had been in the hatch the greater part of the day. I said to him that it was very extraordinary I could not be allowed a short time to write a letter, and Mr. Allison then observed, "You knew all this before you came here."

You were on duty early?—I rose at daylight, and used to let in the turnkeys.

Did you ever know the prisoners to make any complaints as to their food or milk?—I never was allowed to be acquainted with those things. I have, however, found the prisoners complain of the bread.

How did the turnkeys and Allison act?—I think some of the turnkeys were very great with Mr. Allison, and he used to go down and sit with them in the hatch while I was at the outer door.

Did you see Major Palmer in the prison?—Yes; once, at the half-yearly inspection.

Did you know a person named John Lamb?—I have seen him.

What were the duties performed by Nash?—I could not tell; he used to come to the prison some days in the week.

Did he remain long?—Sometimes he did, and at other times he did not; he would not come some days. I omitted to mention that, on one occasion, I saw the convicts' bread, and said it was not baked enough.

Had you much intercourse with the turnkeys?—No; Mr. Allison did not wish them to be intimate with me, and if one of them was speaking with me, and the governor was coming up, the man would run off directly.

Have you heard the turnkeys complain that strangers were sent off with the convicts?—Not for some time.

Did you make any representations to the magistrates, or the county inspector, as to the manner in which you were treated?—I told the high sheriff that Mr. Allison did not communicate with me.

Was it in consequence of that you resigned?—I resigned upon no other ground but his treatment of me. I cannot tell you the manner in which he pecked at me; and I accounted for this by his being annoyed that he had not one of his family in my situation.

Did he treat you as an intruder?—Yes, just so.

[Witness withdraws.

Robert Sheal, Examined.

Robert Sheal.

Did you hold any situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes; I was schoolmaster for 19 years, from the beginning of 1822 to August 1841. I am now the court-keeper of the sessions house.

What time did Mr. Allison become deputy-governor?—Before my time; in November last he became the governor.

Whether was Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison the more active in the management of the prison?—Mr. Allison; and there were times I would not see Mr. Dunne for a month.

Did you prepare any of the accounts for the county side of the prison?—Yes, in 1823; and the clerk at the county side not being conversant with his business, I managed his accounts for 18 years.

Are you aware as to the practice in transmitting convicts?—Yes.

By whom are they escorted?—Sometimes the county prisoners are escorted by the governor, sometimes by the turnkeys, and frequently by the officers of the different prisons to which they were about to be transmitted.

Did you see the convict accounts of any year but those of 1823?—No.

> The Witness here referred to an extract from an investigation which took place before Major Woodward and John David Latouche, Esq. in 1825, when charges were preferred against Dunne of drunkenness and neglect of duty. One allegation was, that he and Mr. Allison were out of the prison and drunk. The Report considered that the charges proved against Dunne were sufficient to warrant his dismissal, but suggested that on account of his services he should be allowed to retain his situation, giving increased security.

Was Allison deputy-governor then?—He was. Before that investigation I had waited on Major Woodward, and understood from him that he would try to get me another situation; and immediately after the investigation, feeling the place I filled not pleasant to me, I told Major Palmer I wished to be removed, and he said he would get me another situation when there was a vacancy. After that, however, he never said a word to me, and I remained 16 years longer in the prison.

How are the contracts made?—At the county side by advertisement, but this was not done on the government side until after some information had been laid before Lord Morpeth. Latterly the Government supplies are contracted for by advertisement, but formerly there was no public contract.

How used the coals to be procured?—One man named Hand supplied them nearly all the time.

How were the quantities ascertained, and the prices regulated?—I am sure if you will compare the returns of 1823 with those of a late period, you will find a most glaring difference between them.

Robert Sheal.

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Which were the more moderate?—Those of 1823.

Were the accounts of 1823 audited by Dr. Trevor?—Yes.

When were convicts removed back to Kilmainham from the hulk?—In 1827, I think.

Are the accounts of 1823 forthcoming?—I should say so.

Who used to pay the turnkeys their salaries?—I believe the deputy-governor.

Did you know of any of the turnkeys to complain that he did not get the money due to him?—Jackson told me that 15 *l.* remained due to him by Mr. Dunne, for expenses in transmitting convicts; and Wright told me that 7 *l.* odd was due to him.

Have you heard any similar complaints since Allison became governor?—Certainly not.

Do you think that anything was chargeable against Mr. Allison because Jackson did not get what was due to him by Dunne?—Why I think Mr. Allison could have got the money for him if he wished, for he knew the time the money was got from Government, and he knew that the turnkeys were poor.

Do you know how the straw is furnished?—I understand it is furnished in the same way as the coals. I have seen the coals taken up from the convict coal-hole in the middle of the day, and brought up to Mr. Dunne's apartments. I saw Jackson stop the man, who was carrying the coals in a very large vessel like a fish-kettle, and ask him where he was going. The man on this occasion said he was going to Mr. Dunne's room, but Jackson would not let the coals up, until Mr. Robert Allison came and ordered him to let them pass.

Where is the governor's coal-hole?—He has a separate coal-hole. During my attendance in the prison, I have seen fresh straw brought through the chapel, and taken to Mr. Dunne's haggard, and have seen it mixed up with mortar to build a wall of Mr. Dunne's.

Did Mr. Allison know of this?—He was on the door on these occasions.

He was aware then of this application of the straw?—The thing could not happen without him, he being on the door.

Were you acquainted with the system respecting the transmission of convicts?—William Allison, after the convicts came back from Kingstown, was allowed 20 *l.* a year, and I recollect that upon one occasion when he and Dunne had difference, William Allison said to me, "Mr. Dunne had better let me alone, or I may tell something of the state of the convict department." Allison said that one or two convicts, transmitted by the governor of Armagh himself, had been charged for by Mr. Dunne as if he had transmitted them, and that the coach-hire back to Dublin, and 2 *s.* for a car from the coach-office to the gaol, had been charged for, although the governor of Armagh Gaol took back the prisoners himself.

Who prepared the accounts of the convict department then?—I could not precisely say, but if produced I would know the handwriting.

To what period did this occurrence relate, of which William Allison spoke?—I think it may be found in the returns of 1839.

Was his father connected with those returns?—I should suspect so, because Mr. Allison would not confide in any one to make out the accounts but himself, and his handwriting will show that.

Was not Dunne very illiterate?—Why if he got the Castle of Dublin, he could not write a line, and scarcely could sign his name.

Who made out the accounts?—Allison, the father.

Did you know any one of the name of Vosser?—Yes, he was a turnkey of the gaol.

What became of him since?—I understand he is one of the turncocks of the Pipe-water.

Coals were supplied by Government and the county?—Yes.

Have you seen Allison's son go with convicts?—Yes; the youngest son went with his father to Belfast, and I have seen them go frequently with convicts since their father became governor.

Was it usually the turnkeys who were formerly sent?—Yes, and some officer of the gaol; sometimes the governor, and sometimes the deputy.

Have you known the turnkeys complain of not being sent on the duty of transmitting convicts?—Yes; they frequently complained that they were deprived of their rights, and it was of advantage to them to get into the country for a day or two, after being for a long time in care of a prison, from half-past five in the morning until night.

Up to what period have you heard those complaints?—I have heard them within the last month or six weeks.

Do you know of any rule or order making it imperative to send an officer or turnkey with convicts?—I do not think there is any rule.

Were printed rules hung up in the prison?—Yes; I have seen them in the hatch, and also in the front hall, and near the office.

Did you ever miss them?—Often; I was in the gaol on Monday, and I saw the rules hung up.

You made up the convict accounts of 1823; was there a regular admission and discharge-book kept, and the quantity of each ration stated?—It was so, and each man's allowance was entered in the account.

What check is there on the governor, suppose he enters that *A. B.* was admitted on the 1st of January and discharged on the 25th of March, when in reality the man was discharged

Robert Sheal.

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charged a month before?—Why there is a journal kept, with the prisoner's name, and age, and crime; the column for his dismissal would also have to be entered.

Who keeps that book?—The governor.

Is any account kept by any other officer?—I used, as schoolmaster, to keep a book, and entered the times when the men ceased to be under my care.

Were the accounts checked by your book?—No.

If a person came in after dinner, he might be charged for breakfast and dinner, and there would be no book to check that?—None.

Do you know anything about convicts transmitted to Cork and Tralee?—Deery, the hospital man, told me that William Allison informed him he was determined to report Mr. Dunne, and that among the other charges, there was one relating to the transmission of two convicts to Tralee and one to Cork; that instead of being taken by the officers of the prison, they were taken with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne and a young man, since a turnkey at the county side; that he left them in Cork, and Mr. and Mrs. Dunne went on to Tralee, and that 16*l.* was charged for this; that this was such an unreasonable and flagrant charge he would report it.

William Allison's father was then deputy-governor?—He was.

Who was the inspector of the gaol?—Major Palmer, who succeeded Dr. Trevor.

Was it his duty to inspect the whole of the accounts?—Certainly; Dr. Trevor was never satisfied until he inspected every item.

Do you mean to convey, that if Major Palmer had done his duty, he would have detected the fraud?—Indeed I think it impossible that such a transaction could have occurred if a man was careful in looking after the accounts. Deery told me that William Allison pointed out to him a receipt lying on a book for part of the 16*l.*, drawn and signed by a turnkey of the name of Lawlor, although he did not go the journey at all.

Do you know anything of the transmission of four prisoners to Trim in 1840?—I wish first to mention, in the way of explanation, that I in 1835 felt called on to make a representation of the following facts as to the way in which county prisoners were transmitted: Four men, taken for sheep-stealing, were transmitted to Naas to stand their trial, but instead of the four men at once, I found that three journeys were made, two being sent at one time, and the others separately. This was communicated to the grand jury, and they made an order that in future all prisoners destined for a particular place should be sent at once. But after that order I found that in 1840——

What were the names of the four men to whom you allude?—James Tallon, Christopher Tallon, Patrick Connor, and Patrick Farrell. After this order, in 1835, I frequently found that prisoners were still sent in just the same way. In Michaelmas, 1840, when the county accounts were making out for the grand jury, a man of the name of Mooney, a turnkey, said to me, "Do you see what is charged for my journey to Wicklow?" I said two days were charged, and Mooney then observed that he had been only one day away. I remarked to him that I had seen him in the evening before the day he went off, and also on his return the next day. He then asked me if I would get him a copy from the original accounts of this demand, and I got a copy for him. (*The Witness here produced a copy of this account.*)

What do you know about the prisoners transmitted to Trim?—I find that four men were sent to Trim; their names were Patrick Collins, James Walsh, John Carey, and James Trotter; Collins was sent on the 9th of July 1840; Beatty went on the 9th and returned on the 10th. On the 13th Walsh went with Mr. Dunne; on the 24th Carey went with him also, and on the 29th Trotter went with Mr. Dunne. There was a charge of 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for each of these men.

In whose handwriting was the original account you spoke of?—In the present governor's.

Can you say if the orders for transmitting these four men specified all their names?—They were together in gaol and sent separately, although, if there had been the least wish to save expense, they might have been sent together.

Were they all charged with the same offence?—I believe not. The item as to the two days' journey, which was really performed in one, was in the same account, and made up by Mr. Allison, the 1st of October 1840; in Mooney's case a guinea was paid for the conveyance, and he got 5*s.*, although 8*s.* appeared to be charged for him.

Is there any receipt given by persons receiving their money after they have transmitted convicts?—I think not. In the journey to Wicklow a horse is charged for at a guinea, and a tax-cart having been purchased by the county, Mr. Dunne contracted to transmit convicts, charging half-a-guinea a day for his horse.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

David Jackson.

8 September 1842.

Thursday, 8 *September* 1842.

THE Commissioners sat at Eleven o'clock, and proceeded with the Examination of Witnesses.

David Jackson, Examined.

You are one of the Turnkeys of Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes.

How long have you held that situation?—Five years and a half.

Mr. Dunne was governor when you went, and Mr. Allison deputy-governor?—Yes.

By whom are the turnkeys appointed?—I was appointed by Major Palmer, and sent to Grange Gorman; and after 12 months a vacancy occurred in Kilmainham, and I was sent there.

By whom are you paid?—Since Mr. Dunne died by Mr. Allison.

What salary have you?—£.1. a week.

Is any part of that sum due to you?—No, and never was in arrear.

Never?—It was not, for as soon as the money was drawn we would go up and be paid by Mr. Dunne, when he was governor; and Mr. Allison, when he gets the money, lays down 13 *l.* for each of us, without stoppages.

When are you paid?—Every quarter.

With respect to the transmission of convicts; how are they escorted?—By one of the turnkeys, and perhaps by the governor.

Is it the peculiar duty of the turnkeys to go?—It is; the governor brings turnkeys with Government convicts.

Do you know of any regulation on the subject, either printed or written?—I do not; I never saw any.

Have you seen many convicts sent to their respective gaols?—I have; I was in the convict department for two years before any man came to me, and I was then the only person Mr. Dunne brought with him to the county prisons in Ireland.

Is the practice now the same as it was in Dunne's time?—Yes; Mr. Allison takes a turnkey along with him, and if he does not go himself, he sends one of his sons and a turnkey.

Which of his sons does he send?—He sent Edward twice; I cannot say for Robert, but I think he went with Mr. Dunne; but he is now too busy as providore.

Has Edward any situation in the prison?—I cannot say that he has.

What do the turnkeys get for going with convicts?—I cannot say if it is 7*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.*, and we pay for our lodging and support out of that.

Are you not sure whether it is 7*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* a day you get?—I am not.

And you five years in the gaol. When did you last go with a prisoner?—Not since last spring, when I went to Londonderry with a prisoner.

How long were you on that journey?—I think three days; a day going, and a day and night returning.

What did you get for that?—I think it was 7*s.* a day.

Who went with you?—One of the watchmen named Magrath. We had along with the convict a female going to Londonderry Gaol, but she was not a prisoner.

Did Edward Allison ever go with you?—Never. I am sure of that.

Do you give a receipt when you are paid your expenses?—I reckon up what my expenses were.

Do you make out a regular bill?—If my expenses were greater than the governor allowed me for, I would.

What did you get going to Londonderry?—£.1. 1*s.* Oh no, he gave me coach-hire.

He gave you 1 *l.* 1*s.* for your personal expenses, and a certain sum for coach-hire and other charges. How much?—I have no bill of it, but Mr. Allison made an entry in his book.

You say you never were out with Edward Allison escorting convicts?—Never. Oh, I beg your pardon, he was with me once going to Tullamore.

When was that?—Before last spring. It was at Christmas.

How many convicts had you then?—Three; and we were out two days.

What sum did Mr. Allison give you for expenses?—Fourteen shillings, and 5*s.* for coming in the boat back. We went by the coach and both returned by the boat.

Did the governor give Edward Allison any sum to bear his expenses?—I cannot say.

Did you make out a bill for that journey?—I did not, because I had got my exact expenses.

Do you consider it advantageous to be sent with prisoners?—Why, we are so much confined, that we consider it a recreation to go into the country and breathe a little fresh air.

You say your salary was never in arrear; but is anything due to you for your expenses for taking convicts down to the country?—Not by Mr. Allison.

Has there been an arrear due by Dunne?—Yes.

How much?—I think the whole expenses amounted to 17 *l.* or 19 *l.*, but then there should be deducted out of that the money he expended on me. I did not put the bill in force against him, as he was lying sick, confined to his bed, and I thought that if anything happened to him, the family might imagine I was the cause of his death.

There

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There was a running account between you?—There was.

Is the debt now paid to you?—I never asked to put it in force, and the money is due.

What do you think was due after giving all credit?—About 7 *l.*

Did you ever complain of this money being due to you?—Never but once, to Mr. Allison, and he desired me to make up the bill before Mr. Dunne died.

Did you ever complain to any one else?—I think I told Mr. O'Connor, and his reply was, "If you are able to show me any of those bills, I will be able to recover the money for you;" I said he was very kind, but I did not like to press Mr. Dunne.

Did you speak to any one else?—I think I had some conversation with Sheal about four months before Mr. Dunne's death.

How long had he been in a bad state of health?—I should say for three or four years, but he was back and forward through the gaol at nine in the morning and in the evening.

Who discharged the general duties?—Mr. Allison did the general duties since I came there.

Have you seen the last two deputy-governors in the convict department of the prison?—I have seen Mr. O'Connor pass in and out to some prisoner who was in the Government hospital.

Have you known him to try to get into that department?—He might ask, but not while I was at the door.

If he had asked, would you have admitted him?—I think I would not have prevented him.

Did you get any instructions on that subject?—Mr. Allison never told me to let him in or out.

Did you get any instructions as to what persons were to be admitted into the convict side of the prison?—No.

Would you have let in any one?—No, indeed, except Mr. Allison or one of his sons directed me.

Would you have opened the door if O'Connor presented himself and asked to be admitted?—I would.

Did O'Connor, in point of fact, go as much into the convict department as Mr. Allison, when he was deputy-governor?—No, I never saw Mr. O'Connor in the place but twice.

Did you see much intercourse between Mr. Allison and O'Connor?—Any time I saw them together they appeared very jocular.

Did you see Mr. Harris in the convict department?—I saw him only twice, and that was while the ship doctor was there.

When Mr. Allison was deputy-governor did not he frequent the convict department?—Certainly.

Did you receive any instructions with respect to admitting or refusing Mr. Harris?—Never.

Would you have let him in?—Why, as deputy-governor, I think he had a right to go in.

Have you anything but the 1 *l.* a week?—Yes, a loaf of bread and a quart of milk. A two pound loaf.

Who supplies the bread?—The contractor; a man named Dowling.

Who makes the contract with him?—I never inquired.

Have you any other allowances?—Yes; two pounds of soap and two pounds of candles a week.

Have you any other allowances?—Yes, a ton of coals each quarter.

For what have you that?—For my own use. I have it at my own lodgings.

Do you not sleep in the prison?—I am obliged to do so, although a married man these 24 years.

Do all the turnkeys sleep in the gaol?—None but myself and Lawlor.

Who do you get the coals from?—Mr. Allison does when the supply of coals comes.

Do you know if the county and convict coals are kept separate?—They are, and a different lock and key on each.

Have you seen convict coals removed to any other part of the prison?—Only to our own apartments.

Have you seen them taken to the governor's apartments?—He might borrow three or four tubs, but they were paid back again, for I went and got the same quantity back again.

What apartments has the governor?—The upper part of the house.

How many apartments in his place?—I think four bed-rooms and a sitting-room.

Are there fire-places in all the rooms?—I cannot say, as I was only in two of the rooms.

Robert and Edward Allison lived with the father?—Yes.

Was there not another son, an apothecary?—Yes, but he was only a short time at home, having got sick.

The sitting-room is occupied by the governor and his son Robert?—Yes.

Has not the governor a son-in-law in the gaol?—Yes, Beatty, a county turnkey, but he sleeps across the street in a house which Mr. Allison had when deputy-governor.

You say you never saw coals taken up to the governor's rooms, but you had a similar quantity returned?—I can make oath of that, because I kept an account of the quantity. I counted 10 tubs of coal sent up to Mr. Allison's apartments, and they were paid back.

How often are the coals furnished?—Once a quarter.

Is there any regulation as to what quantity of coals shall be consumed?—Fires are required for the large day room, the bakehouse, and the hospital, and sometimes two buckets

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buckets of coal are used, at other times three, when convicts come in who have to be washed.

Where are the coals kept?—In a vault. The governor has the top vault; the convict coals are in the second, and the county coals in the third.

Who gives out the supply of coals?—Robert Allison, generally.

You say you kept an account of the number of tubs taken up to the governor's apartments; can you produce it?—No; I did not put it on paper, but only kept it in my mind.

Within what period were the coals borrowed?—In the course of six days.

How long ago was this?—About six or eight months ago, and it never happened before or since.

How soon were the borrowed coals returned?—In about a week after. Robert Allison asked me how many tubs were borrowed, and desired me to get them back.

Do the coals for the convicts and for the county come at the same time?—They do.

Then when Mr. Allison was out of coals, the county coals were out?—I cannot say that.

Why, then, did the governor borrow the coals from the Government instead of from the county?—I could not tell.

Are not coals allowed to Robert Allison?—Yes, the same as to us.

Are they kept in his father's coal vault?—They are.

Then there was a double supply of coals for the very same apartment, they residing together?—He might not have drawn them, but I cannot say.

Do you know of coals having been delivered for the use of Robert Allison?—Why, I know he was allowed the same complement as us.

Do you recollect stopping some coals which were being taken up to the governor's apartment?—I do not.

Who used to come to borrow the tubs of coals?—Generally a man who used to attend the kitchen, and sometimes Mr. Allison's servant maid.

Did you ever stop the coals going out?—Why I could not allow them to be given out until I had asked Mr. Allison.

Did this ever happen?—Yes.

Who told you to give out the coals?—Mr. Allison.

Was it himself?—Either himself, or his sons, Robert or Edward.

Who came out to you when you said you would not give out the coals?—A prisoner of the name of Dunne, who attended the kitchen.

Was the key of the coal vault in your possession?—No.

Have you stopped persons taking away coals from the coal-box at the hatch?—I might have seen a shovel full of Government coals taken upstairs.

Did you say to the person taking them, "You must not remove these coals until I speak to Mr. Robert Allison"?—I did not say that; such a frivolous thing might have happened without my recollecting it.

You say that when coals were sent for to be borrowed, you would not give them until you ascertained that they were for Mr. Allison; now where else could they have been taken to?—Nowhere.

What necessity was there, then, for inquiring where they were going?—Because I might suspect that the servant had plenty of coals, at least slack, and wanted to get large coal.

Had you any doubt that the man came from Mr. Allison?—I had no doubt.

Who superintends the prisoners at their meals?—Either Wright, Lawlor, or me.

What do they get for dinner?—A pound of bread and quart of milk.

Have you heard them complain of the bread?—Yes; they often told me it was salty, and not well baked.

Did they complain of the weight?—Why a loaf might not be cut precisely in the middle, and a man might complain, but Robert Allison weighs all the bread, and if a loaf is only two ounces light, he sends it back.

Is the bread weighed every day?—Yes; every loaf.

Have you seen any bread sent back?—I have seen 100 loaves sent away.

And was the contract continued notwithstanding, with the very same contractor?—Yes.

Have you ever seen O'Connor weigh the bread?—I never did.

Have you complained of the baking of the bread?—Yes; perhaps once in a month.

What was done?—A letter was written to Mr. Dowling to supply better bread.

Do you know if any report was made to Major Palmer on the subject?—I cannot say.

Did you ever see Major Palmer inspect the bread?—I do not recollect.

How often does he come to the goal?—Two or three times a year he goes gound it. He is generally there when a ship comes in for convicts.

Have you seen him at other periods?—Yes; when Mr. Dunne was sick, and since that.

Have you seen him since Mr. Allison became governor, except on the occasion of the arrival of a convict ship?—No.

How often is straw supplied to the convicts?—Every month we put in clean straw.

When do you whitewash?—Twice a week. Last night we had 154 men locked up.

When last did you see Major Palmer in the prison?—I do not recollect seeing him since the spring ship was here.

What did you see him do then?—He went through the convict side of the prison.

Did he inspect every place?—He went through the several ranges.

What line of life were you in before you were appointed?—In the police.

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In what capacity?—I was a sub-constable for 11 years, and have good testimonials.

What induced Major Palmer to appoint you?—I was recommended to him by Mr. Connor of the Castle, and Sir Robert Shaw also befriended me.

Were you out of employment at the time?—Yes, for twelve months; I was discharged, in consequence of a broken arm, from the police.

Was there any other inducement to appoint you?—None.

Who provides the milk for the gaol?—A person named Rourke supplies it to the convicts and to the governor.

Does it all come together?—The governor's milk is in a separate tin bucket.

Have the prisoners complained of the quantity or quality of their milk?—Sometimes they would say that the milk was thin, and Mr. Allison said on such occasions that he would write to Rourke, and if he did not furnish better, that he would mention the thing to Major Palmer.

Has Major Palmer ever inquired as to the quality of the milk?—I could not say.

Did the convicts ever complain of not getting their full allowance?—Never; and I used to see that every pint of milk was full measure.

What is Mr. Nash's business in the gaol?—He keeps an account of the convicts, and he asks the turnkeys as to the convicts coming in each day into the prison, and then enters them into his book.

Is he there every day?—Every day.

He is not there when the convicts come in?—No.

When were the convicts removed to Kilmainham from the hulk?—It is about six years since they came back.

Did you find Mr. Nash in the prison when you came?—No; he has not been in the prison more than two years.

Has he any allowances beside his salary?—I do not know.

What is he called?—The clerk for the convicts.

Is he a relation of Major Palmer's?—I have heard he is his brother-in-law.

Are you prepared to swear you saw Mr. Nash every day at the prison?—Why, he might be a day or so absent; but he is generally there.

Is he absent one day in the week?—He may be.

Is he two days in the week absent?—I think he could not.

Would you say positively he is not?—I see him frequently, and think he is absent about one day in each week.

Where does he live?—In James's-street.

Do you know of a man named Lamb?—Yes.

Is he employed at the gaol?—Never, except when the clothing is coming for convicts.

Does he deliver the clothing in?—Yes, he and the tailor; I have heard he is employed at Major Palmer's office in the Castle.

Is he paid for going up to deliver the clothes?—I cannot say.

Is the clothing delivered frequently?—Generally when a ship is going away.

Who supplies the clothing?—A tailor in Francis-street; but I do not know his name.

Is not Lamb a servant of Major Palmer's?—I believe he was his care-taker when the major had a farm out at Drumcondra.

Who supplies the shoes to the convicts?—A man named Magrath, in Francis-street.

Have you seen the straw applied to any particular use?—No; except the old straw which used to be thrown into Mr. Dunne's haggard, and is now put into some old walls at the house Mr. Alison used to live in before he became governor.

Where was Mr. Dunne's farm situated?—One end of it came up to the prison.

Is all the old straw thrown into the walls of which you speak as being near the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alison?—Yes.

Is any fresh straw kept in the prison?—Yes, about two loads on the stairs.

Do you know of prisoners having been sent to Naas?—I do.

How many, and at what time?—I cannot say; but not more than two would go at a time, and we had not many to send to Naas. Mr. Dunne had a tax-cart, in which he used to bring prisoners to Trim, Naas, Drogheda, and Wicklow.

Did the tax-cart take but two persons?—It would take five; Mr. Dunne, the driver, a turnkey, and one or two prisoners.

Were there no public conveyances going these roads?—No, except to Naas.

What do you mean to convey?—No conveyance except caravans, by which we did not travel; the tax-cart has been since done away with.

Do you remember men sent to Trim a year and a half ago?—I cannot recollect.

Do you recollect that four prisoners were to be sent to Trim, and that they were sent separately?—I do not.

Did you know a prisoner of the name of Collins?—There was a prisoner from Cavan Gaol of that name.

Did you know prisoners of the names of James Walsh, John Carey, or James Trotter?—Yes; I recollect there was a person of the name of Trotter, who had been a county collector, and was taken on board of a packet; he was sent to Trim for trial.

Who went with him?—That I cannot say.

Do you recollect a turnkey named Mooney going anywhere?—Yes; I remember his going to Wicklow with a prisoner.

How long was he absent on that occasion?—He returned on the same day he went, and travelled by a hired car.

When was this?—About twelve months ago; and some short time before he was dismissed,

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missed, Mooney started at six or eight o'clock in the morning, and came back the same evening.

For what was he dismissed?—I cannot say.

Where is he now?—I understand that he is in the police in England.

Was Trotter a county prisoner?—He was.

Did Edward Allison ever try to get a situation in the gaol?—I cannot say; I never heard it.

Did you hear him express any wish on the subject?—I did not; I heard he was to assist Robert Allison.

Do you recollect convicts having been sent to Cork and Kerry with Mr. Dunne?—I know they went.

Who went with them to Cork?—I was myself with them three times to Cork, and so was Wright.

Did you go in 1839?—I did not.

Did you see Mrs. Dunne go any time when convicts were sent off to Cork and Kerry?—I did not.

Will you swear she never went with Mr. Dunne?—I never saw her go.

Be candid in your answers. Do you mean to say you never heard she went?—Oh, I did hear that she went.

Have you any doubt that she went?—I have no doubt.

When was that?—I cannot tell.

Who went with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne?—Beatty did.

Did Lawlor?—He did not.

Did any of the turnkeys go on that occasion?—I cannot recollect. I know a turnkey went, but not one of our men; that person was Beatty.

Have you heard Deery, who was the hospital man, make any observations as to the management of the prison?—No.

Did you converse with him about the management?—Never; except upon one occasion, when he came down to the hatch and asked why there were no coals there. I told him to go to Mr. Allison if had any complaint.

Did you hear him declare he would report the frauds which existed in the gaol?—I can safely swear I never did.

Have you seen any batch of convicts go, and Allison's family, or some of them, not accompany the party?—Either Mr. Allison or one of his sons would always go; and Edward more frequently; he went out with the last batch.

How many turnkeys did Major Palmer appoint?—Three for the Government side.

Did you know Major Palmer before you were recommended to him?—Only by eyesight.

Have you heard that any of the turnkeys gave anything for their situations?—I never heard of it.

You knew a person named Gilhooly in the prison, who is at present governor of Castlebar Gaol?—I did; I heard he was in Kilmainham for 20 years.

Had he the reputation of being well off?—Yes. He had houses in Dublin, and a good deal of money.

Have you heard of his lending money to Mr. Dunne?—Yes.

To any one else?—No.

Magrath is a watchman?—Yes, for these two years past.

Do you know what he was before that?—I heard he was living with some man who kept cars in Dawson-street.

How long was Mr. Harris in the prison as deputy-governor?—I do not know.

Was he a year in the place?—I cannot say.

Was he two years there?—I do not know.

Was he there two years and a half?—I am unable to answer.

How can you account for Mr. Allison's being so much in the convict department when he was deputy-governor, and that the other two deputy-governors were never there?—I observed the difference, but thought they did not care to go in.

Did you not feel surprised?—I was surprised; but I heard that Mr. Harris had not the salary for inspecting the convicts, and would not trouble himself by going among them; I also heard that Mr. O'Connor would not trouble himself.

Do you know a man named Woods?—Yes, and he is a very proper old man.

Why was Deery dismissed?—A person of the name of Collins had been arrested, and he gave some money to Deery to change or keep for him; Deery stood his trial, and was acquitted.

Do you ever recollect charges of drunkenness having been brought either against Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison?—I never did.

When a convict arrives, who receives him?—Either Mr. Allison, his son, or the governor's man.

Is there not a searching-room?—Yes.

Is every convict stripped in that room?—They are stripped either in the chapel or the yard, and knives, money, &c. taken from them, and an entry made of the articles so taken.

Who makes out the accounts?—Robert Allison now.

Did Mr. Dunne ever make out the accounts in his time?—I heard he was a bad writer, and Mr. Allison used to write for him, and sit with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne when the men were paid. She was a clever scholar.

Were not the turnkeys dissatisfied at Mr. Allison's sons going with convicts instead of themselves?—

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themselves?—I never heard so. When it came to my turn to go, I never found myself aggrieved; but it used to be a recreation to go.

Do you recollect convicts transmitted to Armagh Gaol, and the governor of that gaol going with them?—I recollect a Government prisoner going to Wexford, and the deputy-governor, Mr. Lamb, taking the man with him in the packet. I think the convict's name was John Nowlan. Lamb took another convict at another time.

Did you ever complain to Major Palmer of the balance due to you by Mr. Dunne?—Never; I did not wish to press it, as Mr. Dunne was sick.

Of what gaol is William Allison deputy-governor?—Of Clonmel Gaol.

Did you hear that he gave anything for the situation?—Never.

[Witness withdraws.

Patrick Lawlor, Examined.

Patrick Lawlor.

You are one of the Turnkeys of Kilmainham Gaol?—I am.

By whom were you appointed?—Major Palmer sent me to Mr. Dunne, and between the two they appointed me.

How long ago was this?—Three years and a half ago.

What is your salary?—£52 a year.

Is it regularly paid?—Yes.

Is nothing due to you?—Nothing but 5*s.*, which Mr. Dunne owed me; I went with a returned convict to Ennis, and 5*s.* remained due to me for my expenses.

Have you often gone to the country with convicts?—Yes.

What are you allowed on such occasions?—Seven shillings and sixpence a day to support me, beside money for coach-hire.

Are convicts always escorted by turnkeys?—Why sometimes the governor would go with them; Mr. Allison's son Edward has accompanied me since his father was governor.

Is he a turnkey?—He is not.

How old is he?—I suppose about 18 years of age.

Where did he go with you?—To Belfast and Limerick.

Did he go with prisoners to other places?—Yes.

Has he been long in the habit of escorting prisoners?—He went with me to Omagh in Mr. Dunne's time.

He could not have been more than 17 then?—I do not know his age, but he looks about 18 years old now.

You knew the last two deputy-governors, O'Connor and Harris?—I did.

Were they in the habit of inspecting the convict department?—They had nothing to do with it; I have never seen them interfere.

Were they permitted to interfere?—I did not see them permitted, or ask to go in.

Would you have admitted them into the yard?—I never saw them inside the convict department but on one occasion, when I saw Mr. O'Connor go in with Mr. Allison.

Would you have prevented them from going in?—They never applied to me.

Did you get any instructions on the subject?—Not one word.

Did Mr. Allison tell you that they had nothing to do with the Government side of the prison?—I never heard him say so.

Did not Mr. Allison, when deputy-governor, actively interfere in the convict department?—He did.

Did you wonder at the change which took place?—It might appear odd, but I could not tell the cause.

Have you seen Mr. Allison and O'Connor in conversation?—They conversed as much as the affairs of the prison required.

Have you any allowances beside your salary?—Yes; a loaf of bread and a quart of milk each day.

Do any commute their allowance for money?—No.

Have you known convicts to do so?—No.

Do you consume your loaf of bread?—I do not.

What do you do with it then?—Sometimes I exchange it for potatoes, with a person from whom I get potatoes; I am a single man, and sleep in the prison, and do not require as much as others.

What other allowances have you?—Two pounds of candles per week.

How much coals?—A ton per quarter to those who live out; but I do not consume my regular allowance, as I have no place to keep them.

What becomes of the residue?—Perhaps I might consume them in winter; but I draw them as I want from the Government coals; in summer I do not consume my allowance.

Who benefits by the surplus?—I suppose the Government; I do not give them away.

Do you take the coals out of a box?—I get a small tub of them, to cook my provisions in my cell.

Do you use all the candles?—Yes; we sit late, and there is a strong wind runs through the passages.

How much soap are you allowed?—Two pounds.

Where do you get the coals when you want them?—I go to the coal-hole, and get what I require.

Who keeps the key?—I generally get the key from Mr. Allison's son, and I am sometimes sent to deliver out coals.

Patrick Lawlor.

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Are the candles delivered to you?—Yes; I keep them myself.

Have you given out any coals from the Government store, for the use of the governor's apartments?—Yes, I gave out six or seven tubs at different times, but about one period.

When was this?—About last spring.

Who came to you for them?—The governor's servant girl.

Did you give them out at once?—I did; but when Mr. Allison got his supply, I was told to take back as much coal of his as I gave out.

Will you swear you did get back the same quantity?—I did get it back.

Were coals of the Government given out for the use of the governor's apartment by any other turnkey?—Yes, by Jackson; and at the same time as I supplied them.

Have you any relations in the prison?—Wright, a turnkey, is my second cousin.

Have you seen straw given out of the prison?—Yes, when bad and worn out.

Where does it go to?—It used to be put into Mr. Dunne's haggard, and since in a waste place, but I do not know to whom it belongs.

How often have you seen Major Palmer in the gaol?—Six or seven times.

What did he do when he came?—He came in and inspected the convicts, and sometimes used to go through the whole of the prison.

How often has he gone through the whole of the prison?—I cannot say; I have seen Major Woodward there also.

What is Robert Allison's duty?—He is over the bread and convicts.

Does he weigh the bread every day when it is sent in?—Why I have seen him return a good deal of bread.

Have you seen the bread come in, be received by him, and not be weighed?—Yes; I have seen him take the bread and not weigh it.

Was this occurring frequently?—I could not tell how often, but it would be a long job to weigh all the bread.

Did you on any one day see him go through the whole of the bread and try if it was weight?—I could not say he did.

Have you heard the prisoners complain of not getting their allowance?—Never; at times they might say the milk was not good, and again they found fault with the bread.

Did you notice those complaints?—Yes, they would be reported to the governor or his son; and about a month ago Mr. Allison, when he observed that the bread was not good, said the thing should be rectified.

Do you know Mr. Nash?—Yes; he is the brother-in-law of Major Palmer.

How often does he come to the prison?—Frequently every day, and he might be there on days when I did not see him; some days he would be absent.

How long does he remain?—I could not tell that.

Do you ever recollect bringing convicts to Cork and Kerry?—About this time 12 months I brought a prisoner to Cork. We went by water, and I was allowed four days' pay and my expenses.

Did any other person accompany you?—No one but the prisoner, whose name was Sullivan.

Did you go to Cork in 1839?—No; I never went to Cork but once.

Have you known convicts taken away by the officers of other gaols?—I have; Mr. Lamb took men down to Enniskillen; a man was also taken down to Wexford by the governor of that gaol.

What was the name of that convict?—Rody Kelly.

Do you recollect the governor of Armagh Gaol taking any prisoners down?—I do not in my time.

Did you know Deery who was in the gaol?—Yes, for two years; he was charged with taking clothes, and was dismissed; at his trial he was acquitted.

Did he make any observations to you as to the manner in which business was conducted in the prison?—No.

Did you hear him say he would make any report on the subject?—Never.

Did you hear of any money due to any of the turnkeys?—No.

Not to Jackson?—He made a silly report that Mr. Dunne owed him a good deal of money for going and coming with convicts, but he never gave credit to Mr. Dunne for what he expended for him on those occasions; he thought he was not allowed 7*s.* 6*d.* each day.

Did you ever hear that the turnkeys gave money for their appointments?—Never.

How did Mr. Harris perform his duties as deputy-governor?—I could not find fault with the man, he did his duty to the best of his abilities.

How did O'Connor discharge them?—I should say very well.

Do you think as well as they could be done?—I think so.

Do you know anything of the governor wishing to get O'Connor's situation for his son?—I think there was some talk of Mr. Allison's son being appointed at the commencement.

Were steps taken to secure the situation?—Why, I heard Mr. Allison's son was likely to be appointed, and his father must have made some efforts when he went about it.

Did you hear that Magrath gave anything for his situation?—I did not hear one word on the subject.

Had you any conversation with any persons as to what you were to say before the Commissioners?—No.

Will you swear that you had no conversation with any one about your evidence?—I might speak to the turnkeys; I was speaking to Mr. Allison, but only to ask him where the inquiry was going on.

Did he tell you what you were likely to be examined to?—No.

Did

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Did he ask you what you would state?—No.

If you gave evidence affecting him, you would feel your situation an uncomfortable one?—I might; but it is not in the power of me or of any other man to affect Mr. Allison.

Did any one observe to you, "Take care of what your going to say?"—No; and when Mr. O'Connor gave me a letter at the prison, desiring me to attend, Mr. Allison said, that although I need not go upon such an authority as his, the letter not being by the Commissioners, yet that I ought to go, lest it might be supposed that anything was intended to be kept back.

You said you never were in Cork but once; were you ever in Kerry?—Yes, a year last March; I went with convicts, and Mr. Nash came with me.

Did you ever go to Cork or Kerry with Mr. Dunne?—Never.

How many days were you absent when you went to Tralee?—Four.

Did Mr. Nash come back with you?—No, he went on to Cork, but not with prisoners.

Had you money given to you for the expenses of that journey?—Mr. Nash gave me money in Tralee, and my own lasted until then.

Did you make out a bill for that journey?—I did not.

Do you make out bills for any journies you take?—Generally; I draw out one for my expenses.

Was there any bill which you were desired to sign for the expenses of a journey which you never made?—Never.

Do you recollect where Mr. and Mrs. Dunne went on one occasion when they left the prison with convicts?—I do not; Beatty accompanied them, but he was not an officer of the prison at that time.

Was any charge made for you for the journey then?—Not to my knowledge.

Will you swear you signed no receipt for expenses?—I can swear that I never did.

Did you hear that your name was introduced into a receipt?—I never did.

Do you recollect convicts having been sent to Trim?—I know the governor of Trim took home a man of the name of Moore; that was more than a year ago.

Did any officer of Kilmainham Gaol go with him?—No.

Do you remember, about two years ago, any prisoners sent to Trim; do you recollect one of the name of Patrick Collins?—I remember there was a Patrick Collins sent to Cavan, and he might have gone through Trim; he was a transmitted prisoner.

Is there any difference in the mode of sending a respited convict and a transmitted prisoner?—The same course is followed in both cases.

Do you recollect a man named James Walsh sent to Trim?—If he was a transmitted prisoner he would go from the county side.

Has Major Palmer any of his connexions employed through the prisons in Ireland?—I do not know.

Did you hear that some of his nieces were employed?—No.

You know a person named Lamb?—Yes, as coming from Major Palmer's office. He used to come with messages, and when the convicts were about to leave.

Did you see him come with the clothing?—I did not.

Do you consider it fair that persons not belonging to the gaol should be sent with convicts?—Why, we were so much confined, it was a relief to get into the country at any time.

And you had also extra fees then?—We had.

Are you paid the 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day without giving any docket?—Yes.

Was not Mr. Dunne in an infirm state of health for some time before his death?—Yes, for about two years.

The duties were then discharged by Mr. Allison?—They were.

Did you look upon him as the governor?—He was the working man.

Was not Mr. Dunne absent at times for a month or six weeks?—He died in November, and in the previous summer he was away about three months.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Friday, 9 *September* 1842.

Mr. *Thomas Gilhooly*, Examined.

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You held a situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes, for 20 years.

When did you leave it?—In 1838.

What employment had you?—I was head turnkey to the gaol. I had also a situation in Mr. Studder's office.

During your time Mr. Dunne was governor?—He was.

Was he alive when you left Kilmainham?—Yes, and for two years afterwards.

What state of health was he in when you left him?—In very good robust health.

Were the duties discharged by him?—Yes, by him and Mr. Allison, who was deputy-governor.

Did Allison take as much part in them as Dunne?—I think he did.

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Did he take more of them on himself?—I do not think he did. George Dunne was a person it was not easy to understand; and although apparently an innocent man, he was clever and knowing, though he would be sometimes led.

Who managed the convict contracts in your time?—Doctor Trevor, I think.

How were the Government contracts managed?—I think in this way, that the convict department was supplied at the same rate as the county side, the contracts for which were regularly advertised.

Do you know if, in the transmission of convicts, there is any particular rule as to the parties who ought to go as the escort?—There is no established regulation on the subject, and the governor is responsible for the safety of his prisoners, and can send who he pleases with them. For my part I would not send a prisoner in the care of a turnkey only.

You are responsible for the delivery of the convicts?—Yes; and I send them in the best way I can. I was employed by Mr. Dunne to escort prisoners before I had got any situation in the gaol.

Is there a regular allowance for expenses to those who assist in transmitting convicts?—I give 6 *s.* a day to a man on such duty, and pay his car-hire; sometimes it may be more.

Do you think 6*s.* a day would be sufficient in most instances?—I do.

If a whole day was occupied in the duty, would you give more or less?—I am not aware that I would give more, but that would depend on the description of the person I sent with a convict; I however do not transmit convicts.

Do you think it would be safe to entrust a prisoner to a person not an officer of your prison?—That would depend on the reliance I placed on the party before.

Suppose a man charged with a murder in Westmeath, and committed to your care as governor of the county Mayo Gaol?—I would have nothing to do with his transmission, for I would send him to the barracks to the police.

How long have you been governor in Castlebar?—Four years nearly, excepting about two months.

By whom were you appointed?—By the grand jury and the high sheriff of the county.

Is your appointment for life, or during pleasure?—During good conduct. I conceive I could not be disturbed without good cause.

Who assisted in your appointment?—Major Woodward. I was nominated deputy-governor by him, and when a vacancy occurred the sheriff and grand jury appointed me governor.

When did you go to Castlebar?—In September 1838. Major Wordward and I had several communications for eight or ten years, and Mr. Maugin of the Castle recommended me to the inspectors-general. My father was known to many persons as a captain and adjutant in the militia.

Are the deputy-governors appointed by one or by both of the inspectors of prisons?—I am not aware. Major Woodward sent for me and wanted me to go down to Castlebar as deputy-governor, but I required some time to consider, and I informed him that my situation in Kilmainham was worth 200 *l.* a year; I afterwards agreed to accept the situation.

Is the governor appointed by the sheriff?—He is; and I was appointed by the sheriff on the recommendation of Major Woodward. The governor died in six weeks afterwards, and I succeeded to his office.

Did Major Woodward personally interfere for you?—Yes; and he came down with me to Castlebar.

Did you know Major Palmer personally?—I did; but some anonymous letters had been written to him about three years before that, and taking umbrage, he sent for Mr. Dunne, and said that if I was not speaking in the way alluded to in the letters, they could not have been written.

What did the letters state?—That I was an Orangeman; that I let prisoners escape out of Kilmainham; and that I was a rich man.

Did Major Palmer assist or oppose you when about to be appointed to Castlebar Gaol?—He opposed me, and made a report against me on one occasion.

Did he oppose your appointment?—I considered he was not friendly.

Were you not after that better friends with Major Palmer?—Why, in 1840 he saw the world give me credit, and then he did so also.

You say your situation, as head turnkey in Kilmainham Gaol, was worth 200 *l.* a year; how did that income arise?—By my fees; one of the fees arises from attending insolvents to the court, and on one day I made as much as 5 *l.* from this source of income.

Were all the other officers entitled to the same advantages?—No; I was a favourite with Mr. Dunne, and he threw any advantages he could in my way. I also lent him money.

Had you rations in the prison?—No, nothing but my salary of 52 *l.* a year; any one that lived at the place had his allowances.

Had those who lived outside the prison?—No.

You say you lent money to Dunne?—Yes, 1,000 *l.*; and at the time the hulks were established Dr. Trevor gave me a charge in Kilmainham, where I remained, in order to secure the money I had advanced to Dunne.

Were you paid back the 1,000 *l.*?—I was, and nothing remains due to me now.

Was Dunne a needy man?—Yes, very needy.

Did you take legal proceedings against him?—Yes; more than once I issued execution against him.

Could you form an opinion of the manner in which the duties of the gaol were discharged. If there had been any irregularities or breach of duty, would you have seen them;

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them; suppose frauds, or outrageous mismanagement?—What opportunity would there have been for committing frauds, except as to the supply of bread and milk? But I cannot speak particularly on this subject, as I never knew much of the persons in the prison.

Were Allison's sons in the gaol before you left?—Yes; one was in the convict service, and another under-turnkey, but he is now in Clonmel Gaol.

Who used to keep the accounts in your time?—Mr. Allison.

All the accounts?—Yes, and made out all the vouchers.

If fraud had been committed by falsifying the accounts, Mr. Allison must have known of it?—Of course, no question of that; and he must have been the party himself in a certain degree.

Dunne was illiterate?—Not entirely so.

Had he a farm?—Yes, two; one at a distance from the gaol of about one mile and a half.

Had Mr. Allison any farm?—No; he had apartments near the gaol, where he lodged.

Has straw been ever sent out of the prison before being used?—I have often seen a bundle of straw given to a poor woman; but that is a trifle, not worth speaking of. When the convicts went off, the straw which had been used was sent to Mr. Dunne's haggard.

What supply of coals had the governor?—He had as much as he could use from the county; he had 16 or 18 tons, and as much more as he could use.

Where would he get any more?—He could draw them from the county stores.

Do you mean to say he could draw from the county stores a greater quantity for his own consumption?—No question about it.

If the county specifically limited the governor to a certain quantity of coal, do you think he would be entitled to draw more?—He might use them for the apartments he had in the prison.

Suppose the grand jury presented 10 or 15 tons of coal for the use of the governor, and were to present 20 tons for a different object, do you think the governor, after consuming his own 10 or 15 tons, would be authorised to use any part of that set apart for other purposes?—If he was limited to a certain quantity, I do not think he would. The grand jury of the county Dublin always allowed Dunne very fairly.

Had you any money transactions with either of the inspectors-general?—Never.

Were you applied to by either as to the loan of money?—Never. Major Woodward was too high-minded a man.

Was the other as fastidious?—I could not say that he was.

You state positively that you never had any money transactions with Major Palmer?—I never had; he never looked for any.

Had Major Palmer ever a watch of yours in his possession?—No, nor any other man living.

Major Palmer was unfortunate one time?—Yes.

Was it in Kilmainham he was confined?—It was.

Is it or is it not the fact, that he asked you to lend him 20 *l.* about that period?—It is a long time ago, and I cannot call any such thing to recollection, but I do not think he ever asked me to lend him money. I remember that there was a writ against him for something not in his schedule, and Mr. Charles Fitzgerald was concerned as the attorney. I said to a friend of Major Palmer's, that if he had asked me I would have given him the money with pleasure.

Did he ask for the money?—Not to my recollection.

Did you know a man named Deery to be in the gaol?—Yes, he was a common mischief-maker and blackguard; he was always getting up rows and lies.

Did you know O'Connor?—Slightly. I called on him one evening in April last, and told him what Captain Savage was saying to me that day, and that the grand jury were not likely to keep him. I said to O'Connor that he had commenced too soon making charges, and that he was not long enough in the gaol to do as he had done; that in fact he was too officious.

Did you then know the nature of the charges?—I heard accidentally that he was making some charges. I said to O'Connor, I have a great desire to see prisons properly carried on, and if you conduct yourself as I desire, I will write to you what to do; but you are not all at once to imagine that everything is not right which you do not understand.

Did you convey to him, that you disagreed with him as to the existence of causes of complaint?—I did not.

Did you give it as your opinion that there was any foundation for the charges?—Not in that way. I saw that O'Connor wanted to entrap me, and I said to him, I have been always in the character of a gentleman, and will never stoop to do what is shabby, and so good by to you, for you shall never hear from me again.

Did you intimate to him that if you possessed his disposition, you had the means and power of making charges? Did you not give him to understand that irregularities existed?—I did not know of these irregularities; I kept out of the way of them when they took place.

We understand that what you conveyed to O'Connor was, that if there were irregularities, he was premature in making charges, not being a sufficient time in the prison?—Yes; and I said to him, I told Captain Savage I thought he ought to be dismissed.

Did you know Mr. Harris, his predecessor?—I did.

What sort of man was he?—He was a very fit person for the situation, as Colonel Wade knows.

What is Allison's general character?—I do not think it would be fair to press that question,

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question, particularly as I am not friendly to him. I wish to add, that there was a kind of mutiny between Deery and another man against others in the gaol.

If there were irregularities existing, might not the deputy-governor find some of them out, even if only a short time in the situation?—I should say, that he would be for three months surrounded by a mist, or like a man walking on uncertain ground, before he could clear his eyes.

You say that the governor is allowed liberally for coals by the county. We find a large sum charged for coals in the convict account?—May I ask are coals charged for the governor in the convict account?

Yes; he and his son are allowed 10 tons, and they live together. Is it possible he could consume 26 tons in the year?—I certainly think it would be rather a large allowance, to say the least of it.

You mentioned that there was another person in the gaol as mutinous as Deery; was he his friend, or opposed to him?—He acted with him against every one.

Is he in the gaol as an officer?—Yes.

What is his name?—I do not like to mention it.

You must have known a good deal of the management of the stores. Now suppose Mr. Dunne, and Allison, the deputy-governor, who prepared the accounts, had conspired to defraud the public, what check was there by which the frauds could be discovered?—In such a case it would have been impossible to discover the frauds.

Could the inspector-general by any diligence discover them?—How could he?

Is there not an admission book kept, and also a discharge book?—The same book answers for both.

Do the various returns, and the consumption of the convicts, appear under their regular heads?—Yes.

Could not a person with a knowledge of accounts, by a careful examination of them, and by contrasting the expenditure with the number of convicts, discover whether or not a greater quantity had been consumed than ought to have been?—Why, coming from a man of character, I would not think of doubting his return.

But are you aware of any check, if fraud were intended?—I know of none; and I would bring the accounts of my prison before you, and in three days you would not make them out.

We do not see why there should be any difficulty in prison accounts, more than in poor law accounts. Do you keep your books so as to show accurately the consumption of each article?—Yes, and that is one of the great changes I effected in the management of the Castlebar Gaol.

Is the same system pursued in Kilmainham Gaol?—No.

Are you aware if Major Woodward or Major Palmer were in the habit of inspecting the accounts there?—I am not aware of it.

Have you anything to do with the clothing of the convicts?—We have not much to do with convicts. The clothing is drawn by the local inspector, who makes an affidavit on the subject.

What is the average cost of a dress?—I think from 18 *s.* to 20 *s.* We sent up, on one occasion, for 100 suits, and Major Palmer sent them down. The suit for 18 *s.* or 20 *s.* does not include shoes or stockings.

How do you transmit prisoners?—They may be sent with a constable.

Can you tell the number of turnkeys in the convict department before the convicts were removed to the hulks?—One turnkey only; but at that time the convicts only came in from Ulster and part of Leinster, as there was a ship at Cork.

What was done when a large number came into the prison?—Every one of the officers assisted then, because Dunne and Allison got salaries from Dr. Trevor. I recollect at one period two men, named Caffray, having been employed in the convict department.

What do you consider to be the authority of the deputy-governor in a gaol?—I should say that he is only a kind of gate turnkey.

Does not his authority, as deputy-governor, pervade the whole prison?—I did not think that Mr. Allison's authority extended to me.

Had he not the superintendence of the whole concern in the absence of the governor?—I do not think I saw Mr. Allison 10 times in the convict yard.

Was not Mr. Dunne absent for different periods?—No, except for a day or two.

Did not the deputy-governor take the entire charge then?—He did, and he did not; Dunne had no system, and the business was not regularly defined.

Was Major Palmer down with you lately in Mayo?—He was not.

Do you recollect when at Kilmainham the governors of other prisons coming to town and taking back prisoners?—Yes.

Have you any recollection of the governor of Armagh Gaol taking back a convict?—No; but I heard the circumstance, and thought it fair that the governor should be paid for taking the prisoner.

Suppose the governor of a gaol comes up to town on his own private business, and takes back with him a prisoner, would it be fair or proper for him to be paid his expenses coming up to Dublin?—I have some relations governors of gaols, and might say, will you take a convict and pay your expenses thus?

Suppose the governor of a gaol coming up to town and taking back a prisoner, and that the journey back only occupied one day, would you think it just that he should charge for two days' expenses?—It is not for me to give an opinion, but I know what I would do.

If you came up one day on private business, and went with one convict back on the next

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next day, would you charge the two days?—I would certainly think it wrong to do so, but I know many men who have not the same ideas with me.

Suppose you had a convict in Castlebar to be sent to Dublin, and that Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison happened to be there, and were coming back, would you think it fair for them, if taking the convict to Dublin, to charge the Government for their own expenses going to Castlebar?—I would not.

In the charges of your gaol for the conveyance of prisoners, do you produce a regular bill, or do you make out a general account of the expenses?—I never had anything to do with such an account, and have always most carefully avoided mixing myself up with money transactions. I have so conducted myself as governor that my salary was raised three times, and without asking, and the cess-payers increased it the last time to 375 *l.* from 230 *l.* I saved the county 500 *l.* a year: in the article of coals alone I saved 101 *l.* a year, and about 70 *l.* in painting, employing the prisoners to do that which was previously done by contract. When I went to the gaol I made a calculation of the number of prisoners in gaol for four years; the different crimes for which they were committed, and the number of times each had been committed; together with an estimate of the effect produced by recommittal, and the low tone they gave to the county. I made a calculation that the county was supporting 70 prisoners more than it had a right to do, and declared I would not stay if I did not reduce the numbers by the next year 11 per cent. I did reduce it, and that not by severity to the prisoners, but by a judicious course of management.

Did you effect any change with respect to the prices of whatsoever was supplied to the gaol?—I was able to get a better article supplied to me, and less of that did.

What is the gaol allowance?—Eight ounces of meal and a pint of sweet milk for breakfast, and four pounds of potatoes and a pint of buttermilk for dinner. We get the very best, and these are the two meals allowed the prisoners. I offered to save 500 *l.* a year to the county Dublin prison by a change in the management, which, in my opinion, wanted much improvement. Some steps have been since taken to effect a change to a better system.

A system of industry is pursued in your gaol?—Ours is an agricultural district, and it was a matter of difficulty to devise employment, for I found that by setting up in competition with tradesmen outside the prison, the latter were half starved. We have, however, a good deal of linen manufactured, and a number of shoes are also made by the prisoners. To show the state of the place when I became governor, I may mention that there were 209 cells, and only 36 pair of blankets for them, and the filth and vermin were to be found everywhere.

Did you, when at Kilmainham, hear complaints from the convicts of the bread and milk?—They got right good bread and milk; it could not be better.

Was it the practice to weigh the bread when it was delivered?—No, that would be a tedious affair; but if a man doubted that a loaf was weight, one or two loaves out of the batch might be weighed as well as it.

You stated that you had money transactions with Dunne; had you any with Mr. Allison?—I do not recollect that I had.

What was the cause of the difference between you and him?—I do not think it would be one of any interest to the public; I was looking to be governor of that prison, and that was a subject of displeasure.

Then we are to understand that your differences did not arise from any unfavourable opinion as to his general conduct?—No; I think Allison is an honest man, as far as I know, and I do not think he would do a dishonest or improper act.

Would it be a matter going to impeach his integrity if he had made out an account which he knew to be fraudulent?—Oh, that is quite a different question.

If he did that for the interest of another?—I do not think he would do a thing of the kind. With respect to the transmission of convicts, there was one circumstance occurring in Mr. Dunne's time which I had omitted to mention. A man named Caffray, who was in the convict department, was sent with a respited prisoner to the country, and getting drunk he lost his prisoner. I said to Mr. Dunne that it was improper to send a convict with one man, and that he ought to adopt the practice of sending two, and that he ought not to care as long as he was doing what was proper.

Was Caffray left in his situation after this?—He was.

What was done to him?—Why the fact is, I myself interfered for him, and the convict delivered himself up to the prison where he was to have been transmitted.

Was the fact reported?—I am not aware of that. Mr. Dunne and Allison knew of it; and Caffray's wife being a most respectable woman, an interest was felt for her husband to prevent him being dismissed.

Was not the governor allowed to send two turnkeys with a convict?—Yes, but I have known him constantly to send only one.

Was there any inquiry into Caffray's case by any person?—Why as the convict went to the gaol to which he should have been sent, there was no more about it.

Were you aware of Mrs. Dunne, or any members of the family, accompanying her husband when he went with convicts?—No.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

10 Sept. 1842.

Saturday, 10 *September* 1842.

James O'Connor was called in, and produced a memorandum, by which it appeared from the steam-packet books, that on the 22d of May 1839, two cabin fares were taken to Cork for Mr. and Mrs. Dunne, and four deck fares, the former at 2 *l.* and the others at 30 *s.* The witness also stated, that Mr. and Mrs. Dunne arrived at Tralee on the 24th of May, with the two convicts for that gaol. Devine and Foley were the names of these convicts, and the other, Fitzsimon, was left on the 23d in the Cork gaol.

The *Commissioners* called for the accounts of the expenses for transmitting convicts during the quarter ending the 30th of June 1842.

Mr. *Robert Allison* produced those accounts, which were marked as examined, by Major Palmer, and certified. There were no vouchers produced to substantiate any of the items.

Mr. *Allison*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Allison*.

We have here an account for the expenses incurred in transmitting convicts for the quarter ending the 30th of June 1842, and certified as correct by Major Palmer. Now by what documents were those items sustained?—There was nothing but that account.

Did you produce no vouchers for the several charges which are made?—It was never the practice to give them in. When we take seats, or pay fares, we get a receipt from the bookkeeper at the office.

You do obtain that, then?—Yes, but Major Palmer does not require it.

Now we will take an item in this account of June last, in which, in the case of James O'Neill, two conductors to Downpatrick are charged for at the rate of 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day each, for four days. Are the conductors' names given in the accounts?—Not in that account; but the Government order has always at the bottom, or back, "I authorise so and so," naming the persons.

Are the whole of the documents you receive filed in your office?—Yes, since I became governor.

Are there any in the office before that period?—There are some only.

Did you not receive over any papers which belonged to Dunne in his official capacity?—Only some of them. Receipts are not taken for all the sums which appear charged.

There are small expenses which must have been paid by the conductors, and which they are paid back on their return. Do you require from them a bill of such expenses?—Yes.

Have you such a bill to produce in this case?—I did not file it.

What became of it?—I do not know; I examine into the conductors' account.

What regulations are there as to the transmission of prisoners?—I never received any orders, but followed up the practice which existed before my time.

Do you require the conductors to produce vouchers?—No, I put that reliance on them that I depend on their integrity.

There is a car charged for, 13 *s.* 6*d.*, from Belfast to Downpatrick; did the conductor make out a bill of that?—Yes.

Is it attached to the account?—No.

Now when strictness is not observed in requiring proof of the truth of such charges, a great temptation is held out to men to make a profit for themselves; now suppose, instead of 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, the car only cost 5 *s.*, how could you detect the fraud, according to your system?—It might be difficult.

Have you no servant belonging to your department, as we find charges made for messengers?—If I sent a messenger from the classes, the class to which he belonged would be broken up.

When you want to pay passage-money for prisoners, do you send a messenger to the office?—I generally take a car and go myself. If the messenger goes he takes the seats, and gets a docket, and the next day a car is sent off with the conductor and the prisoner.

Here in this item is a charge for going by a steam-vessel to Belfast and returning by coach. Did the conductors produce any voucher for that?—No, I took their words.

Were the places inside places?—No; coming by coach the places are outside, and on the deck by steam-vessels, but 2 *s.* or 3 *s.* more may be given to get a sailor's berth for a convict.

When you go or send to Belfast, are the names of the person or persons going given?—My name is put down if I go. I generally have my name down, and that when I pay the coach fare for the conductors who are to travel.

Can you inform us who went down to Downpatrick with James O'Neill; have you a book to show you that?—I can find out by inquiry among the men themselves.

The receipt for the convict contains the names of the parties who conduct him to the gaol where he is delivered up?—Yes.

In going to Londonderry, why was the coach only taken to Omagh?—Because the journey is so long that it is necessary to stop a night in Omagh, and go on the next day by the caravan.

The expenditure for cars is very heavy; for the last quarter, 33 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* When the account was laid before Major Palmer, were any books laid before him to support the charge?—No.

Here

Mr. *Allison.*

10 Sept. 1842.

Here is an item of 7 *l.* 15 *s.* for 31 cars employed on the 20th of June. What was laid before Major Palmer to enable him to decide if the charge was correct?—Nothing but my affirmation.

Does he refer to the discharge book to see how many convicts were sent off?—He can.

But does he?—He does not.

Where were those accounts for the quarter ending June examined?—In Major Palmer's office at the Castle.

Not at Kilmainham gaol?—No.

Were the accounts transmitted to him without the books of your department to enable him to examine into their accuracy?—They were not.

He had no books or vouchers whatever?—None whatever.

This naked account is the only document he had?—Just so.

Then it was upon the credit of your statements he certified the correctness of the accounts?—Why he had them to examine for two or three days.

But if he had them for a month what light could he throw upon them without other documents?—None.

There is another item for cars, with messengers to and from Major Palmer's office, for clothing; there was no voucher for that?—None.

How do you keep your books; have you a day-book in which you enter the expenditure?—I have a small book as a kind of memorandum book, and at the end of the quarter the messenger from the office of Major Palmer writes out his account, which I check; my son also takes an account, which serves as another check.

We would like to see your waste-book for the quarter?—I do not think I could produce it; it was a common sheet of paper.

You will search for it; why do you pay Major Palmer's messenger?—The practice was carried on before my time.

What is the nature of those communications with Major Palmer's office?—They are of various kinds; sometimes about clothing, and sometimes about different returns to be made out.

What is Mr. Nash's situation?—He is put down as assistant clerk and storekeeper.

Is there such an appointment?—Why he is there every day.

By what authority?—Major Palmer can answer that question.

By whom was he appointed?—By Major Palmer.

There is a good deal of duty to do as storekeeper?—Yes.

Does Mr. Nash reside on the premises?—He does not.

When does he come to the prison?—Sometimes at 11 or 12 o'clock, or it may be half past 1 or 2 o'clock.

Is he there every day?—I cannot say that.

How long does he remain?—Until after the prisoners get their dinner at 2 o'clock.

Who did he succeed?—He succeeded my son, who went to Clonmel; my son had a similar situation, but was likewise a county officer. The duty became so heavy at the time of the embarkation of convicts, that it became necessary to work night and day, and my son giving assistance received 20 *l.* a year and rations.

Mr. Nash has 60 *l.*?—He has, but I always looked on him as a kind of official to see that all was going on right, and who might communicate with Major Palmer.

Does he attend every day?—Mostly, but we never see him on a Sunday.

Has he charge of the stores?—He goes and visits them sometimes.

Where does he reside?—In James-street. The manner in which we now transmit the county prisoners is this; we send the prisoner to the nearest gaol, and forward the document of the expenses to the paymaster of the district, who pays the amount we have incurred.

Why is not the same plan pursued with regard to the turnkeys conveying respited convicts?—It is not, but it would be very desirable; it was not the practice however.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Thursday, 15 *September* 1842.

John Vosser, Examined.

John Vosser.

15 Sept. 1842.

What situation do you now hold?—I am a Turncock in the Pipe Water Office.

Did you hold a situation in Kilmainham gaol?—Yes, I was a turnkey there.

How long were you a turnkey?—For not quite 12 months.

What time did you leave the gaol?—I think about four years ago.

Was not Mr. Dunne then the governor?—He was.

In what state of health was he then?—In a very good state of health.

Did it decline while you were in the gaol?—He might be ill for a short time, but I could not say he was in a bad state of health.

Mr. Allison was deputy-governor?—He was.

Did you know anything of the convict department?—Not much.

John Vosser.

15 Sept. 1842.

Did you know of the transmission of convicts?—I have seen them going away: Jackson, the turnkey, used sometimes to escort them, and Mr. Dunne sometimes went with them.

Why did you leave the prison?—Why I used to sleep at the gaol, and my family living at Drumcondra, Mr. Dunne used at first to allow me to go home every third night. Latterly, however, he would not give me leave to go home, and that was the consequence of my leaving.

Whether did Mr. Dunne, or Mr. Allison, take the more active part in the management of the affairs of the prison?—Mr. Allison.

Did he refuse you permission to go home to your family?—He did not, nor would he have interfered to prevent me.

You say Mr. Allison was the more active person in the gaol?—Yes; he managed all. Mr. Dunne was seldom there, for he would be away at his farm.

Who kept the accounts?—I believe Mr. Allison; he used to write all for Mr. Dunne.

Did you, when in the gaol, know of any practices pursued there which ought not to have been allowed?—I really never saw anything I could make any remark on.

Who appointed you to your situation?—Major Palmer; and Mr. George A. Hamilton gave me a letter of recommendation.

Nothing struck you as irregular, or which ought to have been found fault with?—No.

You never made any representation that frauds were practised?—I never did.

Did you make any written communication then, or since?—Never.

Were you allowed coals while in the gaol?—I was not.

Will you take upon yourself to declare positively, that you never wrote any letters complaining of the frauds committed in the gaol?—Yes; and you may swear me to it, if you wish.

Used the convict bread be regulary weighed in your time?—Sometimes it used; Mr. Nixon, the inspector, might have this done of an odd time.

Did you see it weighed by the Allisons?—I did not.

Did you know a man named Deery?—Yes; he was hospital serjeant.

What sort of a man was he?—He seemed to be a very active man; he acted as the doctor's man.

Who paid you your salary?—Mr. Parker.

Were you regularly paid?—Yes, every month.

What has become of Deery?—I met him outside this place for the last three or four days.

How did he conduct himself while in the gaol?—While I was there he conducted himself very well indeed, and I heard nothing against him, but since I left I heard he did not conduct himself well.

In what respect did he misconduct himself?—He was tried for some offence or other.

[Witness withdraws.

James O'Connor stated to the Commissioners, that on the previous Saturday he saw William Allison, the deputy-governor of Clonmel Gaol, and Deery, walking in Palace street, and that he saw them going up to Major Palmer's office.

Did you see Deery go into Major Palmer's office?—I saw him walk up the steps, but I cannot say if he went inside the office, as I did not like to be seen watching persons. I saw William Allison on that Saturday in Henry-street Police-office with Robert Allison, the latter having come to ask about some book or other, and it was after that I saw William Allison with Deery.

[Withdraws.

Richard Deery, Examined.

Richard Deery.

You held a situation in Kilmainham Goal?—I did.

At what time?—I was upwards of eight years there, as hospital serjeant.

When did you cease to be employed in the gaol?—About two years ago.

Mr. Dunne was governor?—He was.

What was his state of health?—Good, when I left the gaol.

Have you been in the gaol since you left it?—Only once, and that was when the high sheriff sent for me, about a fortnight or three weeks ago.

Who did you see on that occasion?—Mr. Allison, his son, and Mr. Sheal, the former schoolmaster.

Have you been conversing with Mr. Allison's son lately?—I have.

Had you any conversation with him respecting the management of the gaol?—No.

Or respecting this investigation?—No more than that I asked how it was going on, and said to Mr. Allison, "I suppose you do not require me to attend?" He replied, "You may as well be in readiness, lest they should think we put you out of the way."

Do you know O'Connor?—I have seen him; I never saw him until the 1st of August.

Where was that?—At No. 17, White's-lane.

Did he come to you?—I will tell you how it was. I met Sheal in Stoney Batter, and had not seen him before for six months. He told me that O'Connor wanted to see me, because he was determined to get the whole of the Allisons out of the gaol; and where did I stop, or when could he see me? I replied, "Any time you like." That same day that

Sheal

Richard Deery.

15 Sept. 1842.

Sheal was speaking to me, he said, "O'Connor is going to lay a number of charges against the Allisons, and do you give him as much information as you can." He also said me, "I want to get a couple of months' leave, and I wish you would doctor me, so as that I may lie up and get a certificate to allow me to be absent."

Why did you leave Kilmainham Gaol?—It was in consequence of a man named M'Evoy, from Lucan, who was tried for the murder of his wife. He was sick, under my care, and asked me one day to go to Lucan, in order to bring him some money he had in his house. I went there, and in the presence of his brother and mother, took the notes he wanted out of his desk; but after the expiration of 13 months, the family charged me with taking four 10*l.* notes out of the desk and keeping them. Mr. Dunne heard of the charge, and desired me to go to Lucan, in order to have an investigation; and M'Evoy's brother then swore against me, and although Mr. Wills would have admitted me to bail, I was committed to Kilmainham gaol, where I remained six months, in order to be tried. I stood my trial at last, before Judge Burton and Baron Richards, and it lasted for eight hours on one day, and about five minutes on the second, when I was honourably acquitted.

Were any of the Allisons examined on that occasion?—No.

Were the M'Evoys?—Yes, five of them; and I tell you candidly, that I think Mr. Dunne and Mr. Allison had an object in convicting me. Dunne laid the balls, and he got the other to throw them.

What motive could they have had for this?—I cannot say; I can assign no reason. But although I could have got plenty of bail, I found that when they were brought up they were always rejected; and when my children came to see me, they would not be let in.

Will you now state what passed between you and O'Connor after you had met with Sheals at Stoney Batter?—The next day to that Mr. O'Connor called to my lodgings, and talked to me about the affairs of the gaol. We walked out together as far as Nelson-street, and he said to me, "I find, Deery, that there has been a good deal of work at the gaol, and I want you to assist me; you cannot but know a great deal of the prison." He then asked me how I used to be paid for the times I went with prisoners to Trim, to Wicklow, and other places, and I told him I got 5*s.* a day with county prisoners, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for convicts.

Did you get more for conveying convicts than for transmitting county prisoners?—Yes, 5*s.* for county prisoners, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for convicts.

Who regulated this payment?—Mr. Dunne.

Was not the trouble and responsibility the same in both cases?—I should think so; but I suppose that being a government man, the governor allowed that sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Did you escort a prisoner of the name of John Dooley?—Yes, on the 19th of March 1838; I went with him to Galway.

How did you go with him?—In the boat.

What did you pay?—I think it was 4*s.* for myself.

Did any one go with you then?—No one but myself. I went in the back cabin.

How many days were you paid for on that occasion?—For three, at 7*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Are you sure you were paid for no more?—I am, I think.

How did you return?—I came by the coach, outside.

Did you give a receipt, to show what you paid?—I did not.

Do you recollect any other person you escorted, and where you went?—Yes, I went with Robert Allison to Mullingar, and this was about four years ago; the man we had was a lunatic.

How did you travel?—In a covered car. I went one day, and came back the next. The one horse took us. Mr. Dunne had another prisoner in another car.

Was the name of that prisoner you then escorted Bernard Ryan?—Yes.

Do you recollect any other time you went to the country?—I went to Carrickfergus with two prisoners, about three or four years ago; we went by steam to Belfast, and took a car to Carrick; and on this occasion Robert Allison was with me; the journey took three days.

Was it a cabin or deck passage you took?—Mr. Robert Allison as a cabin passenger, and I on deck with the two convicts.

Did you return as a cabin passenger?—No.

Were the convicts kept on deck, on the passage to Belfast?—Yes, and I was along with them; when men are respited and have only to suffer imprisonment, even if they had no bolts on them they would not stir.

Was it usual to send you with prisoners, and you employed in the hospital?—No; but in respect of Ryan, he would not travel with any man but me.

He was deranged?—Yes; but not when he cut his throat while under my charge in Kilmainham.

Who used generally to be sent with convicts?—In my time, always the turnkeys.

No one else?—Why, yes; Mr. Dunne would send other people, particularly to Trim, and the turnkeys thought that their rights were interfered with.

When you came back after leaving convicts, who paid you?—Mr. Dunne.

Who made out the accounts?—I cannot say to that.

Did you give to Mr. Dunne any bill of your expenses?—I did not; the allowance was known to be 7*s.* 6*d.* a day.

But as to the expenses incurred in travelling?—I presented no bill, but I told what the expenses were, and he put the sum down.

Richard Deery.

15 Sept. 1842.

When you delivered up a prisoner, was any receipt given for his body?—Yes, by the gaoler of the prison at which he was left.

Would your name appear in the receipt as conductor?—It ought.

Does the governor of the gaol say in his receipt, "Received from the hands of Richard Deery," &c., &c.?—That is the way it should be done, but I cannot say the case is so.

Are you sure that you were only paid for three days when escorting Dooley?—I do not think I was paid more, but I am not positive sure.

Did you pay the small expenses on that journey?—I did, and was repaid by Mr. Dunne.

What kind of car did you go in from Ballinasloe to Galway?—A special car, and I came back by the coach.

Did Mr. Dunne give you a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of the journey?—He did, and coming back I had no money to pay the coachman or guard.

How did you get back to Kilmainham from the coach office?—I got off at the Queen's Bridge, by which the Galway coach passes, and walked up to the gaol, and I recollect very well that Mr. Dunne made a remark to me that it was a cold night, and what was the reason I was in such a hurry home; I said that I was anxious to get back, as Doctor Rooney would hold me responsible if anything went wrong in the hospital department.

Will you now come back to the period of your interview with O'Connor, and state what passed between you?—O'Connor, at the time he called on me, said he wanted to get as much information as he could, as to what was going on, and he also said he was determined to put out all the Allisons. He sent me a letter after this by a policeman, stating that Sheals and he would call on me next morning at 10 o'clock, and not to be out of the way.

Have you that letter?—No, I gave it and another paper to Nat Bealty who handed them to Robert Allison.

Why did you hand them to him?—When I got as much information as I could as to what Mr. O'Connor was about, and how he intended to act, I went forward and gave the papers up to Bealty.

Did you write to O'Connor, or make him commit to paper any cases of fraud which you asserted had been committed in Kilmainham Gaol?—Why I did meet O'Connor and Sheals by appointment, and we went into the house of a Mrs. Smith in Granby-lane, and got paper to write there. Mr. O'Connor then began to write out a list of charges which were dictated by Mr. Sheals, and when he finished each charge he used to say, "Is that true?" and I allowed him to go on, and would say it was true. When he asked me as to any new charge, I would refer him to Mr. Sheals, who knew as much about the matter as any one, and then Mr. O'Connor would go on. When the charges were finished, he gave me the letter to copy, and told me to direct it to him as deputy-governor of Kilmainham; I promised to do as he required, but gave the letters up to Bealty, and as the copy of the letter was not forthcoming, Sheals and O'Connor hunted the town for me, and went to the hospital where my wife lives, and they dogged her to find out where I was; they then came to me, and said that the letter was not forthcoming, and I replied that it would be got in the morning; O'Connor said after this time, "For God sake give me my papers;" and when I said they were destroyed he threatened me that my pension would be taken from me if I did not give them up; I have since asked the girl in Mrs. Smith's if she would know the persons who were with me in the house, and she told me she would not.

What was the house?—It was a public-house.

Was the room a private room?—No, we were in the tap-room up stairs.

Who suggested to you to make the communication to the Allisons?—Myself.

What interest did you feel for the Allisons?—Why, as Mr. O'Connor said he wanted to upset them, I thought it right to put them on their guard.

According to your own statement, had not Mr. Allison tried to wrong you?—I think so.

Had you any communication with the Allisons from the time you left the gaol until the transaction of which you have just been speaking?—None, and if I met them in the street I would pass them by.

Do you recollect making a declaration at Henry-street Police-office?—I do. (Vide *Declaration in the Appendix.*)

Who induced you to make that declaration?—I was told it was made at the request of the High Sheriff.

Who told you so?—Mr. Allison.

Did he tell you what you were to say?—He did not; I took a copy of the declaration which I made.—(*The Witness here produced the Copy.*)

Who prepared the declaration?—Mr. Robert Allison.

Did you dictate it?—No, I only dictated part of it; the father said that the High Sheriff requested me to make the declaration, and I was by while Robert Allison was writing part of it.

Had you any conversation with the High Sheriff up to this time?—I never had, until after I signed the declaration, and had been in Henry-street.

Had you never any communication with him with respect to the declaration until after it had been made?—Never.

Do you know what is in your declaration?—I will read what is in my copy. (*The Witness did so.*)

In whose handwriting is the original; the body of the original declaration?—In Robert Allison's.

Do

Richard Deery.

15 Sept. 1842.

Do you know where he wrote it?—I do; in Smithfield, at a house at the corner of Red-cow-lane.

Did you dictate all?—No, only parts of it.

We find here a statement which seems to have been inserted after the rest of the declaration had been written, that the declaration is made at the request of the high sheriff; how is that?—Why, when the declaration was first handed to Mr. Kelly, he said it was out of form, and that he could not take a voluntary declaration. We then went down to the clerk's office, where the statement about the sheriff was written by the clerk.

Who instructed him to insert that?—I could not tell.

Is it true that the sheriff desired you to make any declaration?—No, for I never saw him up to that time; I merely was told that he requested me to make one. It was the governor told me this when I met him in Blackhall-street: he wanted me to go out to the gaol, to prepare the declaration; but I said I was not very well, and that it was better some one should come into town for me, and about eight o'clock on the same day I saw Robert Allison.

After the declaration had been made in the police-office, what was done with it?—Robert Allison was with me in the police office, and Mr. Kelly handed it to him.

Why did you keep a copy of that declaration?—I demanded a copy of it.

From whom, and when?—From Robert Allison, the day or two after I had been at the police-office.

How soon after that did you appear before the Board of Superintendence?—In two or three days.

What passed there?—All that passed there was, that the sheriff asked me some questions why I gave O'Connor so much information.

Did you give the sheriff to understand that the object of O'Connor was to ruin the Allisons?—I did.

How long before you made the declaration had you given the information to O'Connor?—It might be a week.

Why did you keep the copy of your declaration?—In all such cases I think it necessary to do so.

Who wrote the copy?—Mr. Robert Allison.

Did you go over to England lately?—Yes; I went in July to leave my son with my brother, who is a pensioner.

Do you recollect Saturday last?—I do.

Were you walking with the Allisons on Saturday last?—I met two of Mr. Allison's sons by chance.

When you met them, where did you go to?—I cannot positively say.

Did you come into the Castle Yard on last Saturday with William Allison?—I did not. I got off at the Exchange.

Were you within the walls of the Castle during the last 10 days?—I was. I met William Allison coming down from Major Palmer's office, and I told him not to go.

Recollect yourself, and say if you were within the Castle walls on Saturday last with Mr. Allison's son?—Yes; I went from the Castle gate with him.

Did you go with him to Major Palmer's office?—No; and I did not see the Major since this transaction.

How near to the office did you go?—I was standing on the steps going up to Major Palmer's office.

How long did William Allison remain in the office?—About seven or eight minutes.

Did you wait for William Allison to come out?—No, I did not.

When did you see him again?—On Monday.

Did you pass the threshold of Major Palmer's office on the Saturday?—I did not, nor did I go inside the door.

Had you been in England before last July?—Yes, about a year before that.

In your first communication with O'Connor and Sheal, did you tell them of matters in the way of complaint?—No, I did not; but I gave them as much information as I could when I knew what O'Connor was at.

That is, you reported frauds existing in the gaol?—I told him of several charges, certainly.

You communicated to O'Connor some of the irregularities occurring in Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes, when he asked me.

When he wrote them down, you acquiesced in what he said, and stated they were true?—I did.

Were the charges true?—Certainly, some of them were true. I never saw the Government coals burned, but I saw the straw used and carried out of the prison.

Did you tell O'Connor of turnkeys who were charged for as having gone with convicts, when, in point of fact, they did not go at all?—Why, I said I heard that Mrs. Dunne had gone, and that Lawlor's name had been put in place of hers, as a conductor.

You told that to O'Connor?—I did.

Well, was that the fact?—It was, certainly.

Did you see them going?—I did not, although I was in the gaol at the time.

Do you however recollect that Mr. and Mrs. Dunne were at that period absent for about a fortnight?—I do.

Was Lawlor then in the prison?—He was.

Richard Deery.

15 Sept. 1842.

Do you remember the governor of Armagh Gaol taking back a prisoner?—I knew him to come to the prison, but I only heard that he took back a prisoner.

Did you communicate that to O'Connor?—I did.

Do you remember a prisoner's going to Enniskillen Gaol with an officer of that gaol?—Why, I was given to understand that such was the case.

Did you hear any of the Allisons complain of those things?—I recollect something threatened.

Was there ever any misunderstanding between Mr. Allison and Mr. Dunne?—They used to be at variance.

Do you recollect the clerk's showing you a charge in the book for the Enniskillen transaction?—I saw an entry of 16*l.* in the book for the expenses of the journey to Cork and Kerry.

Who showed you the 16*l.* account?—Mr. William Allison; he pointed to the entry, and aid, "See what an enormous expense there is here for going with three prisoners, and Mrs. Dunne herself one of the conductors." To the best of my belief Beatty went with them.

Did any of the three prisoners go by coach?—No, they all went by the steamer.

Used you to see the bread weighed in the gaol?—Why, if I thought I got a light loaf, I would take it to be weighed.

Have you seen it weighed when delivered?—I have sometimes.

The objections to the management of the gaol were made by you to O'Connor?—Yes, and Sheal was aware of them. I admit that some of them were quite true and right.

Are you positive that O'Connor said his object was to injure the Allisons?—I am. He said that the object he had was to upset the Allisons out of Kilmainham.

You prepared him with materials for doing so?—Why, they were dictated by Sheal, and written by him. He asked me if the charges as he wrote them were true, and I said yes.

Was not this assisting him?—I think not.

Were you asked to put down the charges in writing?—I was not. I said, "What you want to have down, Sheal will put you in the position of knowing."

Did you not, however, tell O'Connor of the things before he began to write?—Yes.

You had a situation before you went to Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes, I was porter in the Meath Hospital.

How long?—For eight or nine years.

Why did you leave it?—In respect of a money transaction between me and Mr. Ellis, who was in the hospital.

Were you put out of your situation?—Yes, and so was he.

Was Surgeon Rooney connected with the hospital?—He was.

Was he one of those who examined you as to the money transaction?—Yes, and he was one of the governors.

He was, of course, aware of the charges against you?—Yes.

Who got you your situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—Surgeon Rooney.

Do you know how Mr. Nash was employed in the gaol?—I cannot say.

Did you say anything to O'Connor about Surgeon Rooney?—Yes; he said he would be as soon at Surgeon Rooney as at the Allisons; and I said he carried the splints of the prison when it became necessary to alter their form and construction.

The Commissioners here read a passage from the witness's own statement, in which he said they were taken away "fraudulently."

Is that true or false?—It is false.

What induced you to write that?—I did not mean to express myself so. I have seen splints carried to 39, York-street, and in Mr. Dillon's glass case. I carried a cupping machine to a man named Thompson, and afterwards to York-street. Dr. Rooney carried the articles back to the gaol.

Why did you call that fraud?—I might have put that down under the "irritation" of writing.

You say, under your hand, that certificates for lunatics were charged for, and pocketted by Dr. Rooney?—Why, I understand a certificate would not be given without the signature of another medical gentleman, and Dr. Rooney always got a guinea for that, while it was the other gentleman should have been paid, as it was part of Dr. Rooney's regular duty as surgeon to the gaol.

How do you know Surgeon Rooney got the money?—I have seen it handed to him.

Might he not have paid the other gentleman?—I never heard he did so.

What medical gentleman used generally to come?—Mr. Dillon used to come with him.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Friday, 16 *September* 1842.

Richard Deery, further Examined.

Richard Deery.

16 Sept. 1842.

The Witness handed in a return of the several convicts and prisoners escorted by him during his residence at Kilmainham.

It appears by this return you went with John Dooley to Galway; are you sure you were only paid for three days?—I think I could swear that.

It appears by this return also, that on the 1st of December 1837, Robert Allison and you went to Mullingar with Bernard Ryan in a covered car, and that the journey was accomplished in two days, one going and another returning?—Just so.

You and Robert Allison, on the 25th of June 1838, went to Carrickfergus with two prisoners, John Miller and Patrick Carrigan; how long did that journey last?—We left Dublin about one o'clock in the day, and we were three days on the journey, but I think I was paid for four.

Did you see much of Major Palmer in the prison?—No; except when the convicts came in from the country, and when they were going to embark.

Did you see him come to inspect the prison?—He used to take it one half year, and Major Woodward the other.

Were you aware of complaints made by the convicts or by the turnkeys as to the rations?—No; reports might have been made to Robert Allison.

Were any complaints made as to the hospital supplies?—I never heard of any.

How were they regulated?—If there were seven or eight men in hospital, the bread and milk would be drawn for them, or whatever provisions Dr. Rooney ordered.

Does Surgeon Rooney keep a book in which he enters the matters required for each patient?—He does not.

Then you received verbal orders?—Yes; if he found the victuals not agreeing, he would say Stop that, and direct me to get something else.

Suppose chickens or meat ordered?—Mr. Allison kept a book of that, and had the things which were ordered in his pass-book with the poulterer or butcher.

If the doctor ordered you to provide certain food for a patient, did he enter the order in a book?—No; but I went down and told Mr. Robert Allison what had been ordered, and the next time the doctor came he would sign his name to the book in which the orders appeared.

Then there was a book kept of some description. Did you know Gilhooly?—Yes; he was a turnkey in my time, but left before me.

Who appoints the turnkeys?—The Government turnkeys are appointed by Major Palmer, and the county through the interest of some gentleman with the governor.

Did you ever see Gilhooly in conversation with Major Palmer?—I never saw him do more than salute him.

Did you hear of any transactions between them?—Never.

Do you recollect, when speaking one day to O'Connor, pointing to a person passing by, and saying, "That is John James Noble"?—No; I might have said it, but I cannot bring it to my recollection.

Did you know who John James Noble was?—No; but I heard a letter had been sent with that signature to Lord Morpeth, and that Lord Morpeth wrote to him to Kingstown, desiring him to come forward, but no such person was to be got.

How did you know he wrote to Kingstown?—From Sheal. One night when he was in liquor he produced the copy of a letter from the books of the Board of Superintendence, and he gave me to understand that he was the dictator of that letter, which was signed John James Noble, and got another person to write it.

Did he say who he got to write the letter?—He did not.

How long ago did he tell you he was the author of that letter?—It might be more than a year ago. I have no doubt, from circumstances, that the person who was got to write the letter was a person named Charles Campbell, a policeman, who got a year's imprisonment for cutting off a man's thigh in a riot at Ballylough-bridge. He is now in the police in Manchester, and I wrote to him to know if he was the writer of the letter signed John James Noble, as it would serve me much if he gave up the writer, but he never answered my letter since. *(The Witness here pointed to one of the original letters of J. J. Noble, as in Campbell's handwriting.)*—Campbell's cousin is the sexton of Andrew's church, and the latter got a letter from him, which, if they compare with the one signed John J. Noble, they will see the similarity of the hand.

If you pointed out a person named Vosser to O'Connor as John James Noble, what was your object in doing so?—Why, Vosser was accused by other people, and I had a mistrust of him as the writer.

Did your suspicions fluctuate between him and Sheal?—Yes, but I thought more of Sheal.

Have you seen straw carried out of the gaol which had never been used?—Why, if there was a fever patient in one bed, and that I threw his clothes upon the next vacant bed, for safety I would empty out the clean straw of that bed.

Where were the coals for the county officers kept?—Mr. Dunne and Mr. Allison had coal-holes, but when the governor was short of coals he would take them out of the Government store.

Richard Deery.

16 Sept. 1842.

Has it often happened that Mr. Dunne borrowed coals from the Government store?—Yes, very often; and I have seen the Government coals taken out to a cart to bring to his farm house. They would be taken from the convict coal-hole.

How would they be sent out?—In his cart with his own man. Two or three times I saw that.

Who took them from the store?—A countryman would come in and be brought down to where the coals were in charge of an officer, and Jackson was the officer who used to give them.

Will you state that upon your oath?—Yes; and I will swear I have seen coals placed in Mr. Dunne's cart and taken to Kingstown.

Who issued them?—I suppose Jackson; he was Mr. Dunne's right-hand man.

Had any one else a knowledge of these transactions?—They could not pass without Mr. Allison's knowing of them; the coals passed through an upper and a lower hatch.

Were the quantities sent large?—About a cart load at a time.

How much might the weight be?—About a ton.

Did you see other coals brought back in their place?—Never.

Did this occur frequently?—It did.

Could you fix the time when these transactions took place?—I could again to-morrow.

How many days were you going with the prisoner Campion to Maryborough Gaol?—I was two days on that journey, one going and another returning.

What did you give to the coachman on that occasion?—One shilling for myself, and another coming back.

What was the fare?—I think the fare on that occasion was 9*s.*

Can you swear positively to the fare?—Not as to the fare, but I am able to swear to giving the 1*s.* to the coachman going, and the same coming back.

Did you give him any fee on account of the convict?—I never did.

Did the other turnkeys pay the coachman and guard a gratuity for the convict?—I never knew them to do so.

What was Mr. Dunne doing at Kingstown?—His wife was at the bathing.

Was the Government coal vault kept locked?—Yes, and Mr. Dunne kept the key of it, or Robert Allison might have it.

[Witness withdraws.

Patrick Moncks, Examined.

Patrick Moncks.

WHAT are you in life?—I am a dairyman, and used to keep coaches formerly.

How long have you ceased to keep them?—For about six years; but a son of mine keeps cars now.

Used you hire cars for Kilmainham Prison?—Not cars, but coaches. I had the supplying of the prison for 14 years with coaches, and cars were only hired for an odd job. I used to take convicts in a coach and four to Drogheda, Trim, or Wicklow, and was allowed 4*l.* 4*s.* to go there with the coach.

Who paid you?—Mr. Dunne. Mr. Allison used to make up my account, and would give me returns of the coaches which were wanted; and when he settled my account, I would hand him back the returns.

When were you paid?—Half-yearly.

Did the account of yours include drivers?—No, they were not charged for by me; but, unknown to me, Mr. Dunne might give them an odd shilling or so.

What were you paid for a coach bringing prisoners to the commission for trial?—Thirteen shillings and sixpence a day. By the day we were hired.

You say you were settled with half-yearly?—Yes; and I handed back all the papers when I made up my account.

Did you deal with Mr. Dunne for hay and straw from his farm?—I used to buy hay from him if I could agree with him.

Was that allowed in the accounts?—Of course; so much as he supplied was taken out of my money.

Were you liberal about prices with him?—Why, I lost 30*l.* one year by not taking him at his word, and buying from him the crop of two meadows.

Have you taken prisoners to Naas?—Yes.

What would you charge for that?—A guinea for a coach and pair, and two guineas for a coach and four.

Did you carry convicts down to Kingstown?—Yes, very often; four or five coach-loads.

What used you to charge for them?—I would get 10*s.* for six convicts in a coach.

What time was this about?—All I brought were to the hulks.

Did Mr. Dunne make use of the coaches for the conveying of prisoners for his own private purposes?—When the coaches were waiting at the Commission Court, one of them might be ordered up to Mrs. Dunne's, if she wanted to come into town; and Dr. Rooney used to get a coach almost every day. They might take a coach where they liked when I was paid for it by the day.

Had you much to do with Mr. Allison?—Why, he used to make up my accounts.

Did you not make affidavits connected with your accounts?—I was always sworn as to how many coaches I supplied, and that the amount of the accounts was due.

Do you read or write?—I could read my book, but not writing.

Who

Patrick Moncks.

16 Sept. 1842.

Who made out your affidavit for you?—Mr. Allison wrote the affidavit for me to swear to, and it was read to me.

Did you know if the items were correct?—They were, to the best of my belief and knowledge.

If there was a charge for drivers, could you say whether it was right or wrong?—That charge was never in any account of mine.

That is, the item was never read to you?—Never.

Who got the money for that account?—I only know that Mr. Dunne gave me my money.

[Witness withdraws.

Robert Sheal, further Examined.

Robert Sheal.

How were the Government supplies procured?—There used to be no contract until latterly, for the Government side of the prison, and I am certain a greater price was paid for the bread, milk, and coals, than the county was paying at the same time.

Who appointed you to your present situation?—I was appointed by the grand jury, and was recommended by 18 magistrates and two Members of Parliament.

Have you any knowledge of the writer of any anonymous letters to Lord Morpeth?—I have; and I told you already that I had no idea of concealing anything. When I found that there were no contracts for the Government side of the prison, I entered into a communication with Lord Morpeth; and among other things, I referred to the way in which the affairs of the convict department were mismanaged.—(*The Witness here referred to a letter which he had caused to be sent to Lord Morpeth, dated the* 16*th of October* 1840, *and signed John J. Noble.*)

Did you not send any others to Lord Morpeth?—I did, two before this one, but I could not get the originals, as the person who copied them for me could not find them.

Could we get at any instance in which respited convicts are kept in gaol a long time after the order has arrived for their transmission?—Yes; I might mention a man named Walsh from Wexford, who died in the gaol 12 months after the order for his transmission had been sent.

What advantage could it have been to Dunne or Allison to retain the convicts?—I cannot form an opinion, but I mention the fact to show the inattention paid to the orders of Government.

Where did you get the information as to the Armagh gaoler having taken the prisoner, charged for as having been transmitted by the officers of Kilmainham?—From William Allison; and he threatened to report the matter, but never did.

Did you not write letters in June last, also signed John J. Noble?—No; I wrote no letter since 1840.

Who was the writer of the anonymous letters in this year?—I do not know; but I positively declare that since 1840 I never wrote any anonymous letters. On the 6th of November 1840, I forwarded a copy of my third letter to four of the grand jury, and Captain Savage brought one of them to the Board of Superintendence, and had it entered on the proceeding book.

Had you any conversation with Deery about this letter?—I showed it to him.

What time was that?—In the evening.

Were you drinking together?—No, we were sitting at the fire at my place.

Did any inquiry follow on that letter?—I heard it was handed to Major Palmer; and immediately after that I got my superannuation.

Was there any suspicion that you were the writer of the letter?—Yes, at once, and I suffered a great deal in consequence.

Do you know nothing of the charges in the letters of 1842, signed John J. Noble?—I do not.

Do you know of any dealing between Gilhooly and Major Palmer?—No; but I recollect the day when Major Palmer went to the Insolvent Court; and as I was coming into the gaol, I saw Mr. Dunne in the front hatch, and Major Palmer, just after, driving off to the court. The following day I was speaking to Gilhooly, when, clapping his hands, he said, "Major Palmer wanted to borrow money of me yesterday, and I told him I had none to lend, but that I had a fine gold watch, and if it answered his purposes, he might raise 20 *l.* on it. This offer, however, he refused." I recollect Gilhooly also said, "If I gave him the money, I suppose I would not get it back, but I am sure to get back the watch."

Did you hear that Gilhooly gave anything for his appointment?—No; but I heard he lent Major Woodward 500 *l.*, for which he got 30 *l.* yearly as interest.

Did you know of any money transactions between Dunne and Gilhooly?—Gilhooly told me he had Dunne's bond for a large sum, and he afterwards issued execution on it.

Was this transaction before Major Palmer's insolvency?—Yes, the money was lent before.

Was Major Palmer inspector of prisons before his insolvency?—Yes, for a long time.

Had you reason to suppose this money was lent to Dunne for Major Palmer's use?—Not the least.

The letter marked No. 6 was handed to the Witness, but he could not say in whose handwriting it was.

Robert Sheal.

16 Sept. 1842.

Did a man named Campbell, who had been a prisoner in the gaol, ever write a letter dictated by you?—Never.

Did Gilhooly tell you he lent money to Major Woodward?—No; but the bread contractor, Mr. Dowling, told me lately that he saw Gilhooly, who came to town to look after Mrs. Woodward, in order to get what he lent to her husband, but he feared he would never get it, as she denied the transaction.

Did you see coals taken to Mr. Dunne's farm?—Yes.

Often?—Yes, frequently.

Taken from where?—Out of the convict coal-hole.

How were they carried?—They were generally brought up in tubs, and put into a cart. I have known coals also to be sent to Mrs. Dunne at Kingstown, about two years ago; there were 12 bags of them; and I understand that Jackson was the man who accompanied them to Kingstown.

From whom did you understand this?—From my mistress.

You were with O'Connor when he had an interview with Deery?—Yes; I met Deery at Stoney Batter on the 2d of August last, and when I met him, he asked how were things going on in the gaol; I said I could not tell him much, but that I understood Mr. O'Connor was much annoyed in his situation. Deery then said, "I would wish to see him, for there is a conspiracy formed against him to put him out of the gaol." I replied to this, "How do you know?" Deery then said that he was passing through Henry-street the other day, and was in Mr. Hughes' shop in that street, when the latter told him that Mr. Allison had been after buying a watch for his son Edward, and that the Allisons were very anxious to deprive O'Connor of his situation. Hughes, thinking that he (Deery) was still in the prison, then said, "Do you know of any plan by which we could get him out?" Deery's reply was, "I do not know of any plan, except to bring a bad woman into the gaol, and endeavour to saddle it on O'Connor." When I found that Deery heard of this conspiracy, I observed to him, "Well, I will find out Mr. O'Connor, and send him to you, for I would not wish any man to be treated in that unfair manner." It was after this O'Connor had an interview with Deery, and then Deery wished to see me again, but I refused, and did not go until O'Connor asked me to accompany him, which I did. Then it was that Deery deliberately stated the frauds which had been committed in the gaol.

Did O'Connor say to Deery he wanted to get information in order that he might get rid of the Allisons?—Never; and on the contrary, Deery was advised and warned to be most cautious not to state anything which was not strictly true, and in which he could not be borne out, as a report of the charges would be forwarded to the Government.

Can you account for this, that Deery should be so anxious to guard O'Connor against the effects of a conspiracy, and should now turn about in order to guard the Allisons?—The only thing which occurs to my mind is, that he wanted money from Mr. O'Connor; and, indeed, he did ask for it and was refused by him: he said he was a poor man.

Was this after he had got into confidential communication with him?—Yes; the charges had been dictated by Deery, and Mr. O'Connor said he was going to the Castle, to the Police Commissioners, and could not wait for the other to copy what had been written, but if he (Deery) saw witness, he might give him the copy. Not one word was put down which Deery did not state.

Did you dictate any of the charges?—I did not; and when Deery was making some further charge against Dr. Rooney, about some 8*s.* matter, I said to him, "Be cautious about these trifling things, how you make charges on them." Deery made charges against Dr. Rooney for removing splints and a cupping machine from the gaol.

Do you know if Deery had any communication with Mr. Hughes or the Allisons after he had this communication with you?—I suspected he had, for Deery's interview with O'Connor was on a Friday, and on Saturday O'Connor was in the front hatch, when surgeon Rooney said, quite loudly, "Take care of the cupping machines, for they are upstairs." Deery, two years ago, wanted me to commit his charges to paper, and I refused.

Deery was the hospital serjeant; who is so now?—A man named Woods, and he can tell when the cupping machine was brought back.

Who managed the contracts?—Mr. Dunne was aware of them. Deery told me that two years ago he went to Mr. Montgomery for a Christmas-box, and Mr. Montgomery said he would be glad to give it, but that he could not afford it; and, taking down his book, he showed four bills which had been protested on him. Deery added, that Mr. Montgomery handed him 2*s.* 6*d.*, and regretted that he could not give him more.

Could Mr. Allison know of those transactions?—Yes; he made out the accounts, and all the vouchers were given to him, for if Dunne was asked about anything which was wrong, he would appeal to Mr. Allison, and say, "He is the man who is responsible."

Did Mr. Allison tell you that the surgeon to the goal was guilty of neglect and of making false entries?—He did, and he threatened to report him; there is a book kept for the surgeon, with three columns in it, one for the date, the other for the duty performed, and a third for his signature; and I have seen his name signed five or six times without the date being entered or the duty performed, and Mr. Allison threatened to report him for his non-attendance.

Was Mr. Allison entitled to any perquisites?—Yes; and he had what Mr. Dunne should have had, the supplying of the beds to debtors, by which he made a good deal.

Why did Mr. Dunne leave him such perquisites?—My impression is that things were going on which were not right, and Mr. Dunne could not expect to get all for himself.

Did you know of presentments made for fraudulent charges?—Yes; I have already stated

Robert Sheal.

16 Sept. 1842.

stated that four prisoners were sent at different times who ought to have been despatched together, and a tax-cart was charged six days for attending the commission when it only attended two.

How many prisoners could the tax-cart convey?—Two.

Were all the false accounts made out by Mr. Allison?—Every one of them; the accounts came into my hands and were all in his handwriting. For one year there were 22 transmits sent to Naas, Wicklow, &c. which might have been despatched at one-fourth of the expense.

When was this?—In 1835 and in 1836 an order was made to transmit them together.

Who was clerk of the goal before Robert Allison?—William Parker, who succeeded his father, who had been 18 years in the gaol. William Parker's salary was reduced after he was in his situation more than a year, from 70 *l.*, the sum his father received, to 50 *l.*, and in consequence of this he resigned, and Robert Allison succeeded him.

What salary did he get?—The very first term after his appointment his salary was raised to 70 *l.* again.

Had he any other employment?—The grand jury expected that his duties as clerk and store-keeper would require all his time; but he got 72 *l.* a year also from the convict department, to the duties of which he did not devote himself.

Do you think, then, that as clerk of the county gaol he had as much as he could do?—Certainly.

He holds a similar situation on the other side of the gaol?—Yes.

We see that Mr. Nash is returned as his deputy?—He never acted, to my knowledge. William Allison was a kind of assistant to his father in making out the accounts; and in order to make out the returns, he got 20 *l.* a year from Major Palmer. Mr. Nash succeeded him when William Allison went to Clonmel, and his salary was immediately raised from 20 *l.* to 60 *l.*, and I was 12 months in the gaol after his appointment, and never saw a pen in his hand, or a line written in performance of his duty.

At the time Parker held the appointment, had he anything to do with the convict department?—Nothing. As to Mr. Nash's hours of attendance, I have seen him going to visit the gaol and return to town in five minutes.

What returns did William Allison make?—Returns prior to the embarkation of the convicts, which were sent to the Chief Secretary's office, and they specified the number of the convicts in the gaol, so that the authorities might see who to select for embarkation. There would also be memorials sent in on behalf of convicts, and the return was made out in order to see who were to be kept back.

Had Mr. Nash anything to do with the issuing of provisions?—I never saw him handle a loaf or a pint of milk.

You say you have seen Jackson give out the convict coals to Mr. Dunne's messengers. Was Mr. Allison present?—I could not say exactly that he was on the door, but I have seen the coals going through the gaol to the cart.

Had young Allison the key of the coal-hole?—The key was on a nail, and the servants of the gaol had access to it.

Have you seen fresh straw taken away from the gaol?—Yes, I have seen it taken from the straw store.

By whom?—By the turnkeys and others, and the officers knew of it.

Did this happen more than once?—Repeatedly.

Might not this have been fresh straw removed from a bed in the fever ward, as a measure of precaution?—No; and even if I had not been aware that the straw had been taken from the store, I could make no mistake, as it was tied up in bundles, and taken across the gaol in the same state, not loosened at all.

Could the duties of the turnkeys in the convict department be efficiently discharged with a fewer number of men?—I should say so; and although since the withdrawal of the military guard additional officers might be required, yet I recollect when one turnkey, named Caffray, did all the duties, for which he got 52 *l.* a year, and no rations. At present nine or ten men are employed.

How many convicts are in the gaol now?—Not more than 30 or 40.

Do not the turnkeys require to be relieved?—At the county side there is no relief, while in the convict department the turnkey is relieved every second hour.

Do you know of any anonymous letters having been written by Robert Allison against O'Connor, the deputy-governor?—Cartwright, a turnkey at the county side, told me that Beatty informed he had gone into town to a man named Roberts, and concocted an anonymous letter to be forwarded against O'Connor, and that he forwarded it to his father-in-law, Allison.

Did you hear that any of Major Palmer's relatives held situations in the gaols of Ireland?—I heard that one of his female relatives was in Grangegorman Prison, and that another, sent down to Maryborough as matron, married the governor. From the time Major Palmer was confined in Kilmainham until the present time, nothing was suggested by either Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison, which was not acted upon accordingly. When Major Palmer was a debtor he was kept in a private room.

Was he treated differently from the other debtors?—He did not live in the same apartments with them.

Do you know if the Board of Superintendence made any observations on the conduct of Major Palmer?—Why, January 12 months, Captain Savage met Major Palmer at Kilmainham court-house, and said to him, "I hope you will make a fair report the next time, for if not, I am determined to report you."

Robert Sheal.

16 Sept. 1842.

Did you know him to make a false report?—Yes; young Parker showed me the last report of the Inspector-general, in which he stated that a good male school had been established in the gaol, while in point of fact there had been no such thing.

Was there a school?—The three turnkeys, stated to be presiding over the classes, told me that they did not come to be schoolmasters; and indeed they were incapable of teaching.

Was there a schoolmaster in the gaol when Major Palmer visited it last February?—There was not.

Were you not paid as a schoolmaster?—Mr. Dunne, a few days before his death, classed me as an officer, by which I got compensation, to which I would not otherwise have been entitled.

Who acts as schoolmaster now?—No one. Dr. White inspected the gaol after Major Woodward, and he was surprised at the statement made in this report.

Could any one have been benefited by the falsehood?—I do not know.

Might the object have been, to make it appear that the gaol was well conducted?—I think so.

Did you know of any frauds as to the stationary account?—Why I thought the sum charged was enormous; and my suspicion was, that the supply charged to the county side, answered also for the Government department, although a separate charge was made for it.

Who were the stationers to supply what was required for the gaol?—Stewart and Hopes were the stationers, but I cannot say if they are so at present.

Were they so in 1840?—I think they were.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Saturday, 17 *September* 1842.

Mr. *William Montgomery*, Examined.

Mr. *W. Montgomery.*

17 Sept. 1842.

You are engaged in the coal-trade?—I am.

Have you been in the habit of supplying Kilmainham Gaol with coals?—Yes; in the course of 20 years we had the supply for 14 or 15 years.

Has your connexion with the gaol ceased?—Yes, about three years or two years and a half ago, when the great alteration in prices was such that we could not continue to supply the gaol.

Who did you transact business with in the convict department?—With Mr. Dunne, and with the grand jury for the county.

What individual represented the grand jury?—The Rev. Mr. Nixon, the local inspector, handed us the drafts.

For what period was your contract made?—For six months on the county side, but for the Government side there was no contract, but Mr. Dunne used to send us orders, and when coals were at a low price, he might say, "Send me in 15 or 20 tons."

Then the prices used not to be the same at the Government and at the county side?—They were not; but sometimes we might lose by our contracts, and sometimes gain; and at times the Government might be supplied at a lesser rate than the county.

What did you charge to the Government side?—The price of the day over the carriage.

Was Mr. Hand with you in business?—He was my father-in-law, and nominally the owner of the establishment.

Will your books enable you to state what quantities of coal you sold from 1837, and the prices?—They will.

How used you to be paid for the convict account?—Mr. Dunne would come down when he received his money from the Treasury, and pay cash, and then I would give him a stamp receipt.

Was that his uniform practice?—Yes.

Were you never paid by a bill?—No, except when there was a delay in his receiving the money, and then he would take up the bill before it became due, if the money had been got in the interim.

Did you complain to any one of want of punctuality in the payments?—No.

Through whose hands did you get the county money?—Through Mr. Nixon's. All the contractors got notice to attend when they were to be paid.

Did you know a man named Deery?—I did not.

Did you supply Mr. Dunne with coals on his private account?—Not frequently.

Where did he use them?—At his farm-house; never more than two tons in the season, or perhaps three.

Do you remember one of the officers connected with the prison calling upon you or your father-in-law for a Christmas-box?—We never give one in our establishment.

You say you had no bill transactions with Dunne, unless, indeed, that he gave you a bill when the money had not been obtained from the Treasury?—In two or three instances he gave me renewed bills for money lent him, but not on the coal account.

Can

Mr. *W. Montgomery.*

17 Sept. 1842.

Can you tell us periods at which Mr. Dunne gave you bills instead of cash?—Only on one or two occasions.

Were any of his bills protested?—No, only upon two or three occasions.

Did these loans often occur?—Not very often.

What sums did you lend him?—Sometimes 50*l.* or 60*l.*

Have you lent him more than that sum?—I think not.

Had you any connexion with Mr. Dunne except as a public officer?—No.

The reason you accommodated him, then, was because he was a public officer, and you dealt with him as such?—I consider I was under obligations to him for giving me the preference, and I charged him no more than what were fair prices.

Had you any money dealings with any other party belonging to Kilmainham?—I had not; and I make it my business to keep aloof from the officers of any establishment which I supply.

What were you allowed a ton for the carriage of the convict coals?—We were allowed 5*s.*, but it was reduced to 4*s.*; and I think it was Major Palmer found fault with the larger sum being charged.

Did you call to the prison to get your accounts settled?—Upon one or two occasions; and the last time was when Mr. Dunne had a fit of the gout.

How long was that account due?—In the quarter before.

When did you cease to supply the gaol?—We supplied it up to April 1841.

Will your accounts show the quantity of coals half-yearly delivered on the county side?—Yes, we had a separate account for that.

Did you keep Mr. Dunne's private account separate from the convict account?—They were both in one account; but we had a mark to show what was his private account, and he was charged in his private settlement on foot of it; the payments were made distinctly.

Do you know the present governor?—I do.

Used any of your dealings be transacted through him?—Yes.

He has acted as the actual governor?—He has; and when Mr. Dunne was not able to come to my office, Mr. Allison would call, to desire me to furnish my account. He also would check it, and sometimes brought me the money.

Did you supply Mr. Allison on his private account?—No; when the coals came to the prison, his allowance would also be left.

What was the amount of your dealings on the convict side of the gaol?—About 100*l.* a year.

Did you never complain of Mr. Dunne's irregularity in making his payments?—I often complained of his irregularity in paying the cash lent, but never as to the coal account. Upon each transaction, I might renew the bills two or three times.

How long were these money dealings going on?—For three or four years; but I was so annoyed by repeated applications, and attended by loss, that I desired to get rid of the whole thing, as no profit I could make would remunerate me for the loss sustained in consequence of bill transactions; and if Mr. Dunne had died (and his life would have been worth but a few years' purchase), my chance of being paid might have proved very small. Sometimes I took notes for part of the public supply; and when Mr. Dunne would get the money for this part of the bill, he would pay it to me, and I gave a receipt for it then.

Then, if you lent him a given sum, and money was due for the supply of coals, you would include the amount of the coals due in the money you gave him?—Yes.

The Witness, Richard Deery, was here called in, and stated that Mr. Montgomery gave him on one occasion 5*s.* for a Christmas-box, but he could not say that anything particular occurred on that occasion.

Did you, Mr. Montgomery, state to Deery that you could not give him a larger sum, as four of Mr. Dunne's bills had been protested?—I recollect, now, that I saw Deery, but I cannot bring to mind anything about the Christmas-box; and it would be strange indeed if I spoke to such a person about my private transactions.

Did you make any tender in 1841?—I did, at first.

Did you know Major Palmer?—I never spoke to him, nor had I any dealings with him.

Had you any dealings with Mr. Allison?—None, except when he called for Mr. Dunne's account.

The Witness was directed to furnish an abstract of his accounts with the gaol.

[Witness withdraws.

Robert Sheal, Re-called.

Robert Sheal.

You have told us a good deal about straw having been taken away from the prison; did you know such a thing to take place since Mr. Allison became governor?—I was not in the prison then.

Was Major Palmer present at the investigation which took place into Mr. Dunne's conduct in 1825?—He was not.

Who was the person you got to copy the three letters which you caused to be sent to Lord Morpeth in 1840?—He is a young man, in trade, a nephew of my wife's, and wrote them with great unwillingness.

Did Deery know of what you did?—Certainly not.

Robert Sheal.

17 Sept. 1842.

Had Campbell anything to say to the writing of the letters?—No; I had nothing to to say to him good or bad.

Did you go to see if there was an answer in the Kingstown Post-office to your letters, signed John J. Noble?—I did not, as I heard that Major Palmer had a person watching to see who would call for an answer to the letter.

What was your practice when sending the letters signed J. J. Noble. Did you give the originals to your wife's nephew, and desire him to make a copy and send it?—Yes.

Then you cannot tell what he forwarded?—I could not.

You only got one of your letters back from your nephew?—Yes, the third I got, but he could not find the other two.

Can you account for Gilhooly's conduct, in going up to the gaol to talk with O'Connor? —It appears to me that he was passing by, and seeing O'Connor, was led to speak to him.

Do you know if Gilhooly was looking for the governorship of Kilmainham Gaol?—All I know is, that Mrs. Anglin, who had been the wife of Caffray the turnkey, and who was a friend to Mr. Gilhooly, told me to write to Gilhooly when Mr. Dunne died; and I did write to him acccordingly. I may here mention what I omitted to state before, that three or four months ago, Dowling, the head contractor, told me that Gilhooly had been speaking to him, and was very uneasy about the money which he had lent to Major Woodward.

[Witness withdraws.

Henry Campbell, Examined.

Henry Campbell.

THIS witness merely stated, that to the best of his belief, the letter dated "Kingstown, 16th of June 1842," and signed "John J. Noble," was in the handwriting of his cousin Charles Campbell; and he produced a genuine letter of his, in order to show that a similarity could be traced.

[Withdraws.

James O'Connor, Re-examined.

James O'Connor.

WHEN Gilhooly came out to the gaol in April last, in order to see you, did he mention to you that you would hear from him again?—After telling me of the frauds, and saying that I ought to make a representation of them, without sending in a formal report, he said, "I will write to you soon, but it will not be in my own name;" and as I thought he might have an objection to send a letter to the gaol, as Mr. Allison had the charge of the post-office there, I told him to direct his letter to the police station. I saw Gilhooly in the passage here, the other day, and he denied that he ever knew me, or met me before; but I said to him, "You know you told Sheal that you called out to see me, and on that very day you had been speaking to Captain Savage." He made no answer to this, and at that moment he was called to be examined.

Can you positively swear, that he said he would write to you soon, but that the letter would be in a different name?—I can most positively.

Did he at that interview tell you his name?—He did not; but he said he was the governor of Castlebar gaol; and when I came back to the Gaol, I asked who was the governor of that place.

Did he give you any caution not to mention his name?—No.

Did he part with you abruptly?—No. He shook hands with me, and wished me good night.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Monday, 19 *September* 1842.

James Magrath, Examined.

James Magrath.

19 Sept. 1842.

WHAT situation do you hold in Kilmainham Gaol?—I am a Watchman, and have been so since the 2d of November 1840.

Who appointed you?—Two watchmen had been turned away, and one of them told me of his situation being vacant, and where I ought to go to, if I wished to be appointed; I went to Major Palmer with my characters, and he directed me to go to Mr. Dunne, which I did, when I was referred back to Major Palmer for a line; he gave me a note to Mr. Dunne, and a watchman being wanted that very night, I was appointed, and "done" my very best to please.

What were you paid for the duty you discharged?—£. 1. a week; a loaf of bread and a quart of milk each day.

What time did you get your rations?—As soon as they came in the morning.

Did you take the bread and milk every day?—Yes, and it was little enough, as I have four in family to provide for; I took my bread and milk in a basket and can.

Did

James Magrath.

19 Sept. 1842.

Did you ever get anything in lieu of the milk?—No; I wanted all the milk for my children.

You never commuted your allowance for money?—Never, since the day I came into the gaol.

Who measures out the milk to you?—Young Allison.

Do you get it out of the same vessel with that which supplies the convicts?—Yes; it comes in the same tub.

Is there not a separate vessel for the milk supplied to Mr. Allison and his family?—I cannot say, for I go on duty at nine at night, and am relieved early in the morning.

Who is the watchman along with you?—A man named Hickey.

Can you swear that he took his allowance of milk each morning?—I can swear that any time I saw him, he took away his milk.

Have you any relations in the gaol?—None but Hickey, who is, I think, my second cousin.

How were you employed before you got your present appointment?—I drove jaunting cars, and job horses for a person in Duke-street.

What was that person's name?—Cunningham, he held a situation in the Cork coach office, and kept six cars and six horses.

Are you allowed coals or candles?—I am not.

Do you know persons of the names of Hines and Donoghue?—I do.

Did you tell to either of those persons that you had given money for your appointment? I do not recollect that I did.

If you were on your oath, would you take upon yourself to swear that you never said you gave money for your appointment?—I might have said I did.

Did you, in point of fact, tell either of these men that you paid for your situation?—I cannot recollect that I did.

Did you know a man named Short?—I did.

Did you know Wright the turnkey?—Yes.

Did you tell to either of these men that you gave money for your appointment?—I never did.

If they swore before the magistrates that you did, would they be telling the truth?—They would not; and I can tell you, that I was never master of any money; I was seven months without earning anything, before I got my present situation.

Had you not 70*l.* at your command?—I was never master of any such money, and could not, when all I had as car driver was one shilling a day, and my chances.

Was your wife ever in service?—She lived once with a gentleman at Portobello Bridge.

Was she never in Major Palmer's service?—Never, either before or after her marriage.

Was any consideration at all given for your appointment?—Never; nor was it asked for.

You knew Gilhooly?—I did not.

Did you hear that he gave anything for his situation?—I never did.

When did you know that you were to be examined?—On Friday week, when I and Wright came here.

Who sent you down?—Mr. Allison did.

What conversation had you with him?—He only told us to come down here.

Did any one tell you what was going on?—No.

Had you no conversation about this inquiry?—I had not, and how could I when we did not know what was going on.

Were you not anxious to know what was going on in a matter affecting all your interests?—I was not.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *Patrick Dowling*, Examined.

Mr. P. Dowling.

WHAT business are you in?—I am a Miller, Baker, and Flour Merchant.

You supply Kilmainham Prison with bread?—I do, by contract.

Is that the way you supply the convict department?—Yes, both sides of the gaol were managed by contract.

Has it been always so?—No; the Government only contracted for the supply within the last two or three years.

How often are the contracts made?—That for the Government side for 12 months, and the other for each presenting grand-jury term.

Did you supply the convicts with bread before the contract had been made?—I did, ever since the convicts went to Kilmainham Gaol.

Had there been any advertisements for supplying the convicts before the last two years or so?—No, but they took the bread at the contract prices paid on the county side.

Did no one compete with you for the supply?—Yes, in the county, and then the other went on in the same way.

You have your accounts with the prison?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that you supplied the convict department at the same rate as you supplied the county?—Some of the time we did so, and more of the time not; it was according to the state of the markets.

Was the quality of the bread the same at any time?—No, except what the county officers got.

Mr. *P. Dowling.*

19 Sept. 1842.

They got a different quality of bread from the prisoners?—Yes, theirs was white and the county prisoners brown.

Will you say now that for any time you supplied the Government bread at contract prices prior to the last two years?—Some of the time I did, but I cannot say how long.

And the quality of the bread for the two sides of the gaol different?—The officers' bread was not different; of course I did not supply the bread at the same prices when the markets interfered.

Did it happen that you supplied the officers with bread and gave the same description to the convicts, and that there was a variance at the one side and at the other?—Yes, there would be only 20 or 30 loaves taken for the county officers in the week, and we used to let the white bread go as low as the brown, in order to get the contract; then we would not supply the Government with bread at the same price.

Therefore if you supplied the county officers' bread under contract at a certain price, you would sell the very same description to the Government at a higher price?—Certainly; and I would make a present of 20 loaves in the week in order to get the contract.

In offering to contract for the county, do you name two prices?—Yes; it is usual to send in a second proposal in the name of another, so that if it is accepted you may still have the supplying in his name.

You have stated, that by reason of having an existing contract, your arrangement was to furnish the government bread according to that contract?—Only for a part of the time.

Can you name any period when you supplied Government bread at the same rate as the county bread, which was of a different quality?—I believe it only happened once that I regulated the Government prices by those at which I supplied the county. I generally supplied the Government bread something under the Lord Mayor's price.

How were you paid?—At the county side, by the Board of Superintendence, at the end of every six months. Mr. Dunne, or Mr. Allison, paid me for the Government bread every three months, or as soon as the money could be got from the Castle.

Had you never to call for your money?—I often left it in the hands of Mr. Dunne for two or three days.

Had you never any cause to complain of the way in which you were paid?—Not the slightest.

Had you money dealings with Mr. Dunne on his own account?—I had some private dealings with him, which were settled.

What were they?—I sold him oats and bran, and things in my trade.

Where were they delivered?—At the gaol, or his farm-house.

How were you paid for them?—The dealings between us had gone on for a long time without the balance being struck, for he had supplied me with potatoes, hay and straw; about six months before his death he wished me to bring up my account, and at that time he owed me 81 *l.* or 82 *l.*; but on the other hand I was indebted to him about 44 *l.* The balance, 40 *l.* or 38 *l.*, was paid by his widow.

How long was this dealing going on?—For three or four years.

He never settled all that time?—He did not.

Did you take bills from him?—Yes, at different times.

What bills were they?—Accommodation bills.

You gave him money on bills?—He owed me money, and he would give me a bill.

What amount has he given you a bill for?—For 184 *l.*, and any time he wanted a convenience, I was glad to accommodate him.

Did this often happen?—Not very often, but I would oblige any man with whom I had dealings.

When those bills became due, how were they paid?—They were paid by me.

Did he ever pay a bill?—No, except a small one.

If he owed you 84 *l.* why did you get from him a bill for 184 *l.*?—I got the bill for my accommodation.

We understood you to mean that you discounted bills for him?—I would take small bills and give him cash for them.

Did he also accept bills for your accommodation?—Yes, a few.

You cashed bills for him also?—Yes, and I have one of them at present for 184 *l.*

Who were his bills drawn upon?—Upon a farmer named Hegarty, who had some ground from Mr. Dunne.

Were those small bills paid?—I never had occasion to renew one of Hegarty's bills.

Did you lend Mr. Dunne money without any security?—Yes, on his I O U, I might lend him 10 *l.*, 20 *l.* or 30 *l.*, at any time he wanted it.

When you used to go to the prison, with whom did you transact business?—With Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison, whichever came in my way.

With one just as much as the other?—Just so; but my private dealings were all with Mr. Dunne, and I do not think they ought to be gone into.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Allison did not know of your accommodating Dunne?—I do; nor did Dunne's wife.

Who did your accounts go in to?—Mr. Allison managed the accounts.

Who checks the delivery of the bread?—Robert Allison. There is a pass-book kept, and it goes in with the accounts. Everything with us has been fairly conducted.

Who do you now make the contract with?—I send in my proposals to Major Palmer, and I do not know who decides on them. I send in two tenders, sealed, one at a high and

Mr. *P. Dowling.*

19 Sept. 1842.

and another at a low price, and the low-priced tender was accepted, which was in the name of a man of mine.

Who communicates to you that your contract has been accepted?—All the contractors call, and I was told in Major Palmer's office that I got it.

Do you sign any paper for the due performance of your contract?—I do not; but as there is a month's bread sent in, and due for, that is a sufficient guarantee for the performance of my contract.

Do you sign no instrument with either the county or the Government?—No; I only send in my proposal, and offering security, if required.

Suppose you supplied a number of light loaves, what remedy would the Government have?—They might send them back and purchase the bread elsewhere; but not one loaf out of 100 would be light.

If you violated your contract, what remedy would the Government have?—They would have no redress.

Was there never a complaint made of the convict bread?—There might be a thing of error, but that is all. They complained of the material. The contract for the county I lost for one year, but they were glad to come back to me again.

Have you ever had any money transactions with Mr. Allison?—Never, even to a sixpence. Mr. Dunne was a friend of mine, and if he had never been the governor I would have accommodated him.

Did you know Gilhooly?—Yes.

Had you any conversation with him about his appointment to Castlebar Gaol?—Yes, upon one occasion. I offered to go security for him; and Gilhooly, who had a good deal of money for a man in his situation, asked me if I would take his money at interest, and that if I did he would not go down to Castlebar, as he did not like to go to the country; he said he had his money at interest, but he was only getting four per cent. for it. I refused to take his money.

How much money had Gilhooly?—I suppose about 1,400 *l.* or 1,500 *l.*

To whom did you hear had he lent it?—To some gentleman in the county of Kildare.

Was any money due to him by Major Woodward?—I do not know. I asked him how he got his appointment, and he said it was through the Lord Lieutenant; he always denied that it was by Major Woodward's influence he was appointed, for I asked him upon the subject, and he said the Major had nothing to do with his appointment.

Did he never mention to you that he had claims on Major Woodward?—Never.

Did he tell you he was promised six per cent. for any portion of his money?—Yes, he had some lent to George Dunne at that rate of interest.

Did you hear that Gilhooly was likely to lose some money, which he could not get back?—I heard since Major Woodward's death, through some person at Kilmainham, that Gilhooly lost money by him.

Who told you that?—The late Mr. Dunne. I heard from Mr. Dunne that Major Woodward had some of Gilhooly's money.

How long was this before his death?—It might be six or twelve months. Mr. Dunne told me since the death of Major Woodward, that Gilhooly lost by him.

Was that after your conversation with Gilhooly?—It was.

What sum did Mr. Dunne say was lost by Gilhooly?—Something about 500 *l.*, and that after Major Woodward's death, his widow was poor. Gilhooly himself never said to me that he had lost anything by Major Woodward.

Did you hear that he applied to Mrs. Woodward for the money?—Not one word of it.

How is your supply to the convict department of the bread regulated?—Why, the quantity to be supplied varies of course with the number of convicts, and the order is sent on each day as to how many loaves will be wanted on the next. If we have only to send 20 or 30 loaves, instead of 200 or 300, it is a loss, because we must keep up the same establishment of men in either case.

When do you settle your account?—Once a quarter.

When you are paid do you pass a receipt?—Yes.

Do you pay discount?—I do not.

Had you any conversation with a man named Sheal, as to Gilhooly's being uneasy and afraid that he would not be able to recover the money he lent Major Woodward?—I had not. I did not care to speak to him, for he was a person who had been dismissed by the Board of Superintendence on account of some unfair dealing.

Who preferred the complaint against him?—Mr. Dunne. I would not converse with Sheal, as I knew him to be a bad character.

Did you supply Mr. Allison on his private account?—I saw him the other morning pay my man for some bread at the same price as it was supplied by contract, and he said he could get it cheaper elsewhere.

Who writes in the pass-book?—Robert Allison.

Do you not supply oatmeal?—Yes, every quarter; and the last time it was by contract.

Did you ever converse with a turnkey in the gaol, named Kavanagh, about money lent to Major Woodward?—Never; but I spoke to him of my bread account.

Did the Allisons ever send you back 100 loaves in one day, as being light?—Never.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *W. Montgomery.*

19 Sept. 1842.

Mr. *Wm. Montgomery,* Re-examined.

The Witness handed in an account of his dealings with Kilmainham Gaol, and extracts from his books from 1837 to March 1841.

Do you find in your book any coals charged to Mr. Dunne's separate account?—They are not charged in a separate account, although I thought they had been so.

Do you recollect if upon any occasion you gave money to officers of the gaol in lieu of coals?—I never did.

The whole amount of coals charged for you delivered?—Yes, most certainly.

It appears you sent in your accounts for a general sum; now why did you do so?—Mr. Dunne wished my accounts to be sent in that way, as they would be more concise; but I gave him a separate bill for the different items also.

What check could Major Palmer have had on the delivery of the coals?—I should suppose the coal tickets.

By whose direction would you send coals to other places than the prison?—By Mr. Dunne's.

Would you send them to his farm if he ordered you?—Certainly.

Then how would you do when you came to make out your account?—Why, the person delivering the coals would get a counterpart of his ticket properly signed.

Were the accounts made out regularly every quarter?—They were not.

Suppose that a more general account had been furnished at the end of each quarter, how could it be checked by Major Palmer?—I declare I do not know. As to the way in which we supplied the coals, it may be necessary to observe, that Mr. Dunne gave his orders for a quantity, and we delivered it by instalments.

[Witness withdraws.

Michael Kavanagh, Examined.

M. Kavanagh.

What situation do you occupy in Kilmainham Gaol?—I am a Turnkey on the County Side.

Did you know a person named Gilhooly?—I did not; I would not know him.

Had you any conversation with Sheal respecting Gilhooly?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you know the late Major Woodward?—I saw him once or twice in the gaol.

Did you hear of any pecuniary transactions between him and Gilhooly?—I heard Sheal say that Gilhooly got his situation at Castlebar Gaol by having money; and I think it was no secret that Gilhooly lent money before he got his appointment; I often heard it said.

Did you hear the Allisons say so?—I should say not.

From whom did you obtain your appointment?—I had a letter from Colonel M'Gregor to Colonel White, who was high sheriff.

What had you been previous to your appointment to the situation?—I was a quartermaster serjeant.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Tuesday, 20 *September* 1842.

Robert Sheal, Re-examined.

Robert Sheal.

20 Sept. 1842.

Were you ever speaking to Mr. Dowling on the subject of an interview which he had with Gilhooly?—Yes, I was, and I am prepared to swear to what I state. Early in May I met Mr. Dowling, very near the court-house at Kilmainham, on the Circular-road, and I asked him if he had seen Gilhooly, as I understood he had been in town in April. He said he had; and he then inquired from me if Gilhooly had been speaking to me of his money affairs, and of his lending Major Woodward 500 *l.* I replied that I had not seen him, and Mr. Dowling then informed me that Gilhooly had been with Mrs. Woodward, who denied all knowledge of any pecuniary transactions of her husband with Gilhooly, although the latter persisted in alleging that he had been paid 30 *l.* a year interest for the loan of 500 *l.*

Have you any objection to swear to this conversation?—Not the slightest; and I am ready to do so in the presence of Mr. Dowling.

Mr. *John Rourke,* Examined.

Mr. *J. Rourke.*

Do you supply the Kilmainham Prison with milk?—Yes, for the last 10 years.

Do you supply both sides of the prison by contract?—Latterly, but it was not so always; I used not to have a contract with the convict side, but supplied the milk upon the same terms to both.

Are

Mr. *J. Rourke.*

20 Sept. 1842.

Are you still the contractor for the entire of the gaol?—Another man has got the supplying of the county side, but I still contract for the convicts.

What did you charge for the milk, per gallon, before the contract?—The prices varied, and there used to be great opposition.

How long have you been dealing upon contract at the convict side?—I think since 1840.

Are the prices by contract greater or less than they had been previously?—Why, I made an arrangement with the other person who supplies the gaol, by which we were not to bid against each other; and I proposed to supply the convicts at 8 *d.* a gallon for milk, while he proposed to supply the county prison at 7 *d.* or 7 ½ *d.*

But what did you get before your contract?—Sometimes 6 *d.*, and sometimes 7 *d.*; I never got 8 *d.* until I confined myself to the convict side; but they are strict with me, and the milk is often returned.

Who do you make the contract with at present?—With Major Palmer.

After your tender has been accepted, is any instrument executed by you?—No; but if asked, I was always ready to give security for the performance of my contract.

How are you paid your account?—I think quarterly.

Who pays you?—Mr. Allison.

In what way?—In bank notes.

Have you had any other dealings with him?—None whatever.

Had you any dealings with Mr. Dunne?—Why, he had a farm, and I sold him straw once or twice.

Had you any bill of his?—I might, many years ago.

Is it not a matter of fact that you were in the habit of calling at Kilmainham Gaol, in order to get your account settled?—I never in all my life called to Kilmainham to have it settled; and when Mr. Dunne got the money, he sent me word and paid me.

Do you supply any other institutions but Kilmainham?—Yes, several; the House of Industry, and the South Dublin Union, for instance.

What do you charge the South Dublin Union, per gallon?—Seven-pence halfpenny, and my prices vary of course in different cases. The greater quantity I am called on to supply, the less is the expense, as I must keep up the same establishment.

How is the extent of the supply regulated?—Why, a pass-book is kept with the goal, and they tell me each day what milk will be wanted on the next; and if they should require any more, I have a man in town who keeps a dairy, and they send to him for what is wanted, and I am charged with it.

Do you send in a different quality of milk for the officers of the gaol from that which is supplied to the convicts?—If it is done, I do not know of it; I know that in the South Dublin Union the officers have separate cans, but I cannot take upon myself to say that this is the case at Kilmainham.

Would those cans contain a different quality of milk?—The officers think they do, but it is not the case.

How did Mr. Dunne make up your account?—It was made up according to the pass-books, of which I kept one and the gaol another.

Did you ever give to any of the officers money instead of their allowance of milk?—Never, upon my word and credit; and I must say, that in my dealings I never met a more correct man than Mr. Allison.

[Witness withdraws.

Francis Savage, Esq. Examined.

F. Savage, Esq.

You are a Member of the Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol?—I am.

Were you so in October 1840?—I think I was.

Do you recollect receiving an anonymous letter about that period?—Yes, I did, signed John J. Noble; and I heard that Lord Morpeth received a similar one. The letter contained charges of fraud with regard to the convict department; and the next Board-day I laid it before the Board, and had it inserted on the minutes.

The Board of Superintendence has nothing to do with the convict department?—No, it is under the management of Government.

Do you know where that letter is which was sent to you?—I cannot say if it is with the Board, but it is correctly copied into the book.

Who keeps that book?—It is now in the hands of Robert Allison.

He is your secretary?—No, but he is clerk of the gaol. As to the original letter, I left it with the Board of Superintendence, and I do not think I received it back.

Did you ever see any other letter with the same signature?—I think a letter with the same signature was sent in some time afterwards.

Addressed to whom?—I cannot say.

Was it copied on the minutes?—I do not think it was.

Did you read that second letter?—I think I did.

Did any one but you receive a copy of the first letter, signed John J. Noble?—I think one was sent to the foreman of the grand jury; and the second communication referred, I believe, to the first.

Had you any communication with Mr. Dunne, the governor, respecting that letter?—I may have spoken to him, because one of the charges was against him for taking his wife with him to Cork and Kerry, and I thought it an unjust one, because the facts were within

F. Savage, Esq.

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within my own knowledge. I was seeing my sister-in-law and niece off by the steamer to Cork, and I saw Mr. Dunne on board, and spoke to him. He told me that he was going to Cork and Kerry with some convicts, and that he was going to take his wife along with him. I understood that a man named Beatty was to accompany the convicts.

Was Beatty an officer of the gaol then?—He was not.

How many convicts were going?—I do not know. If one convict goes the rule is that two should accompany him.

The writer of the letter must have been aware of the fact of Dunne and his wife going to Cork?—Yes.

Did you know Gilhooly, who had been a turnkey in Kilmainham?—Yes.

Did you see him lately?—Yes, about two or three months ago. He sent a letter to Mrs. Dunne, advising her to try and get a portion of the salary of the governor allowed to her, and that this plan had been adopted by the grand jury of Castlebar in order to provide for the widow of the former governor. I told Mrs. Dunne that such a proceeding would not be adopted by the grand jury, and that I thought it was wrong. After this I saw Gilhooly, and he spoke very much against the Allisons, although I have a high opinion of them.

Was it about April you saw Gilhooly?—I think so.

Had you any conversation with Gilhooly as to O'Connor?—I dare say I told him that O'Connor was a great blackguard.

Did Gilhooly say anything about him?—Indeed I do not recollect.

Had you any conversation with Gilhooly respecting the letter signed John J. Noble?—I cannot say if I had, or had not.

Did you refer to it in your conversation with him?—I do not think I did, but I might.

How did you happen to have a conversation with Gilhooly?—He came to my house one morning to speak with me, but I did not like the manner in which he was going on. He hinted about all sorts of peculation, and that he had a plan by which he could materially reduce the expenses of the gaol.

Did he speak in a criminatory manner?—Why, he hinted that if the Allisons were out of the gaol, it would be better for the county; but he spoke of no particular matter of accusation.

Had you any impression that he himself was anxious to be governor?—I had not.

What was his object in inveighing against the Allisons?—I do not know.

Did you know the late Major Woodward?—Yes.

Was his name mentioned in the conversation between you and Gilhooly?—It was not.

Was Gilhooly strongly recommended by the Board of Superintendence or the grand jury for his appointment to Castlebar Gaol?—I do not think he was.

Did you hear him express any complaints against the family of the Woodwards, that they had not well treated him?—No, I never heard he had any dealings with Major Woodward.

In your communication with Gilhooly, could you collect what his feelings were with respect to O'Connor?—I hardly know what he said about him; but I know I thought O'Connor ought not to have been put into the gaol, as we had a person at the time inside the walls much better qualified for the situation.

You seem to have an unfavourable impression as regards O'Connor; now can you lay hold of any tangible fact to affect his character?—I think the way he brought in his charges was very improper, without waiting to see what the rules of the gaol were.

But do you know of any specific fact implicating him?—Not of myself.

Then all you can say is, that you have a general impression that you do not like the man?—I do not think that a person sent from the police force was the best person to have been selected as deputy-governor, and it is a bad principle to put a stranger over the heads of officers belonging to the gaol.

Was there any person in the gaol who had been recommended by the Board of Superintendence for the situation?—Yes, Robert Allison.

And do you think it judicious to have the deputy-governor the son of the principal?—I do.

Would he be a proper person to check his father's charges against the public?—His father has nothing to do with the accounts on the county side. The person in charge of each yard gives a return of the number of his prisoners, and then rations are issued for that number. In Cork Gaol I find that the system is quite perfect, and not a thing occurs which is not entered in a day-book; while, if only a pass-book were to be kept, the loss of the pass-book would prevent the accounts being properly made out.

Are you aware that O'Connor has been taken back into the police?—I am not; I think he is a good spy.

If letters were forwarded to him, containing charges against those connected with the gaol, was it not his duty to transmit the letters to Government?—Yes; but O'Connor, as I understand, wrote the charges himself, and handed them to Davis to copy, and send to him. Mr. Allison showed me the letter, and Deery's affidavit on the subject was also shown to the Board.

Did you suspect any one as the writer of the letters signed John J. Noble?—I always suspected Sheal, and said so at the time.

Could persons have had access to the book of proceedings, in which the letter signed John J. Noble was copied?—Yes. Before Robert Allison's time, many of the accounts were written out by Sheal for old Mr. Parker, as the latter wrote a bad hand.

How

F. Savage, Esq.

20 Sept. 1842.

How long has that book been in Robert Allison's custody?—Since Mr. Dunne died; but it was kept in a room where Sheal might have seen the book.

Are you aware of the mode in which prisoners are transmitted?—They were formerly transmitted at the expense of the county of Dublin; but, under one of the constabulary Acts, there is a power of charging the county to which the prisoner belongs with the expense, and the paymaster of police defrays the sum when the bill has been sent to him.

How used it to be formerly?—The county Dublin had a contract with Mr. Dunne, and we had a tax-cart, which he horsed when it became necessary to transmit a prisoner; but we found out at last that the county should not have been charged with the expense, and then the tax-cart ceased to be used.

Suppose three prisoners had to be transmitted to the same county gaol, how used they to be sent, singly or altogether?—Mr. Dunne would never take two prisoners at once; he did not like to do so; and when he has been sick, I have heard Mr. Allison say it would be as well to take two prisoners together, but if Mr. Dunne heard of it he would be angry.

Was it not an unnecessary expense, if three prisoners were to be sent to the same place, to transmit them at different times, instead of all at once?—I think so, and said so, and Mr. Allison thought it a wrong thing; but Mr. Dunne was of the old school, and conceived it not safe to transmit two at a time.

How many persons could go in the tax-cart?—Only four, and one convict in that number.

What sort of a man was Deery?—He was tried for felony and acquitted, but it was an ugly business.

[Witness withdraws.

Robert Sheal, Re-called.

Robert Sheal.

Who had the care of the books of the Board of Superintendence, before they got into the hands of Robert Allison?—Old Mr. Parker, and then his son, until March last.

Was Parker a friend of Gilhooly?—He was.

How long had the elder Mr. Parker been in the prison?—For 17 or 18 years, and he died in July 1839. His son remained in the gaol until March 1842, and had access to the proceeding book of the Board of Superintendence. I remember once when Gilhooly was suspended by Mr. Dunne. It was at the time that Mr. Markham and Mr. Smith were confined in the gaol, and Gilhooly was accused of letting in a woman, and suspended. The next day, however, that the Board of Superintendence met he was re-instated.

[Witness withdraws.

James Magrath, Re-examined.

James Magrath.

Were you ever employed conveying prisoners?—I got one job down to Londonderry.

When was that?—I think in June, and Jackson went with me. We had two prisoners to escort.

How did you go?—On the coach. We went to Omagh the first day, and next morning proceeded on to Londonderry. We then took the mail back at two o'clock, as we were wanted home in a great hurry.

How long did the journey last?—I think we went on a Tuesday, got to Londonderry on a Wednesday, and were back again on Thursday morning.

Who paid for the places?—Jackson did.

Did you see Jackson pay the coachmen?—He did; but I could not say how much. Mr. Allison gave me 1 *l.* when I was going, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* when I came back.

You know a great many car-men?—I do.

When you were getting your situation in Kilmainham Gaol, was there not a subscription made up for you among the car-men?—There was not; I borrowed 5 *l.* to pay some debts, for I was seven months out of employment, and my landlord can tell what a distressed state I was in.

Were there no expenses attending your appointment?—None.

Did Mr. Dunne say anything to you about money?—He never did, and I never gave a penny to any one for the situation; indeed, I had no money to do so, if I had been asked for any.

Have you ever seen Mr. Harris, or Mr. O'Connor in the convict yard?—I never saw Mr. O'Connor there, but I saw Mr. Harris at an inspection of the convicts on one occasion.

Did you know Mr. O'Connor to wish to get into the convict department?—I did not, and I think if he wished, he could have got in.

[Witness withdraws.

Mrs. F. Anglin.

20 Sept. 1842.

Mrs. *Frances Anglin*, Examined.

YOUR former husband, Caffray, held a situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—He did, for 11 years.

Did he reside in the prison?—Only for a few months, and then he lived at Island Bridge.

Were you much in the prison yourself?—I cannot say I was; I lived in it for seven months, but had no situation in it.

Did you know a turnkey named Gilhooly?—I did.

Did you know him intimately?—I did. He is now the governor of Castlebar Gaol.

Have you seen much of him since he went to Mayo?—I saw him two or three times.

When last?—On Friday week he called to see me. I keep the refreshment saloon of the middle gallery in the theatre, and he was speaking to me there.

How long did he stay with you the last time?—He was in the theatre during the whole performance, but was speaking to me only five or six minutes.

Did you meet him at your house?—Last Wednesday three weeks he called in just as we were going to tea, and he stopped to tea. Myself and my daughter were at home.

How long did he stop on that occasion?—For about an hour and a half.

You had a good deal of conversation with him?—It was only casual; there was a young lady in the place and he was joking with her.

You have said already that you were intimate with Mr. Gilhooly?—Yes, when my husband was in Kilmainham Gaol we were obliged to borrow money from him, as the rent we were under was heavy, and the payments on the Government side were very irregular, sometimes being delayed for six months; when we got the money Mr. Gilhooly was of course repaid.

When did your husband leave the prison?—In 1829; and a vacancy afterwards occurring in Newgate he was appointed to it and died there.

Did you know of Gilhooly's accommodating others with money?—I did not.

Did you know anything of the late Major Woodward?—I have merely heard of his name.

Did you ever hear Gilhooly say that he accommodated either Major Woodward or Major Palmer with money?—Never; what brought Mr. Gilhooly up to town was something about a ticket he purchased at the Art Union.

Did you know Robert Sheal?—Yes.

How long is it since you have seen him?—About six or seven months ago he was at my place, but I do not recollect that we had any particular conversation.

You have received letters from Gilhooly?—Only one, about two years ago.

About the time of Mr. Dunne's death did you ask Sheal to communicate to Gilhooly the state of his health?—I did, certainly.

What was your object in this?—I had no particular object in view; I knew that Mr. Dunne and Mr. Gilhooly were acquainted, and I thought that if Mr. Dunne died the other ought soon to be acquainted with the fact of there being a vacancy in case he thought fit to apply for the situation.

Did you know that they had money transactions together?—I did.

Through whom did your husband get his appointment in Kilmainham?—My husband had been in the army, and Dr. Trevor served in India with him, and my husband showed him a letter from Colonel Lawrence, his commanding officer, and was appointed, although Mr. Dunne said another was engaged.

Was money given for the appointment?—No.

The Witness offered to produce the letter which had been written to her by Gilhooly, but it was found that Sheal had it in his possession, having been lent to him to read.

[Adjourned.

Wednesday, 21 *September*, 1842.

John M'Kenna, Examined.

John M'Kenna.

YOU are a provision dealer?—I am.

Are you in any other trade?—There are several in which I have a hand.

Do you deal in soft goods?—I had a brother in the haberdashery trade, who did business in Newry, and I would get goods which suited him; and as his bills fell due, he would remit them to me to meet his engagements.

Did you trade in soft goods?—Merely to accommodate my brother; they were got on my credit, and I was bound to see them paid for, and my brother would remit the goods when his engagements required him to do so.

Is he still in trade?—No, he failed, to my great loss, and I had to pay 180*l.* for him to Mr. Baird.

Did you ever supply blankets for Government purposes?—Yes, to Major Palmer.

How did you happen to get connected with him?—I heard he wanted "the like," and wrote to him on the subject, and my blankets were taken.

What

John M'Kenna.

21 Sept. 1842.

What was the nature of your dealing?—He wanted to know what I would supply them for, and I sent in a proposal at certain prices.

Have you any recollection what those prices were?—I think 12 *s.* or 13*s.* or 14 *s.* a pair, but it is two years ago since I had any dealings with Major Palmer.

How many years did you supply the blankets?—For about a year and a half.

Where did you get the blankets?—From my brother; he obtained the goods in Belfast, and sent them down to me.

And could you get the best blankets there?—Why I cannot say, for I know but little of the trade, to tell you the truth.

Did you purchase any blankets here, to make up a required quantity?—I think I bought some at Harvey's, a few pair only.

Were they English or Irish blankets?—I do not know the difference between them.

When did you furnish your accounts?—As soon as I sent in my goods.

Where would you send the goods?—To the Castle yard, and then they might be forwarded to Kingstown; my transaction was a ready-money one.

Who used to pay you?—One of the clerks in Major Palmer's office would give me a cheque as soon as I sent in my account, or rather a little after my account went in.

To whom did you furnish it?—To Major Palmer.

Had you any interview with him?—Not the least.

Did you supply anything but blankets?—Yes, flannel.

When you delivered the blankets, did you get an acknowledgment for them?—Yes.

Were you paid immediately on leaving the goods?—In eight or ten days afterwards, or perhaps sooner.

It appears by the accounts, that you supplied a quantity of flannel on the 2d of November 1840, and your receipt is on the 27th; and then you supplied blankets on the 3d of November, for which you were not paid until the 22d of December; why were you not paid for both at the same time?—I cannot say, but the acknowledgment of the delivery of the articles at the Castle would be as good as cash, if I wanted to meet a bill.

What induced you to apply to Major Palmer for the supply of articles not in your trade?—Why, at the Corn Exchange, after the business of the day has been done, we may talk as to means by which we may lay out our surplus capital to advantage, and it was there I heard that money might be made on the supply of blankets and flannels. It was a factor named Low told me to apply to Major Palmer, and I sent in a tender, which was accepted.

Were you regularly paid?—Yes, honourably.

You discount bills to some extent?—I do, a few now and then.

Did you discount any for Major Palmer?—No; he never applied to me.

Had you any money transactions with him?—Never, either with him or for him, and so far as I recollect, he never sent to me for a barrel of oats.

Did you know Mr. Dunne?—I met him once at a farmer's of the name of Brennan, who wanted to borrow 180*l.* of me, on the security of his stock and land, but had no dealings with him.

Did you know a messenger named John Lamb?—I did, he used to come to me to go down to the Castle, to get paid; once I asked Major Palmer, or the clerk, to lend me a few pounds, before the money for my account had been obtained; and Lamb came down to let me know when it had been received.

Did you give Lamb anything for his good news?—I was at dinner, and asked him in, to take a glass of grog, and that is all.

Why did you cease supplying the blankets?—My brother went out of the business; and I also felt a delicacy on the subject, after having been examined as to my dealings with Major Palmer, on a former occasion.

[Witness withdraws.

James O'Connor, Re-called.

James O'Connor.

HAVE you any reason to conclude that after your interview with Deery, he put himself into communication with the Allisons?—I have reasons to think he did, and the day after he told me of what was going on in the gaol, Surgeon Rooney came to the front hatch and said aloud that the cupping machine was safe up stairs. He never said anything to the like effect before, and Deery had been telling me of the removal of the cupping machine; when I heard the words, I said to myself the pass has been sold. I recollect also, that the evening before the letter from Deery arrived, a boy called to Robert Allison, on some pressing business, and Allison went across to Beatty's, and both went off together; Sheal learned that they went to a public-house to which the messenger belonged, and Robert Allison did not come back until after 11 o'clock. He rapped very loudly at the door, and when it was opened turned round, and smiled very significantly at me.

The Commissioners referred to the letter of Deery, which although in the inside fold directed to the witness O'Connor, was differently directed on the outside, so as to fall into other hands.

[Witness withdraws.

Thomas Miles.

21 Sept. 1842.

Thomas Miles, Examined.

You are a Turnkey in Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes, a county Turnkey.

How long have you been so?—I will be appointed two years and a half in November.

By whom were you appointed?—By John Godley, esq., who was then high sheriff.

Did you know Mr. Parker?—Yes; he was storekeeper on the county side.

He has left the gaol?—He has, and Robert Allison fills his situation.

Why did he resign?—I heard it was in consequence of his salary having been reduced.

Do you know of provisions having been sold by any of the prisoners?—Yes.

Who bought the provisions from them?—I bought a part myself.

Have you bought any of the milk provided for the convict department?—I have.

When did you do so?—In May 1840 I was appointed, and it was about a month after I came into the gaol.

Who did you buy it from?—I understood that it belonged to Mr. Nash.

Who did you deal with for the purchase of the milk?—With Mr. Robert Allison, the acting storekeeper.

Did he propose the purchase to you, or you to him?—I heard the milk was to be got for purchase, and I proposed to him to buy it.

Who is Mr. Nash?—I cannot say. I understand he is something at the Government side.

How often did you buy milk?—For several months I bought a pennyworth every morning.

How much did you get for the penny?—A quart.

Were you not allowed any milk for yourself?—No, never.

Did you pay upon delivery?—No; I paid 10*s.* upon two occasions, having been supplied for eight months at 2*s.* 6*d.* a month.

How was it you stopped getting the milk?—They discontinued it, as it was wanted for some other purpose.

How do you know it was convict milk?—It was given out of the convict milk and put into my measure. The milk used to be left opposite the door, and when the officers attended to get it, I would attend with my can and get Mr. Nash's quart of milk.

Did you know any one else who bought milk of Robert Allison?—No. I heard Mrs. Dunne got some.

What did he tell you when you applied for the milk?—He told me I could get it at a penny a quart.

Had you any conversation with Nash about it?—None.

To whom did you pay the money?—To Robert Allison, out of my pocket.

Who pays you your salary?—Mr. Robert Allison now, and Mr. Parker formerly.

You say it was Robert Allison told you you could be supplied with the milk?—Yes, and also some of the officers of the prison.

Did you buy bread in the same way?—Yes, a few loaves from a county prisoner, who was taking care of a sick convict, for which he got a double allowance. The hospital woman told me it was to be sold, and I bought it.

Have you bought other bread?—Yes; the practice was established when I came to the gaol, of buying bread from the prisoners who got a double allowance for discharging some duties about the prison.

Do you perform any part of Robert Allison's duty?—I have a class to attend, which was not part of my duty when first appointed.

Who told you to attend to the class?—The governor and Robert Allison. This was in the September after I had been put into the yard, that I got over a class.

Did Mr. Parker do the duty which you are now called on to discharge?—He did.

Did you object to the extra duty?—I certainly thought I got extra duty, and I had the key of the county clothing of my class.

Had you to issue the clothes to your class?—Yes, and also for another class.

Who has the charge of another class?—A turnkey named Blackman, and the duty he discharges, Mr. Parker used to perform also.

Did Robert Allison remunerate you for the additional labour you had to undergo, when he succeeded to Mr. Parker's situation?—No, I never spoke to him of remuneration.

Is your class instructed?—Yes, I teach them reading.

Are you competent to that duty?—I would not take upon myself to swear that I would be competent to do the duty of a schoolmaster.

Was there a schoolmaster before your time?—Yes, a regular instructor named Sheal.

Is the same attention now paid to the education of the prisoners as was formerly?—I could not say that, as the instructors are not so competent. I have also to mention that I have to account for the work of my hard labour class.

Did you know Mr. Nash?—I have seen him in the prison, but do not know whathis office is.

What does he do?—I have not seen him do anything; he attended mostly at dinner time.

Did you hear that Gilhooly gave any money for his appointment?—I cannot say that I did, but I am not positive.

Have you heard the turnkeys complain that any part of their salary was unpaid?—I have heard Jackson, a turnkey, complaining that he was not paid for his expenses in transmitting convicts, and I saw the paper in his hand, of his account.

Did

Thomas Miles.

21 Sept. 1842.

Did you apply to the grand jury for an increase of salary, in consequence of the increased duties you had to perform?—I did, but I was not allowed any opportunity of explaining what additional duties I had to discharge.

What salary have you?—£.48 a year, and no rations or allowances; the other two officers acting with me got their salaries increased to 52 *l.*, and I sent in a written memorial to the grand jury to obtain the same, but the only reply I received was, that my memorial had been read.

How did Mr. Harris and Mr. O'Connor perform their duties as deputy-governors?—Mr. O'Connor was a very active officer, and a man of experience, and I think the governor could not dispute this.

How did Mr. Harris conduct himself?—He was very anxious to act correctly.

Did either of them do anything in the convict side of the prison?—No.

Did you see any printed rules posted up in the gaol?—Not until Mr. O'Connor made a report to the Board of Superintendence.

Do you know Nathaniel Beatty?—Yes.

What is his duty?—He is the second turnkey in the hatch. The person who has charge of the front door is the deputy-governor, and then there is a hatch inside, and Beatty is attending to it.

Is he constantly in the hatch?—Yes, and that is his general duty. I wanted that he should take a share of the general business, and take his turn in the yard as well as me.

Had Mr. Beatty any indulgence as a son-in-law of the governor?—Yes; for if I were in his situation, I would have to attend to the yard. Up to last May we were on the same footing.

Who performs the same kind of duty as Beatty?—Kavanagh, who is the senior turnkey.

Does Beatty go into the yards?—He does not.

Does Beatty do as much duty as Kavanagh?—In my opinion, if I was sworn, I should say he does not perform the same duty.

Do you know Deery?—Yes.

Have you heard him make any complaints of the manner in which the affairs of the gaol were conducted?—Yes; he was once in prison, and I have heard him talking, and saying he would report the governor and deputy-governor.

Who was then the governor?—Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Allison the deputy. He used threats in the hearing of the prisoners.

Does Mr. Allison get fees from the debtors?—Yes, for papers which he signs as to their being in custody, and also for lodging them.

Are you entitled to fees when going with debtors to the Insolvent Court?—I never was, and I would not take a fee if offered, as I heard it would be against the rules of the establishment.

When Mr. Allison was deputy-governor, did he not interfere in the affairs of the convict department?—Yes, always; but I understood that Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Harris had nothing to do with the Government convicts, and were not paid for doing any part of the duty.

Who told you that?—It was stated among the officers.

Were you told to hold no communication with Mr. Harris or with Mr. O'Connor?—I was not.

Were you afraid to be seen speaking to O'Connor?—I would rather not do so, in consequence of the report he made to the governor.

Had you any conversation respecting him with Mr. Allison?—Never.

Did O'Connor complain of the bread and milk?—Yes, he made repeated complaints, and I have heard him speaking to the governor on the subject.

Did you see him weigh the bread?—I have seen him take it out for that purpose, and I have weighed it myself.

Did you ever hear that the turnkeys paid anything for their appointments?—I never did.

Have you conveyed prisoners to the country?—Not often; I have been however to Trim and Naas with prisoners.

Who went with you to Trim?—Edward Allison.

What did you get a day for going?—The first time I went, I was paid 8 *s.* for two days, going and coming; and latterly we had to go to Trim and back again in one day, for which we were paid 4 *s.*

Was Edward Allison paid in the same way as you?—I do not say that he was.

How did you travel to Trim?—In a covered car; and a receipt was given there by the governor of the goal for the delivery of the prisoner.

Did you know a man named Patterson?—I know that he was a servant of Mr. Dunne's, and used to go with prisoners. On another occasion I went with a person named Jackson, another servant of Mr. Dunne's, and he told me he got 5*s.* for the two days' trip, and I got 8*s.* I cannot say if he got more than the 5*s.*, but he mentioned to me on the way what he was paid.

Did you go with a prisoner named Tully?—Yes, that was the man's name.

How did you go with him?—On a tax-cart of Mr. Dunne's; and we took two days. I also went to Naas with either Jackson or Murphy, and got 4*s.* for that.

Was the prisoner's name Corley?—I cannot say.

How did you travel then?—On a private car of Mr. Dunne's.

Have you seen coals taken out of the gaol?—Only what the convict officers were allowed.

Thomas Miles.
21 Sept. 1842.

Have you seen any irregularities on the convict side, committed by the governor or any of the officers?—I never paid any attention to the convict side.

Have you heard complaints from the turnkeys, that servants or strangers were sent with prisoners instead of themselves?—Yes; I heard them talking of it as a grievance.

Were the Allisons pleased with O'Connor's appointment as deputy-governor?—No; they told me that Robert Allison had been appointed to the vacancy, and he was congratulated by some gentleman on his appointment. I heard he was to act as storekeeper and deputy-governor.

Have you heard the family express themselves as hostile to O'Connor?—I cannot say I have.

Could you perceive any hostility in their manner?—Yes; and I am inclined to think that Mr. O'Connor would not have received the treatment he did but that he disappointed them.

Was it not the duty of Robert Allison, as soon as prisoners had been brought in, to change their clothes and examine them before admitting them into the yards?—That is the practice observed in other prisons.

Whose duty is it, when a prisoner comes within the walls, to examine his clothes and take them from him?—I should say it was the duty of the storekeeper.

Who actually discharges the duty?—I do, when the prisoners come into my class.

Did Mr. Parker perform the duty which you now discharge?—He did, as to changing the clothing, but I cannot say if he searched the prisoners.

Have you known any of the prisoners to have been admitted into the yards previous to being searched?—They are always turned in to me without being searched; I mean latterly, and in their own clothes.

Is not that practice quite contrary to the prison rules?—It is.

Are they inspected by the doctor in the first instance?—No; they are taken to me, and I report to the doctor if any of them complain of being ill.

Have you got any experience as a medical man?—I have not.

Could you tell if a man was labouring under an infectious disease which would require that he should be separated from the other prisoners?—I could not.

Is what you have stated the constant practice now?—It certainly is, in my yard.

Who decides as to the class into which a prisoner shall go?—The person at the front door sees who are to have hard labour, and I get them; the man next to me has the juvenile class.

Was it the practice formerly to admit the prisoners into the yards without being searched?—It was not; they used to be searched at the front door, and their money, &c. taken from them; but I take the money from them now, in the yard, by order of the governor; formerly it was kept by the deputy-governor, and even Mr. O'Connor did so.

How was the medical examination formerly?—The medical gentleman attended twice a week, and if he was wanted to attend at any additional time he would do so on being sent for. I now report any medical cases in the book, and Mr. Allison's son, who lives in the gaol, attends to them.

What is his name?—Joseph; he acts under Surgeon Rooney, and I hear he is his pupil. When a prisoner is sick he is reported in the book, and the surgeon's man comes to see him and to take him to the hospital; I do not know what is done with him after he leaves my class.

Do you see Surgeon Rooney often?—Generally every day.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Thursday, 22 September 1842.

Dominick Marquis, Examined.

Dominic Marquis.
22 Sept. 1842.

WHAT situation do you hold?—I am Keeper of the Grange Gorman Prison.

Are females tried and convicted, confined with you?—They are.

And those under sentence of transportation?—Yes; they are sent to me.

Used the female prisoners ever be sent to the hulks?—No. Before 1837 they were kept at Kilmainham, and the male convicts at the hulk.

Does it happen that women are transmitted by you to different counties?—Yes, when their sentence of transportation has been commuted.

How do you transmit them?—That will depend on the particular circumstances of each case. I sometimes go with the convicts myself, and used to do so very frequently, but latterly I generally send a turnkey with them, except I go myself. I was obliged to go very recently to Limerick, with a young girl who had been with us for two years, in order to try if she could be reformed, and after her sentence had been commuted, a gentleman undertook to have her put into a convent. In transmitting this girl, I did not like to trust her into any hands but my own.

She must have been respectably connected?—She was the daughter of a constable of Limerick of very good character, about whom an interest was felt by gentlemen in that city.

Dominic Marquis.

22 Sept. 1842.

city. Sometimes also, cases of illness would require my attendance, and I have taken some so bad that I feared they would die on the road. Those I would take inside the coach by the order of the doctor.

Do you never send more than one turnkey?—I never send more then one with one woman, except she is subject to fits, and then I send two persons with her.

What do you allow the turnkeys for transmitting convicts?—The man who is out, gets 7*s.* 6*d.* for his personal expenses for the day.

Is that always the charge?—Sometimes it is not as much. If a man went to the county of Wicklow, I would not allow him to charge that.

Have you always kept your accounts in detail?—Not in my book until latterly; but I had them always prepared in detail to send to the Audit-office.

When you send a turnkey with a prisoner, do you require him to produce a voucher for what he has paid?—Certainly. He always brings me back a voucher.

With whom do you settle your convict accounts?—I furnish them to Major Palmer.

When you lay them before him, do you produce vouchers for each item of expenditure?—I never do; but I always have them ready, in case they should be required by him.

Here is an account of the expense incurred in transmitting Mary, or Betty Scully, to Clonmel; did you require a voucher for the coach-fare which was paid?—I did, of course.

If you were called on then by Major Palmer, you could have produced that voucher?—Yes, and I could verify every item.

What do you do with the vouchers?—After my account has been passed they are not of so much importance; but I file them.

By whom were you appointed?—By Lord Morpeth.

Whose influence procured the situation for you?—I had some good recommendations, and was well known in Cork, where I had been a merchant. I applied to Major Palmer.

How long do you know him?—For 10 or 12 years.

Where did you know him first?—In Cork.

Are you intimately acquainted with him?—Yes.

You called upon him when you came to town from Cork?—I did. I wrote to him in 1837, before I was appointed.

Did you write to him first, or did he commence the correspondence?—I wrote to him first.

Was there more than one letter written by you?—I cannot say; there might.

Did your business as a merchant prosper?—No. I lost 8,000*l.* by the Brazilian Government, and latterly I had been farming in the country, at a place of my own.

Were your affairs comfortable?—I could live independently.

Had you the command of money?—Not much.

Did Major Palmer exert himself for you to procure you the situation?—I should think he did, as far as he could; but I had very strong recommendations to the Government from other quarters.

How long were you in town before you were appointed?—I was appointed before I came up, and the Board of Superintendence wrote to me to announce the fact, for we are officers of the grand jury.

Have you that letter?—I have.

Have you Major Palmer's letter?—I have not; it must have been destroyed long ago.

You never held any situation similar to the one which you now fill?—I never did.

What qualifications did Major Palmer impute to you, as convincing him that you were a fit person for the situation, for it requires a particular aptitude for such a situation, as well as the possession of integrity?—I had read a good deal of works on prison discipline, and endeavoured to make myself a master of the subject.

But how did Major Palmer know all this?—Why, when looking for the situation, I took care to instruct myself in the management of the county gaol at Cork, and I stated, when applying, how I had instructed myself.

Had you any transactions with Major Palmer?—Not any particular ones.

Had you any general ones?—I had not; but the trustees to my marriage settlement had some dealings with him, respecting some money of Mrs. Marques'. He asked them for the loan of her money on interest, and he did borrow it.

Is not your wife a connexion of Major Palmer's?—Yes; she was a Miss Nash, of Cork, and a sister of Major Palmer's wife.

Is she not also a sister of Mr. Nash, of Kilmainham Prison?—Yes.

What was the sum vested in the trustees, which they lent to Major Palmer?—£.800.

Did he ask to borrow the entire?—He did.

And they lent all?—They did.

At what interest?—At six per cent.

Did he give any security for it?—Yes, his bond.

When did this transaction occur?—Before, in fact, I knew him; it must have been more than 12 years ago.

Is the money due still?—No.

How was it repaid?—He made payments to me from time to time.

Why pay you, instead of the trustees?—The trustees would not act; one had died, and the other declined acting. We did not want the money at the time, as we had no children.

You were repaid the whole?—Yes.

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When was the last of it paid?—Some time after I came up to town.

How much was due when you were appointed to your present situation?—I do not think that more than 100 *l.* was due in 1837.

Have you had any other money transactions with him?—No; except that he might ask me for 5 *l.* or 10 *l.* for a day or so.

How do your accounts with him stand now?—I have not made out any regular creditor or debtor account, but I do not think he owes me anything, except what may be due by him as one of the trustees of the "Victoria Asylum" to which I advanced money; they owe me 127 *l.* which I expect to be paid when there are funds.

What is that asylum?—It is a place of shelter for females discharged from prison, established by voluntary subscriptions, and I, as a trustee, laid out a good deal of money on it; the work done in it supports the asylum, and Major Palmer is the manager, and superintends it.

Were you formerly the only trustee?—No, Major Palmer was a co-trustee.

Do you derive any profit from the institution?—Not one penny; not even the interest of my money.

How long are you married?—Seventeen years, and I think Major Palmer borrowed the money in about two years afterwards.

When did he begin to make any repayments?—After I came from South America, in 1832; I began to write to him for money.

Has he been repaying you since?—Yes; but not every year.

Did you know Major Palmer to have been embarrassed in his circumstances?—Yes; I think in 1831 or 1832 he was discharged as an insolvent.

And it was then, you say, he began to repay you?—Yes; I had strong claims on him, and if he could save money he had a right to pay me.

Did you not know that under the Insolvent Act, every creditor had a claim on him also?—I believe he paid every one eventually.

How much used he to give you at a time?—Sometimes 50 *l.*, 40 *l.*, or 30 *l.*

Did he ever give you 100 *l.* at a time?—I think the largest sum was 80 *l.*

Has he ever made two payments in a year?—Yes; sometimes three in small sums.

When was the last?—In the year 1837.

Does your wife hold any situation in the prison?—No.

You are still intimate with Major Palmer?—I am.

Did you know a person name Gilhooly?—I knew two of that name; one of them governor of the Castlebar, and the other of the Cavan Gaol.

Are they brothers?—I do not think they are.

Where did you meet the Castlebar man?—He came up to me two or three times with convicts.

Had you any conversation with him respecting Major Palmer?—

Did he mention any claim that he had, either on Major Palmer or on Major Woodward?—Never.

Did you know Major Woodward?—Very well.

Do you send convicts down to Kingstown for embarkation?—Yes, they are sent in cars.

What do you pay for each car?—Five shillings; they have to wait for some time, both at Kingstown and at the Penitentiary.

In what shape would you send in your account?—I would send in the detailed account, but not accompanied by vouchers. A general bill would be made out by the clerk, or turnkey, and I would pay them the money for the cars.

Is a receipt got from the car-men?—No, for some of them do not know how to write.

How many convicts did you send for embarkation in April 1842?—Seventy-one convicts, and 32 children.

Are children allowed to go?—Yes, when under 10.

What is the expense of sending out each convict?—It averages 25 *l.*, from the time they embark until they land at Van Diemen's Land, or New South Wales.

Do you know a man named John Lamb?—Yes, he comes to me with communications, but very seldom, if at all.

Do you remember his ever coming to you on a car?—No, he used to walk.

Did you pay him for a car when he came with a message?—No, I never charge any car hire but what belongs to the prison account properly. I always keep a journal, in which I make a record of the day's proceedings, and it will show how I manage the affairs of the prison.

Are there any other members of Major Palmer's family employed in the Penitentiary?—None.

Do you transmit female prisoners to counties?—No, our establishment is for convicted prisoners, and when their sentence expires we discharge them. All who are for trial go to Newgate.

Are your supplies under contract?—Yes, of every description, for the last two years.

Why were they not so before?—I do not know. In 1840 the change took place.

By whose order were the convict contracts made?—What I know is, that they have been advertised for since 1840.

Who provided you with bread?—The same person who supplied Kilmainham; but the city side was on contract when the Government was not so.

Were the rates the same at both sides?—The loaf on the Government side was a halfpenny dearer, because it was of better quality; and the milk 1 *d.* a gallon more, in consequence

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quence of the great loss which arose from the fluctuations in the number of convicts; as when a large number were in the Penitentiary, they should be supplied as certainly as a small number; and when few remained behind, the extra milk had to be disposed of at a loss.

Did Major Palmer pay you interest on the loan of 800 *l.*?—He always paid interest, from the time of the loan, to Mrs. Marques.

Did the payments made to you cover interest?—I cannot say I was so particular about that; but I did draw the interest when the money remained long due. If 500 *l.* was due, for instance, I drew the interest.

You never settled any account?—I do not think we made out a separate debtor and creditor account.

What interest had you, beside Major Palmer's, to procure you your appointment?—The two Roman-catholic bishops, Croky and Murphy, Mr. Dan Callaghan, and persons who knew me as a merchant in Cork.

What allowance of coals have you from the Government?—One bucket of coals a day; and altogether three tubs are allowed in winter, and two in summer, for the Penitentiary.

Who has the care of the coals?—I have the key, and they are measured out every day.

If the bucket you receive was insufficient for the day, would you take any more for your use?—Certainly not.

Have you a further allowance from the county?—Yes, the same.

Does any one inspect the quality of the provisions?—The local inspector sees what is furnished, and he comes almost every day.

Sure Sir Edward Stanley has no authority on the convict side?—He has not on the convict side.

Who examines the quality of the bread?—The chaplain, when he comes to the prison.

You have an admission and discharge book?—Yes, it is here (*the Witness here produced the several Books of the Establishment*); I enter in my journal the day and the hour the prisoners are brought in.

When convicts arrive after breakfast, what do you do?—If they have been without food, and really require it, they will get some; but my dietary book will show what each person gets on any given day. We have by this book and my journal a double check.

You do not charge those as having got breakfast who were given none?—Certainly not.

When your accounts were laid before Major Palmer, were the books you speak of submitted to him?—They never were, except upon occasion when he inspected them at my place; but I have them always ready to produce, if required.

He did not, however, require them?—He did not.

The Commissioners observed, that nothing could be more creditable than the state of Mr. Marques' books.

It appears by your accounts, that some of the officers of the Penitentiary do not draw the full quantity of milk to which they are entitled?—They do not, and in that case it goes to the credit of the public.

Do you charge for rations when a turnkey is on transmit duty, and allowed 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day for his expenses?—Yes, and he gives them to the other men; I have only one man in the convict department.

Have you a general clerk for the city and the county side?—There is a clerk, who gets 3 *l.* a quarter from the Government, and 50 *l.* a year from the city; I, however, keep my own books, and do not allow the clerk to make them out.

What difference is there in the proportion of the numbers between the male and the female convicts?—About a third more of males.

Would you allow a man to sell his rations?—I would not.

If an officer did not want his rations, you would not allow him to sell them?—No; nor allow him to go out of the prison with them. If I saw him attempting to do any such thing I would suspend him and make a report of him.

Do you make any payment without a voucher?—None whatsoever.

What countryman are you?—I was born in Portugal, where I remained for 20 years; but my father was a Kerry man.

Sometimes you used to go with a convict to the country?—Yes.

When you went by coach what place did you take?—I never took an inside seat but once for myself, and that was because I could not get an outside seat.

Would you think it right to take inside places?—I think it would be very wrong to do that, as it would be putting the public to an unnecessary expense, unless indeed a person were sick or infirm.

When you were put into your situation what instructions were given to you?—There were none. Mr. Dunne instructed me in some things, and I reformed many things in Kilmainham which did exist.

[Witness withdraws.

James Scott, Esq. Examined.

James Scott, Esq.

The Commissioners intimated, that the subject on which they wished to ask Mr. Scott a very few questions, was as to a collateral fact, as they were desirous to test the truth of the evidence given by a person named Gilhooly.

Did you know a person named Gilhooly, or had you any interview with him?—I do not know the man; but I am connected with the family of the late Major Woodward, having

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having been married to his niece, and after his death I was called upon by Major Palmer, with a letter from a Mr. Gilhooly, claiming a small sum of 40*l.* or 50*l.*, that he alleged he had upon one occasion advanced to Major Woodward when he was short of money, to carry on his inspection. Major Woodward died suddenly, and I thought the demand was very suspicious, but that such a thing might be possible. Major Palmer told me that he believed Gilhooly to be a man of good character, and he asked me what should be done, as he did not like to call upon Mrs. Woodward. I said to Major Palmer, that a claim of the kind was very suspicious, but that if he had any document of the kind he represented, then I would see what should be done. Upon this a note from Major Woodward was sent to me, in which he acknowledged that he owed Gilhooly a small sum, and wanting to have it raised to an even sum, which he would then pay. I told Major Palmer that I thought the demand was a fair one, the money appearing to have been borrowed about five months before. I also had some applications made to me when on circuit for some small sums said to be due by Major Woodward, and Mrs. Woodward placed 100*l.* in my hands to pay the demands. I gave the money to Major Palmer, and suppose all was settled, as I heard no more from Gilhooly.

What prison did Major Palmer say Gilhooly was governor of?—Of Castlebar.

What was the sum which Major Woodward wanted to have the loan made up to?—I think it was to 100*l.* from a broken sum.

Did Gilhooly claim the larger sum?—I think he did; but he had no document to establish his increased claim.

Did you get any receipt from Gilhooly?—I never saw any; but Major Palmer told me he had settled his claim. I saw nothing corrupt in the transaction; but I thought it incorrect for Major Woodward to borrow money under any circumstances from a person under his inspection.

Did anything appear as to what interest had been paid?—No; the letter intimated that the security to be passed would pay interest. I cannot say how long the money was due, but Major Woodward's letter was within six months of his death.

Are you sure there was nothing about the loan of 500*l.*?—No such sum was ever spoken of.

Gilhooly denied when examined, that he had any pecuniary dealings with Major Woodward?—I think it fair to the man to say, that I told Major Palmer that I wished the matter not to be talked of, lest it might be misrepresented.

But should not Gilhooly have told what was the fact, and then said that he had been asked not to speak of it?—I should have done so.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *William Allison*, Examined.

Mr. *W. Allison.*

You are son to the governor of Kilmainham Gaol?—I am.

What situation do you hold now?—I am deputy-governor of Clonmel Gaol, and of the house of correction.

How long have you been so?—Since the 17th of February 1840.

Did you ever hold a situation in Kilmainham?—I did. I was turnkey at the county side, and assisted as clerk to the convict department.

What salary had you as turnkey?—£.48 a year.

What had you as clerk to the convict side of the gaol?—£.20 a year.

How long did you hold the convict appointment?—When the convicts came to Kilmainham first, I did duty for three months, assisting my father gratuitously; but when the business got heavy and permanent, Mr. Drummond directed that I should be placed on a salary.

It appears you got a present of 5*l.* for discharging the duties for the first three months, and were afterwards placed on a salary?—Yes, now I recollect, that was the case.

What did you do for the 20*l.*?—I prepared the embarkation lists, and the copies of warrants. The business used to come on very heavy at the times of embarkation, and it would have been impossible for my father to get through it by himself.

Where had your brother been before he came to Kilmainham?—He was removed from the Essex Hulk.

What age were you in 1837, when you were appointed to the convict department?—That was five years ago, and I am now 32.

Who were you succeeded in office by?—By Mr. Nash.

Are his duties the same?—I should say so; but there may be duties added or taken off, for what I know.

What salary does Mr. Nash receive?—I do not know.

Had he been in the prison during your time?—No.

Had you anything to say to the stores?—Nothing as to the issuing of them.

Then Mr. Nash was not a turnkey in the gaol?—Not at all.

Did you know a person named Gilhooly?—Yes, for a number of years; I knew him since I was a child.

Did you hear that he had any money dealings with Mr. Dunne?—I did.

Did you hear that he had any with either Major Woodward or Major Palmer?—I never did.

Who procured Gilhooly his situation at Castlebar Gaol?—He went as deputy-governor, and after some time the governor, who was infirm, dying, Gilhooly, through some connexions at

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at the Castle, and by Major Woodward's assistance, got the appointment. This is what I have heard.

Your father was an active assistant of Mr. Dunne's?—Yes; he managed the prison principally as to its working state, and Mr. Dunne did all the out business.

Did not your father prepare all the accounts?—Sometimes he did, and sometimes I did.

Was Mr. Dunne capable of keeping the accounts?—Not as to the writing of them, but he was capable of directing entries to be made, and he would have entries according to his own fancy. Any accounts I prepared were under his direction.

Did you know if they were correct when you were preparing them?—I might sometimes, and sometimes I might not.

If you knew that an account was not conformable to the fact, but that Mr. Dunne chose you should prepare it in the way he wished, would you prepare it according to his wishes?—I would, decidedly so.

Did you then prepare any account which you knew not to be correct?—I do not say that I did, but there might have been a trifling thing put down not in the way I would wish it. I never, however, made out an account in which I considered that there was anything fraudulent, or improper in any way.

Then all the accounts must have been correct?—To the best of my opinion they were; but if Mr. Dunne produced papers, I could not say he had gone to the expense mentioned in them.

When Mr. Dunne desired you to make out an account, would he produce the bills and vouchers?—Why, I could not call them vouchers; they were more memorandums than vouchers. He might come to me close upon three months after transactions took place, and handing me a bundle, say, "Make out your account from those."

Were you ever upon bad terms with Mr. Dunne?—No; but if there was anything wrong he might find fault with me, and I would take a rebuke from him as I would from my father.

Do you recollect stating to any one that if he did not change his conduct towards you, you would report him?—I never said such a thing.

Did you never refer to an account which you could bring forward against him?—Never. I never had half an hour's ill feeling to him at one time, and considered him in the light of a father.

Did you never, upon the direction of Mr. Dunne, make out an account which you knew at the time to be inaccurate and fraudulent?—Decidedly not; not to my knowledge.

Was Mr. Dunne often absent from Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes; frequently.

Did you ever allege that any account was incorrect?—Oh, as to inaccurate items; but I cannot say I did even as to that.

Who used generally to travel with Mr. Dunne when he went to the country with prisoners?—I very often did.

How were you paid?—When I first went, Dr. Trevor managed the department, and I made out a regular bill of my hotel and other expenses, and on my return Dr. Trevor would pay me for myself what he thought proper, sometimes 1 *l.*, or perhaps 30 *s.*, exclusive of expenses. I went once to London, and got 5 *l.* for myself.

Were you a paid officer then?—I was, but not on the Government side.

Who paid you since Dr. Trevor's time?—When Major Palmer came in he altered the practice, and the rule then was 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day in lieu of all personal expenses.

Was the allowance the same to the turnkeys on the county side for escorting prisoners?—No; they were paid 5 *s.* a day.

For doing precisely the same duty?—I cannot say it is precisely the same; for prisoners sent from the county side are seldom or ever escorted farther than Drogheda, Trim, Naas, or Wicklow, as they are, under the *habeas corpus*, delivered to the sheriff of the next county.

Suppose you went with a convict to Drogheda, Naas, Trim, or Wicklow?—Why, the same 7 *s.* 6 *d.* would be paid.

Would not, then, a man going to those places get 7 *s.* 6 *d.* on one day for a convict, and only 5 *s.* for going the next day with a prisoner?—Yes; but where I am now, we get 6 *s.* a day for escorting prisoners, and 4 *s.* are paid to turnkeys.

Do you recollect Mr. Dunne's going with convicts to Cork and Kerry?—He used to go repeatedly with convicts.

Do you recollect his going to Cork in 1839?—I know he did.

Did his wife go with him?—Yes; she went with him to Cork.

Do you recollect what convicts went with him?—I do not.

Did any officers of the gaol accompany him on that occasion?—I am not sure that any did; but I know that Nat Beatty accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Dunne.

Was he an officer of the gaol then?—He was then, or shortly afterwards, one of the officers.

How many convicts went on that occasion?—Two or three.

Where did Beatty live at that period?—I do not think that he had left Cork, where his family used to reside.

How did the party go to Cork?—I cannot say positively, but I rather think in the steamer.

Do you remember how they left the gaol?—They went in a car, but I do not perfectly recollect the occurrence.

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Did Mrs. Dunne go upon any but the one occasion?—I do not think she did.

The book containing a copy of the account as to the journey to Cork and Tralee in May 1839, was here shown to the Witness.

Is this copy in your handwriting?—It is.

Can you now recognise this as the transaction in which Mrs. Dunne took a part?—No farther than that I think there were prisoners to Kerry or Limerick at the same time.

Was the entry of the bill of the expenses made in the book before the bill had been sent to Major Palmer?—After the bill had been examined and certified, the entry was made.

In whose handwriting is the receipt for the payment of the money?—In my father's, and the signature is Mr. Dunne's.

What was the account made out from, of this transmission of three convicts in 1839?—From memorandums.

Under whose direction was that account made out?—I never made out one, except under the dictation of Mr. Dunne, and from his memorandums.

Are you prepared to swear that you never made out an account except under Mr. Dunne's dictation?—Yes, except my own accounts, my personal accounts.

Can you tell us who accompanied the three convicts?—I do not know positively.

What would you say if two of the three convicts were charged for as going by coach from Dublin to Tralee, when, in point of fact, all went by sea to Cork?—I should say that was not correct.

Would it not be a fraudulent account?—It would be fraudulent in this respect, if the charges were made greater by putting down the parties as if they had gone by coach, when they did not.

What object except a fraudulent one could there be in making two transactions out of one?—The only object I can see would be the increasing the charges made in the accounts.

Would it be less expensive to send convicts direct from Dublin to Tralee than to transmit them in the first instance to Cork by water?—I could not answer that, but in some instances it would diminish the expense by sending by water.

You were in the prison in 1839; you must have known what prisonesr were transmitted on each occasion?—I might not, as I had different things to attend to, and was sometimes attending the commission court.

If on the 22d of May 1839, one prisoner was to have been transmitted to Cork and two to Kerry, do you mean to say, that you, employed in the gaol, could have been ignorant of the way in which they were transmitted?—It is possible.

Could you have been ignorant of the fact of Mrs. Dunne's going with the convicts?—It is not probable; but I might not have gone up to the gaol on that morning.

You knew the occasion on which Mr. Dunne went, and Beatty, and must you not have been conversant with that transaction?—Unless my attention was drawn to it, I would not take any particular notice of it.

If on the 22d of May 1839, Mr. and Mrs. Dunne went with three convicts to Cork, accompanied by Beatty, do you mean to say that in five weeks after you could not tell whether an account was true or false, which charged for two convicts and two conductors going to Tralee by coach, and for only one convict transmitted to Cork by a steamer?—Most decidedly I would know if it was incorrect.

Which is the original account?—The one the receipt is on.

Is there no journal kept in the prison?—No.

Could a transaction of the kind we have been speaking of occur, and you forget the true circumstances of the case?—Perhaps I made out a dozen bills about the same time, and could not minutely recollect the circumstances of each case.

Yes; but here is a very long bill containing several items made out by you, and it does not appear that there was any other transmission of convicts during the same quarter; what accompanied the accounts which you made out from the memorandums and dictation of Dunne?—There were never any vouchers, but the fares by the coaches he ascertained at the office.

Was no document ever obtained from the coach-office?—Never.

Can you assign any reason why Mr. Dunne should neglect to get such a voucher, when the governor of another gaol in Dublin has made it a rule to ask for a certificate from the coach-office for every place paid for?—I think it was perfectly correct in the governor who required the certificate to act as he did, and if I were governor I would require a certificate also; and in my own gaol, at Clonmel, I produce a voucher for every charge.

Who do you settle your accounts with now?—The bills are sent in to the paymaster of constabulary.

Do you not vouch your accounts before him?—Yes; every item.

How long before the expiration of the quarter, used you to make up your bills at Kilmainham Gaol?—About the 10th of the following month, as soon as all the bills could be got in.

Would it not have struck you as a singular circumstance, Mr. and Mrs. Dunne's going off with convicts?—Decidedly; but I did not know who Mr. Dunne brought with him, with the exception of Beatty.

When this fraudulent account of the transmission of the two convicts to Tralee was made out, did you know the fact that they never went by coach?—I did not; I took no notice of the transaction.

Why, the account was made out not later than five weeks after the transaction; the receipt is made out for the payment of the money by the deputy-governor, and the abstract prepared

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prepared by your brother Robert, and you still say you were ignorant of the real facts of the case?—I wrote out the accounts under Mr. Dunne's dictation.

Mr. Dunne was not very literate?—He was not; he could not write out the accounts, but he would dictate them.

Who prepared the loose memorandums he used to give to you?—Himself, or Mrs. Dunne.

Would he make out the memorandums on the occasion they referred to, or were they prepared subsequently?—They would not be made at the time, for sometimes he used to send into Dublin to find out what fare he paid to a particular place, as he forgot the amount.

When the turnkeys were paid by Mr. Dunne, would any of them give a receipt without getting the money at the same time?—They might.

Did you know of Mr. Dunne's passing bills to any parties?—I did not of my own knowledge, but I knew he passed a good deal of bills, for which he was "dunned."

What embarrassed Dunne?—High living, and his seeing a great deal of company.

Major Palmer was himself confined in the gaol—Yes; for three weeks or a month.

Where did he reside then?—In Mr. Dunne's apartments.

Did he diet with him?—I suppose he did; Mr. Dunne used to accommodate debtors who were of respectability.

Was not the governor obliged to affirm before a magistrate that his accounts were correct?—Yes.

How can you account for the affirmance on the 30th of May 1840, of a bill of his paid nine months before?—The affirmance of his accounts was only for the Audit-office.

Reverting to the transaction of the 22d of May 1839, we have here in your handwriting, an account of the expenses incurred in transmitting convicts to Cork and Kerry. The receipt for the money is dated the 22d of July; and about how long after the transaction must the account have been made out?—I think about the 6th or 8th of July.

One of the prisoners was for Cork, and the other two for Tralee Gaol; and it appears that the orders for their transmission are respectively dated on the 9th, 16th, and 29th of April; now, why was a prisoner kept in Kilmainham Gaol from the 9th of April to the 22d of May, more especially if he was at the end of that time to be transmitted without being accompanied by any other convict?—I cannot tell; Mr. Dunne used to keep them over for his own convenience, and he would have his own way.

You can give no other explanation?—No.

As long as a respited convict remains in Kilmainham Gaol, he is charged for against the Government for his support?—Yes.

While if he had been transmitted promptly, his county would have been at the expense?—Certainly; and I must say that Mr. Dunne kept prisoners longer than he ought.

If you were aware of the fact, that on the 22d of May 1839 the three convicts went by a steamer to Cork, and that Mr. Dunne desired you to copy out the account in the way it is at present, would you have done so?—Most decidedly, I would do what he ordered me to do. I would not consider it to be my duty to interfere with him; and if I had done so, I would have got a smart rap; but I should not like to make out an account which was fraudulent.

If you knew that Mr. and Mrs. Dunne had gone by steam to Cork, with convicts, and if you were directed in six weeks after to make out an account, that two of the convicts went by coach, could you have forgotten the circumstance?—If I took notice of the thing at the time, I might not have forgotten it, but I did not.

Did you hear any of the turnkeys complain that money was due to them?—I heard Jackson say that he did not get some balance due to him for escorting convicts.

Who made out the bread and milk accounts?—My brother.

Could the transmission of the three convicts in May 1839, be without the knowledge of your father?—He would be more likely to know of the circumstance than me.

It would be unlikely that he should not know of it?—Certainly he must have been aware of Mr. Dunne's going away.

Did not your father often make up the accounts of Mr. Dunne?—Sometimes he would, when there was no pressure of business.

There was no great pressure at this time, as on the 30th of June there were only 55 convicts in the gaol. Have you gone in charge of convicts?—Yes.

Would you, when travelling by coach, take an inside seat?—I would go outside with the convicts, but if it was severe weather I would come back inside.

Who would regulate as to the correctness of the increased charge?—Major Palmer would allow me the fare, but I should explain that it was in consequence of severe weather I came inside.

Did it ever occur that you had to tell Major Palmer why you went inside?—I never had to account to him for doing so.

When you went by steam, what was your practice?—I took a cabin passage for myself, even if I did not go down.

Mr. *Edward Allison* called in.

Mr. *E. Allison.*

22 Sept. 1842.

Do you not recollect an occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Dunne went to the south of Ireland?—I do; bnt I cannot say how long ago it was.

How many convicts did they take away with them?—I think three.

Did they all go together?—I believe so.

Do you know how they went?—They went by water.

All of them?—Yes.

Did an occurrence of the kind we are speaking of, take place more than once?—No; only once.

Who went with the party?—A young man named Beatty, who did not then belong to the gaol.

Are you sure that all the convicts went together?—I will not be positive, but to the best of my recollection they did. Indeed I have no hesitation in saying that the three did go together.

Have you any doubt as to the fact?—I have no doubt.

Was any charge made for Mrs. Dunne?—Oh no; it would not have been right to do so. She was in delicate health at the time, and went with her husband; but no one in his senses would have thought of charging for her.

What became of the convicts?—One was left at Cork, and the other two went on to Tralee.

If the party had been transmitted by land, the expense would have been vastly more?—I think it would have been more than double.

Do you recollect the time when this transaction took place?—It was three years last May or June.

The original account of the expenses in transmitting the two convicts to Tralee, and one to Kerry was here produced, and also the receipt for the money which was so charged.

Did you ever see those documents before?—Never.

In whose handwriting is the receipt?—The signature is Mr. Dunne's, and the body of the receipt is in the handwriting of my son, Robert.

(William Allison here observed, that the handwriting of his father and brother was so like, it was easy for him to make the mistake he did, in supposing the receipt to have been written by the former.)

Had you, Mr. Allison, any cognizance of this transaction?—I had not; I never saw the account before.

Suppose the fact to be, that Mr. Dunne went to Cork with three prisoners, and after leaving one there, brought on the other two to Tralee, would that account be a correct one?—It would not; and I am sure Beatty parted with them at Tralee, and did not come back to Dublin.

Then the whole account must be a fabrication?—It does not appear to be correct.

(*The General Abstract of the Account produced.*)

In whose handwriting is this?—In my son's, Robert Allison.

Did you ever hear of this account?—Not until lately, when I heard some charge made of Mrs. Dunne's going to Cork.

Must not your sons have known about the transaction?—I do not know.

Must they not have been aware of Mr. and Mrs. Dunne going with the convicts?—Why everybody knew of it; but I scarcely believe Mr. Dunne could make a charge for her.

Have you any doubt that he did?—I have not.

Had your son?—He would not have made out the account, except by Mr. Dunne's orders.

Would his orders authorise your son to make out an account of that kind, knowing it to be a false one?—I think he should not have done so, if he knew it to be false.

If he made it out within five weeks after the transaction, must he not have known that it was not correct?—I do not know, but I think my son would not be capable of committing a fraud.

When your accounts are settling, what documents accompany them?—Major Palmer does not require any.

Are you in the habit of having vouchers prepared in case Major Palmer should demand them?—No; I do not require them myself.

Then if Major Palmer called on you to prove the correctness of any charges (say, for example, the transmitting of convicts) you could not support them by any voucher?—I could not.

Is that a correct way of doing business?—It is not; it is a slovenly way of acting.

What rule is there as to the way persons shall travel, escorting convicts by coach?—They generally go outside; but if the weather is bad, an officer may charge for an inside seat.

If returning back, what does the officer charge?—He may sometimes come inside.

Has Major Palmer ever asked for any explanation when an inside seat has been charged for?—I cannot say he has.

If a man told you he came inside in the coach, would you have any means to detect the misrepresentation, the fact being that he had travelled outside?—He might charge for the inside when he did not come that way, and I would have no means of checking it.

Mr. *Robert Allison*, Examined.

Mr. *R. Allison*.

22 Sept. 1842.

WERE you in Kilmainham Gaol at the time when Mrs. Dunne went to the south of Ireland?—Yes, I remember the circumstance.

What convicts went with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne on that occasion?—Two or three.

Do you know how they went to Cork?—My impression is, that they must have gone by water.

All of them?—Yes.

What time of year was it?—About the month of June 1839.

Would you know the names of the convicts?—I might if I heard them.

Was Devine one?—Yes, I recollect that name.

Did Mrs. Dunne ever go before with convicts?—She never went, to my knowledge, but upon the one occasion.

Who went beside Mr. and Mrs. Dunne?—I heard since that it was Beatty.

Where did he live then?—His family had recently come to Dublin from Cork; and were living, I think, in Mecklenburgh-street.

Did he come back with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne?—He remained a day or two in Cork in order to see some friends.

He had business of his own to attend to, then?—He had.

How much would the expenses be, according to your calculation, for Mr. and Mrs. Dunne, Beatty, and the three convicts, going to Cork?—Perhaps 3 *l.* or 4 *l.*

(*The original Account and Receipt produced.*)

Did you ever see those documents before?—I saw that account at the time it was altered in the Castle.

Did you read it then?—I think not.

Did you make any observation with reference to it?—I did.

How many persons are included in the account of the journey to Cork?—I only find one prisoner and one conductor.

How many are included in the journey to Tralee?—Two prisoners and two conductors.

Who made up the sixth person that went?—I do not know conscientiously.

Did you ever know a more gross fabrication than this? Had you not the account at the time you wrote out the receipt?—I must have had it before me, certainly; I do not say at that time, but when sending in the documents to the Audit-office.

Could anything improper have been put down in the account, and you be ignorant of the fact?—I think so; I did not know of the account until it was returned from the Castle, with an error in it.

Were you not then obliged to go over it item by item?—I was.

The correction you made was putting down 2 *l.* 10 *s.* instead of 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, which had been originally inserted for coach fares; could you then have been ignorant of the gross fabrication of the accounts?—It might not strike me.

Is it likely you could forget such a thing, when you prepared the receipt within five or six weeks after the transaction to which it referred?—It never struck my attention.

Is it not still more strange that you should have corrected an error in the coach fare, when all the convicts went by sea?—I do not know in what way they left the gaol, and I had no idea what way they were going.

Must you not have been very well aware, that no officer left the gaol at that period except the governor?—Yes.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Tuesday, 27 *September* 1842.

Robert Sheal, Re-called.

Robert Sheal.

27 Sept. 1842.

DID you ever hear William Allison say he would report Mr. Dunne for the frauds committed in the gaol?—I did. On one occasion William Allison had been suspended by Mr. Dunne, and he threatened that if he was not restored, he would report Mr. Dunne, for that there were glaring frauds going on in the convict department; and as an instance, he stated, that the governor of Armagh Gaol had himself taken down a convict, or convicts (I cannot be sure which), and that the coach fare back to Dublin had been charged for the conductor, and 2 *s.* for a car to the gaol, although no conductor ever went or came back.

Do you know that William Allison had been suspended?—He was, to my knowledge.

And was it during his suspension he made use of this threat against the governor?—Yes.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *W. Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

Mr. *William Allison,* Re-examined.

Do you recollect a man named M'Loughlin, a convict, being sent to Armagh Gaol in 1839?—I have no recollection of his name.

What is the name of the governor of Armagh Gaol?—A man named Turner was governor, but he is dead.

Have you seen him in town?—Often.

At what time?—I could not recollect any such thing.

Do you recollect his taking convicts to his own gaol?—He might have done so, but I do not think he did.

Could such a thing have occurred without your knowledge?—It might.

You were every day in the prison?—Yes.

You were conversant with all going on in the family?—I was.

Could such a thing as we are alluding to, take place without your knowing of it?—It might.

Did you ever make any observation upon that transaction of the Armagh gaoler?—I never did, or could, because I have no recollection of the case.

Were you ever suspended from your employment in the gaol?—Never, in my life.

When were you appointed to Kilmainham?—In 1829.

From that period to 1840, were you never suspended?—Lord bless you, never, for a day, or an hour.

Or threatened to be suspended?—Never; but if Mr. Dunne was in a passion, he might say, "If you do not mind what you are about, I will suspend you."

Did you express yourself annoyed with him?—Not at all. In the hatch of the gaol, we might say that we did not deserve the scolding he gave us.

Did you threaten to disclose things to his disadvantage?—Not at all.

If the governor of a gaol was in town, and that a convict had to be sent to the same gaol from Kilmainham, would he give him the advantage of taking back the convict?—He might, and would do so.

Do you remember the governor of Armagh Gaol being in town on his own business, and taking back a prisoner, while in the accounts a conductor was charged for going and coming back to Kilmainham?—I do not; but Mr. Dunne was a man who would be prepared to justify every one of his accounts.

Do you recollect any instance in which a prisoner was transmitted under the escort of the governor, and for whose transmission Mr. Dunne charged, as if a conductor had been sent by him from the gaol?—I could not say but that there were such cases.

Could you name an instance in which this was done?—Why, Mr. Dunne knew all the governors of gaols in Ireland, and if he did what you are speaking about, he would justify his acts.

Did you know the governor of Enniskillen?—Yes; he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Dunne, having been married to his sister. His name was John Gilhooly.

Do you recollect any instance in which Mr. Dunne gave a convict to Gilhooly to take back to Enniskillen?—I cannot recollect any individual case, but I have no doubt such occurred.

Then a certain sum of money would be given to a person for doing that, which in point of fact he never did?—Yes, but Mr. Dunne would justify his acts.

How does it happen with respect to the transmission of the convicts to Cork and Tralee, that they were detained so long in gaol, after the order had arrived for their transmission. The order for one was on the 5th of April; for the second, on the 16th of April; and for the last, on the 22d; and it was not until the 22d of May that they were forwarded?—This might have been for Mr. Dunne's convenience.

We find here another case in which the order of transmission was on the 27th of June, and the convict was not sent off till November?—Is that possible.

It is the fact. Now suppose a governor of another gaol was in town, and brought back a convict with him, and that Mr. Dunne told you to make out an account that a conductor had been sent with the man and returned, would you do so?—I would not object to obeying his directions in the matter.

Here is a charge for transmitting Timothy Sweeny to Cork, on the 23d of November 1839: "Two seats to Cork, 2 *l.*; and one back to Dublin, 2 *l.* 5 *s.*" How do you explain that increased charge for one?—Because an inside seat was charged for coming back.

You say you felt no objection to making out accounts according to the directions of Mr. Dunne; would you have felt any objection to doing so in the case of the convicts charged for as going to Cork and Kerry by different routes, when the fact was that they went together?—I would have felt a strong objection to such an account.

But yet you did make it out?—Yes, but I did not know which way the men went. I might not do what Mr. Dunne did, but it was he who was responsible.

But did you not morally sanction his conduct, by aiding him in making out the accounts, he being illiterate?—He was anything but that, except as to writing.

He required assistance in that, and it gave him a facility to make incorrect charges, when he found out an instrument who would commit them to paper. Now if you were disposed to commit a fraud, is it to a man of high principles you would apply to aid you?—I would apply to the clerk of the gaol, if not capable of doing the thing without assistance.

Would

Mr. *W. Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

Would you think him worthy to hold his situation, if he were capable of aiding in the perpetration of a fraud?—If I were a man like Mr. Dunne, I would go upon the principle that it was no business of the inferior officer to meddle with my proceedings.

You were a paid officer of the gaol in 1839, and the fact appears to be, that the governor of that gaol required you within five weeks after the transaction to which it referred, to make out a false account to the amount of nearly 20 *l.*, you knowing at the time that the charges were not true ones?—You draw an inference utterly unjust to me.

Was it not impossible for you to forget which way the three convicts left the gaol?—I could not forget it, because I never knew of it.

Did you ever say of Mr. Dunne upon any occasion, that if he did not conduct himself well by you, you would expose his dealings?—Most decidedly not.

It has been told us that you did, and by an individual who is ready to declare so to your face?—That must be Sheal.

Why do you suppose so?—Because I saw him coming here. I know that Sheal saw that account of the Cork and Kerry journey, for he lived in the court-house, and so did I; and as we were on friendly terms he used to come frequently to my room when I would be making up my accounts in the evening for the Government department. I know from his coming forward that he must have seen the account.

Did you never point to one of the accounts, and say to Mr. Dunne, that if he did not restore you you would show him up?—Decidedly not.

What did you do for your salary of 20*l.* a year?—Any writing I was called upon to do by Mr. Dunne for the convict department I would do.

How soon after you left Kilmainham Gaol was Mr. Nash appointed?—I should suppose immediately.

He came as your successor?—I should think so. I believe the reason Mr. Nash was appointed was, that none of the turnkeys could do what he was wanted for.

You have heard of anonymous letters having been written with reference to the practices observed in the gaol?—I have, recently, and I think a man capable of writing an anonymous letter would commit a murder.

Do you recollect going with respited convicts to the country since 1837?—The strong probability is, that I went with none since that period.

Was there any rule laid down as to the fees to be paid to coachmen and guards?—There was none.

Can you account for this, that sometimes the coachmen and guards were paid for the convict and sometimes not?—I cannot; but I should say a charge was made in every case.

Will you swear, if called on so to do, that you were never suspended for a day?—Never, and the individual who told you this was himself suspended for three months, when he ought to have been transported, for he purchased arms from a prisoner, and never paid him for them. He agreed to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for them, and five dozen of pocket handkerchiefs, but did not do so, and a Government inquiry having been directed, the local inspector, who was friendly to Sheal, only suspended him for three months.

Was he retained after that?—Yes, and he has a pension from the county.

Robert Sheal, called in; and Examined.

Robert Sheal.

Do you recollect any occasion upon which William Allison was suspended by Mr. Dunne?—I do. William Allison was suspended by Mr. Dunne for some conversation he had with the friends of a woman who died in the hospital.

What was the name of that woman?—I cannot recollect, but on that morning William Allison, who was living in the court-house, said to me, "If Dunne does not restore me, I will report him to the Government, for there are gross frauds committed in the convict department;" and as an instance, he alluded to the case of the Armagh gaoler, who, being in town, took down a convict to his prison, although a conductor was charged for, going and coming, and 2*s.* for a car. William Allison added, that his father should not prevent his reporting the frauds, unless Mr. Dunne restored him.

Was any one else implicated in the affair for which William Allison was suspended?—Yes, Deery and Jackson, and I was sent to find out the friends of the woman who had died in the gaol, as they complained of the conduct of the officers in the hatch. There was an investigation held into the case, and I was sent for the witnesses to Gill, of Britain-street.

Was Jackson, the turnkey, present at the inquiry?—I am positive that he was.

Do you recollect the instance alluded to by William Allison, of the convict sent to Armagh Gaol with the governor of that prison?—I do not, but Mr. Parker told me the same thing, and said he had it from William Allison.

Were you yourself not supended?—Yes, for three months.

For what?—For taking a present from a prisoner. There was a man from Longford who had a pistol and powder horn, and after being sentenced to transportation, he said to me, I have no friend to give them to, and if you release them, for they are in pledge for 1*s.* 8*d.*, you can have them. I very foolishly released the pistol, and it was the first and last time for 19 years that I did anything to lead to a complaint against me.

How did this transaction come to be known?—It seems that the convict claimed 2*s.* 6*d.* from

Robert Sheal.

27 Sept. 1842.

from me, and when he did not get it, he made a report to William Allison's brother, who was then acting on board the hulk.

William Allison here said, that he had some vague recollection of the transaction with respect to the woman who died in the hospital, but he did not think that he had been suspended. Two or three were implicated.

[Robert Sheal withdraws.

William Allison's Examination continued.

Mr. *W. Allison.*

Do you persist in saying that you were never suspended by Mr. Dunne, from one night until the next morning?—I do not consider that I was ever so suspended.

Was Mr. Dunne ever angry with you?—Yes, a hundred times.

Did he threaten you then?—Of course he did.

Will you say he did not declare that he would suspend you?—My strong belief is that he did not, and I never considered myself to be suspended.

Did you never threaten to expose Mr. Dunne?—Most decidedly not.

Who made out the car account?—It might be me, or my father, or brother.—(*Car Accounts for the last quarter of* 1839 *produced.*)

In whose handwriting is that?—In mine.

How was that account made up?—From memorandums of Mr. Dunne, and if I had a car I entered it down.

Here is a car frequently charged for, bringing up a messenger of Major Palmer's. Now how did you ascertain that part of the account?—A bill would be sent in by John Lamb, the messenger, for car hire for the quarter, and my father also kept a book in which entries would be made of the cars ordered to be charged for.

Were Mr. Dunne's accounts verified?—I think he verified them when sending them over to the Audit-office.

Here is a bill in the last quarter for extra nourishment; for porter, beef, wine, &c.; how is that made out?—My brother disbursed the money.

What had you before you in order to make out the accounts?—There is a good voucher for that expenditure, as the doctor gives the order in every case.

Yes, that may be as to what he ordered, but were not the tradesmen's bills laid before you?—We dealt with one butcher and one grocer, and at the end of the quarter the pass books would be referred to.

But why not attach the tradesmen's bills to the account?—We followed the old system, as we found it.

Who made out the contingent account?—My brother, Robert Allison.

But why are not the tradesmen's bills attached?—They are not; in fact, it was left to the person acting to make out the account.

Was it the habit to post the regulations of the Board of Superintendence before you left the gaol?—Yes, in several places.

Were the dietary tables hung up?—I think so. When I said the regulations of the Board of Superintendence were posted, I meant the directions of the Act of Parliament.

Did you know of coals to have been taken out of the convict vault by Mr. Dunne?—Never, except when his own did not come to the day.

Did you know of them to have been sent to his farm?—No.

Or to Kingstown?—I do recollect a cart of coals going to Kingstown.

Where were they taken from?—From his own coal vault.

Will you say that they were not taken from the Government vault?—Yes. I never saw more than a bucket-full borrowed at a time from the convict coals.

Could it have occurred without your knowledge, that a cart-load was sent away of convict coals?—I do not believe it; it would be too barefaced.

Would it be as barefaced as charging the public with the expense of two trips to Cork and Kerry, amounting to 20 *l.*, when only one was undertaken?—Why, I think anything improper with respect to the coals, would have been more easily detected.

Your father and brother live in the same apartments?—They do.

How many fireplaces in these apartments?—Four, and a kitchen range.

Why how many sitting-rooms are there?—Three, and one bed-room, but this bed-room is also used as an office by my brother.

Was there any limit to the quantity of coals required for the convict department?—No, the number of convicts varied very much.

How many fireplaces were there in that part of the gaol?—One in the day-room, two in the hospital, and two in the range where the convicts sleep.

Did you know of tradesmen to give to any of the officers money in lieu of coals, or bread and milk?—Oh no.

Did you not know of officers getting a certain sum of money in lieu of their allowances?—I did not; it might have been so.

When your father was deputy-governor, he was as active in the convict yard as Mr. Dunne?—Yes, and the business could not have gone on without him; he made quite a slave of himself.

Was Mr. Harris as active in the convict yard when he became governor?—No. I heard that Major Palmer did not put him on the convict side of the gaol, and I considered that my father was still to do the duties which he had discharged as deputy-governor. In fact, Mr. Dunne never went into the gaol except for his own pleasure, for he would just drive to the Castle, look into the gaol on his return, and then be away to his farm.

What

Mr. *W. Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

What is your brother Joseph?—He is studying to be a doctor.

Does he do any duty in the gaol?—Not at all.

Who passes the prisoners into the wards?—The turnkeys.

Are they first inspected by the medical man?—No, and that could not be done in the gaol, nor in any gaol in Ireland, although required by the Act of Parliament, because in some places there are not reception rooms, and a medical man would require to be in constant attendance.

We do not see the impossibility of which you speak. How old is your brother Edward?—About 18 or 19.

Do you know if the situation of deputy-governor was looked for by any of your family?—My brother Robert did expect it after my father was appointed; and the Board of Superintendence did, in fact, appoint him.

Did he also look for it upon the resignation of Mr. Harris?—He did, and if my brother had not been a candidate I would have exerted myself to get the situation.

Was it a matter of disappointment his not succeeding?—Yes. He was, I think, perfectly justified in looking for the situation, but I am sure both Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Harris would have got justice from my father.

Did you hear your father ever censure Mr. Dunne for his fabricated accounts?—I am sure he was not aware of the Kerry transaction, but I dare say he was aware of the sending of convicts with the governors of other gaols.

Did he never remonstrate with Mr. Dunne?—It was likely that he might, and I am sure there is not a public department in which things do not occur which are not quite correct.

David Jackson, Re-examined.

David Jackson.

Do you recollect an inquiry, which was held into some complaint respecting the death of a woman in the hospital?—I do not.

Do you recollect some angry altercation taking place between William Allison and Mr. Dunne about the period when a woman died in the hospital?—I recollect now something about a row, and that an inquest was held. The talk was that the woman had not been properly attended to, but the hospital man, and the Miss Judges, gave every satisfaction on the subject.

Was it with William Allison Mr. Dunne was angry?—I cannot say it was; he was displeased with some of the officers, and made a great noise about it.

When was this, do you recollect?—About three or four years ago.

Did you ever hear William Allison threaten Mr. Dunne?—Never.

Was any one sent to find out the friends of the woman?—I know there was.

Was it Sheal?—I cannot say.

[Witnesses withdraw.

Mr. *Robert Allison,* Examined.

Mr. *R. Allison.*

You are principal storekeeper and turnkey in Kilmainham Gaol?—I am.

Your father was deputy-governor for a long time?—Yes, and until the last six months he was always a very active officer.

And that activity pervaded every part of the prison?—Yes.

He was succeeded by Mr. Harris, and Mr. Harris by O'Connor?—Yes.

Were they as active in the convict department?—They were not.

And why so?—I understood that my father's situation on the convict side was not to be filled up.

Was not attendance in that department as necessary after Mr. Dunne's death as before?—You must ask Major Palmer about that.

If these two deputy-governors had been as well disposed to discharge the convict duty, had they the same facilities?—I do not know what was to prevent them if they had been appointed.

When Mr. Harris became deputy-governor, was it intimated to him that the duties of the office had become changed in his hands?—I think it was, by Major Palmer.

You were a candidate for the situation?—I wrote a letter to the Board of Superintendence applying for it.

How long did Mr. Harris hold the situation?—For two or three months.

What instructions were given to him as to the discharge of his duties?—I do not know.

Were there any?—I should think so, as the Board of Superintendence told my father to give instructions, and when Mr. Harris found himself deficient he would come to him for advice.

Mr. O'Connor succeeded Mr. Harris. For what was he dismissed?—For continually getting up improper charges.

Was it your father got him to be dismissed?—Why he complained to the high sheriff, and he dismissed O'Connor.

If the deputy-governor saw improper things going on in the gaol, would it not have been his duty to report such irregularities?—Certainly, if he reported them to the proper authorities.

To whom were the complaints made by O'Connor?—There was information given to my father that Mr. O'Connor was going about saying to persons, "Have you anything to bring forward against the Allisons?"

Mr. *R. Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

If he found out irregularities, would it not have been his duty to report them?—But why go hunting for such things?

If he knew of them, it was his duty to report them. Were any irregularities ever reported against Mr. Dunne while your father was deputy-governor?—Not to my knowledge.

If they occurred, could your father have been ignorant of them?—I cannot say.

How many of the Allison family were in the gaol while Mr. Dunne was governor?—My brother William, my father, myself, and a young man who married a sister of mine.

How long has Beatty been married to your sister?—About 18 months.

That being the state of the family, could a flagrant irregularity occur without some member of it knowing of the irregularity?—Certainly, I should think not.

And yet nothing was reported against Mr. Dunne?—Nothing.

Mr. Dunne did not prepare his own accounts?—No; but he was always present when they were making out.

The mechanical part, however, of the duty was always disharged by some member of your family?—Yes; sometimes by one, and sometimes by another.

Then, if an account contained improper charges, the fictitious charges must have been known to be such by some member of your family?—I do not know what improper charges you allude to.

Suppose that the governor of a county gaol came to town on his own business, and that it happened that just at the same juncture it became necessary to send down a convict to his gaol; suppose the governor taking down the convict to the county prison, would it be right to charge for a conductor going down and coming back, when, in point of fact, no such conductor had gone at all?—I could not defend that charge.

Then if such a fabricated account had been made up, it must have been made up by one of your family?—That is, such an item might appear in the account; but we might not know if it was correct or not, and we would be acting under the direction of Mr. Dunne.

Are not all the accounts prepared at the end of each quarter?—Yes; as soon after as possible.

Now as to this Cork and Kerry transaction; it was the only transmission of convicts within the quarter, and there is the extraordinary fact of the governor and his wife going, and is it possible that your family could have been ignorant of the real nature of that transaction?—It might not have struck them at the time.

There are two other extraordinary circumstances connected with tha taccount: first, it must have been prepared within five weeks after the journey had been performed, and then there was an error which was corrected by yourself in the subequent quarter; now did you ever hear that the transaction had been spoken of before?—Why I knew that anonymous letters were written two or three years ago, in which it was stated that Mr. Dunne had been charged for to the public as a conductor.

Was not your curiosity excited to look at the account books, to see what foundation there was for the charge?—No; Mr. Dunne had the books locked up.

That does not agree with what was stated by your brother, for he said he used to copy the convict accounts in his own apartment, and generally in the evening. We ask you again, when you heard the transaction alluded to in 1840, did you examine the books?—Knowing the circumstance of the young man Beatty going, I was conscious that there had been a conductor.

Did you know Beatty at the time you heard of the charge being made?—I did.

Had you any conversation with him about the charge?—None.

Do you know if a convict named M'Loughlin was brought down to Armagh Gaol by the governor of that prison?—I am certain he was not.

Do you recollect the governor of Armagh Gaol to take down any prisoner?—I do not; and I think Mr. Dunne would not have entrusted him with a prisoner, for formerly he used to come drunk to the hulk.

What was his name?—Turner.

How much coals is the governor allowed by the county?—Eighteen or 20 tons used to be the allowance, but it has been reduced by the Board of Superintendence to 12 tons.

How much does he get from the Government?—About eight tons.

Did Mr. Dunne always consume his allowance?—I do not know, but I believe he did.

Did he consume any out of the convict vault?—No.

Who had the key of that vault?—The turnkey, Jackson, most generally.

Did you know of coals to have been taken out of the convict vault for Mr. Dunne's use?—Yes, a few tubs; but they were paid back by my positive directions.

Were you made acquainted with the fact of coals having been sent to his farm?—I do not think that was ever the case.

Or to Kingstown?—Yes; but they were taken from his own vault.

Could coals be taken from the convict store, and be sent out of the prison, without the knowledge of some of your family?—They could.

If you saw coals going from the prison, was it not your duty to ascertain that they were taken from the governor's own vault?—I reposed confidence in Jackson.

Sure then there was no use in your ever having the key, if Jackson could get the convict coals whenever he thought fit; you are storekeeper?—I am; I receive and deliver out the provisions.

Do you always weigh the bread?—I do; but not the whole of it. I take every loaf in my hand, and can tell by the feel if it is light.

Have

Mr. R. *Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

Have complaints been made of the weight?—None but what I made myself; I have sent back five or six leaves in a day, and may be 30 or 40.

And have you kept on the contract with the same individual?—Yes.

Who keeps the dietary accounts?—I do.

Do they show the time and hour when each man comes in?—There is a column for the day of the month on which the convict arrives, and if he comes in in the middle of the day, then a half allowance only is charged for.

When the convicts go for embarkation, are they charged for as if they had the full day's allowance?—It is our practice to diet them for the day they go away, except under peculiar circumstances.

Can you inform us why convicts were kept in Kilmainham long after the order had arrived for transmitting them to their counties?—That was Mr. Dunne's affair, which we had no control over.

Were not convicts often kept over for a long time?—Constantly; but not for the last nine or 12 months.

When the abstract of the bread and milk account is sent to Major Palmer, has he the register before him?—No.

Then when an account in support of the bread and milk account is laid before Major Palmer, the book from which it purports to be prepared is not sent to him?—It is not; but he knows how many prisoners are in Kilmainham Gaol, as he often gets a return of them.

Here is an order from the Castle, dated the 27th of June 1839, for John M'Loughlin to be transmitted to Armagh Gaol, and the escort for that prisoner is on the 12th of November following, can you account for that?—I cannot.

Is not the governor of the gaol required to keep a journal?—I do not know that such a book is kept, but we have "The Registry," and a book called "The Morning State."

If an order arrived for transmitting four convicts within one month, would it not be right to send them off at the same time?—Certainly.

Did you know of three or four county prisoners sent to the same destination at different times, although included in the same order?—I did not interfere with things on the county side until within the last six months.

Mr. Nash was an officer of the gaol?—Yes.

He is entitled to rations of bread and milk; did he draw money from you instead of milk?—Why, he sold his milk to Mr. Dunne, at one time.

Did he never sell his milk to a turnkey?—Not that I recollect.

Did you not, on two occasions, receive 10*s.* from a turnkey for the milk which he purchased belonging to Mr. Nash?—Now you bring the circumstance to my recollection.

Then what did Mr. Nash do with his milk?—He sold or gave it away to the officers.

Was not a turnkey supplied with his milk for eight months?—I do not recollect that he got it so long.

What does Mr. Nash do with the milk now?—He gives it to a turnkey named Wright.

What does he do with his bread?—He has an understanding that the bread is to be left with him, or something to that effect.

Does his bread come to the gaol?—No. It is, however, charged for in the account, as if it came every day.

What does Mr. Nash do?—He comes to the prison and goes through the different parts of it; he also sees the dinner issuing, and makes out lists for Major Palmer.

Lists of what?—Of prisoners, and what not; and he carries communications to Major Palmer.

Do you see the prisoners get their dinner?—I do, invariably.

Can you define what Mr. Nash's duties are?—Not properly.

Does Mr. Nash do more than your brother did?—He does not; nor as much; because my brother used to copy the accounts into the book.

Is he in the gaol every day?—Generally; except on Sundays, I do not think he misses a second day.

Is any clerkship connected with your situation?—I do the work of a clerk since I was appointed; and my brother used to copy accounts.

Mr. Nash does nothing in that way?—No. I always considered him as a kind of inspector, to report to Major Palmer what was going on.

Does he come regularly every day?—He would not miss more than a day or two in the week.

How often does Major Palmer visit Kilmainham?—Four or five times a year.

Have you ever known him to come to the gaol in consequence of a communication from Mr. Nash?—I could not say I did.

Your father does not require vouchers from the conductors who escort prisoners?—No; but he intends to do so for the future.

Major Palmer did not require them?—He did not.

You know a person named Gilhooly?—I do.

Did you hear that he had money dealings with the late governor?—I did, but not from himself; he put bailiffs on his farm.

Did you hear of any money dealings between Gilhooly and Majors Woodward or Palmer?—No.

Gilhooly was a wealthy man?—I heard he was worth some hundreds; and he got 700*l.* with his wife.

Mr. *R Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

When the prisoners come to the gaol, are they inspected by the medical man?—The doctor or the doctor's man sees them, and I take charge of their property.

Does Joseph Allison examine the prisoners?—No; but he is a pupil of Surgeon Rooney, and the surgeon would say to him, "Come with me through the prison, and I will show you what is to be done, for here you have as fine a field as in any hospital."

Mr. Rooney is absent now?—He is.

Who supplies his place?—Doctor O'Brien.

Do you keep any part of the car account?—Why, I make out a short account of the number of times I come into town, and that is included in the other charges.

From what is the car account made out?—At the time of the embarkation of convicts, tickets are made out for each car and given to the driver, and he produces it in a few days after, and gets paid.

As to the car account for messengers, how is that made out?—I do not know if a book is kept, but I suppose my father keeps some memorandums.

Do you know by what authority the governor of Kilmainham pays for the car hire of Major Palmer's messenger?—He was ordered by Major Palmer to pay the man when taking up messages on the convict service; and at the end of the quarter, Lamb makes his charge, stating for what purpose he came on each occasion.

In the car account we find repeated charges for a car to Major Palmer's office, of 2*s.* 6*d.*; is it necessary to go every day to his office?—I cannot tell.

The contingent account is made payable to you; why are not the tradesmen's bills attached to the account?—It was never required.

Then the contingent account payable to you is laid before Major Palmer without the bills to support it?—It is; but I get a receipt from the person employed.

The extra-diet account is made payable to you; is it accompanied with vouchers and bills?—No; but the book is always before Surgeon Rooney to see if he gave the order.

But no bills accompany your account when sent in to Major Palmer, although he has to certify as to its correctness?—None are sent in.

You have stated that you knew O'Connor was looking out for information, from a variety of parties, in order to injure your father; who told you that?—I heard it from a man named Deery, who told me that O'Connor was looking out for charges against the governor, and that he had his handwriting for it.

When did Deery communicate this intelligence to your father?—It was to me he spoke, or I should say, more properly, to Beatty. One evening I had gone to bed, when Beatty came to the gaol, and going up stairs he saw my father, and told him what Deery had been saying to him.

When was this?—In the beginning of August; about the 4th or 5th of August; and Beatty said, that Deery wished to see my father or me, for he had to communicate something about O'Connor having been to him to know if he had any charges which he could bring forward.

What evening of the week was it that this conversation occurred?—I could not say.

What then took place?—My father did not like to see Deery on the subject of his communication, but he said to me, "You may as well get up and see what he has to tell." I did get up, and went out, when I saw Deery.

Where did you see him?—Down the street, towards Island Bridge.

Did you go with Beatty?—Yes; Beatty had left Deery waiting for him at a public-house at Island Bridge, and it was there I saw him. Deery, on that occasion, produced a letter in the handwriting of O'Connor.

Did he give you up that letter?—He did.

You had no communication with Deery before that?—I had not.

Can you try and recollect what day of the week this was?—I could not say positively; I think it was about the middle of the week, on a Wednesday or Thursday, but I am not sure.

Was it the night before Sunday?—I think it was earlier in the week.

Deery showed you O'Connor's handwriting?—Yes. There was a long statement of charges which he had put down, and he had asked Deery to write to him, as if he (Deery) was laying those charges upon my father, so that the charges might be brought before the Government. I said to Deery, "You should give me these papers," and his answer was, "I have no objection to do so, but I am to make a copy, and send it in, so that I may keep my word to Mr. O'Connor."

Did he make a copy?—He did.

And did you remain while he was doing so?—Yes; and when he was done I got the original, and showed it to my father.

What became of the copy?—Deery transmitted the copy, which, I believe, was delivered to my father, and my father handed it to O'Connor, saying, at the same time, "It seems as if this was for you."

Why was it directed to your father?—I do not know.

Was it suggested to Deery that it should be so directed, as to fall into your father's hands?—I am almost certain I did not make any such suggestion.

Was there any conversation as to the superscription of the letter, as to the way in which it should be written?—I think there was something about it, and that Deery asked how he should direct it.

Then the suggestion came from either you or Beatty, as to the manner in which it should be directed?—It did.

Then

Mr. *R. Allison.*

27 Sept. 1842.

Then the arrangement was, that the letter should be directed to the governor?—Yes.

Did Deery at that interview say he was rendering a service to your family?—He did.

Did he seem to think himself entitled to money for his information?—He did not.

Was any given to him?—At that time?

At that or at any time?—Why, he was remunerated in this way, that I have repeatedly given him half-a-crown, or more.

That night did you give him any money?—I believe I did.

How much?—I do not know if it was two or three half-crowns.

Was it upon his application?—No, but from my own feelings.

You repeated the bounty?—Yes. He was out of employment, and he said he wanted to go to several places to look for work. I said he should not go out of the way while this inquiry was pending, as it might be said we had sent him off, and that we would rather pay him to keep him here.

How much money was given him altogether?—I cannot say.

How much do you think?—About 4*l.*; for this inquiry has been pending for six or seven weeks.

Did he ask O'Connor for money?—I do not know.

Did he say that O'Connor refused to give him any?—He did not.

Did he allege that he got any from O'Connor?—No; but he said (and I cannot say how far it is true), that two persons could prove that Sheal made use of an expression, that O'Connor would not "begrudge" 20*l.* if he could get a third person to substantiate the charges against the governor.

There was an inquiry held by the Board of Superintendence, in reference to the proceedings of O'Connor?—No, but by the high sheriff alone; and he had Sheal, O'Connor, Deery, and all before him, face to face.

What was the result?—The sheriff found that my father was so much annoyed, the duty of the gaol could not be properly carried on, and O'Connor was dismissed.

Were the charges sustained against O'Connor?—Fully to the satisfaction of the high sheriff, and he made use of a very singular expression, "that such a complication of villany never existed before in any human beings."

To whom did he impute this villany?—To O'Connor and Sheal.

Did he also refer to Deery?—I do not think he did.

Did Deery tell you that the charges were suggested by O'Connor?—He said the suggestions were Sheal's, and that they wanted to make him their tool.

Did Deery intimate that the charges originated with Sheal?—He did, and he declares he never knew anything about it until they came to him. I said, on reading the paper which Deery produced, "Why it seems by this as if you were the person who was making the charges;" and his reply was, that he did not dictate them, but Sheal.

He said that?—He did, and that none of them were true. He said that before the sheriff, and as the examination was not on oath then, the sheriff told my father that there should be an affirmation made by Deery.

Were you present at the examination of the witnesses before the sheriff?—I was in and out.

Was the sheriff made aware that you and Beatty were with Deery at the public-house, and that you gave him money?—He was not told about the money being lent.

Was he aware of your interview with him?—I think it was mentioned.

You know Deery and Sheal very well; which of the men do you consider to be more credible?—I think there is no choice between them, but I would sooner believe Deery.

Did he tell you that night the truth?—I think he did.

Wednesday, 28 *September* 1842.

Mr. *Robert Allison,* further Examined.

How long after you and Beatty had the interview with Deery was the declaration procured?—Not for ten days, most probably. In an interview with the high sheriff, the latter desired my father to get an affirmation of Deery as to the subject of his dealings with O'Connor, and the following day I met Deery, and got him to make the declaration; it was from my father I understood that the sheriff wanted the declaration to be made.

Where was it prepared?—In a house.

What house?—I agreed to meet Deery at a house in Smithfield, and took a draft of it there, and then I made out a copy at home.

Who made the declaration out?—It is in my handwriting, but according to Deery's statement.

From what did you make out the declaration?—From Deery's former statements, and from his own word of mouth.

We ask you again, where was it made out?—The draft was prepared in the house at Smithfield, and I prepared it at home, a fair copy.

Was Deery present when you made the fair copy?—He was not; but he read the fair copy and the original draft.

Which one did he declare to?—To the one I wrote.

Mr. *R. Allison.*

28 Sept. 1842.

And which was made out when he was not present?—Yes; but he read it in the police office.

There is an interlineation in the declaration signed by Deery, to the effect, that he makes it at the desire of the high sheriff; when was it inserted?—The magistrate refused to take the affidavit, and said it should be a declaration made at the desire of some other party, and I then desired the clerk to insert that it was made by the desire of the high sheriff.

The high sheriff not being aware of what you were doing. May we ask had you any authority from him?—I had nothing more than my father's words to me.

Had Deery any communication with the high sheriff at this time?—I do not think he had.

Then you got him to swear to a fact that he made the declaration at the request of a man with whom he had no communication, you yourself having merely heard from your father that the sheriff wished to get the declaration?—

Your father met Deery before the latter joined you at the house in Smithfield; did he state to Deery what was the declaration which the sheriff wished him to make?—It was upon the subject of the papers which he had submitted to the sheriff, and which were to be submitted under Deery's declaration.

Was that to be the purport of the declaration?—Yes.

But here there is nothing as to the papers themselves being true or false, but a narrative of what passed between Deery and O'Connor?—Not being brought up to the bar, I did not know how to draw out the declaration better.

And the probability is, that Deery was misinstructed as to what the sheriff wished him to do?—What the sheriff wished was, that the statement of Deery, with respect to the way in which the charges against my father were made out, should be proved upon affidavit. He wished to have it upon more than my father's word.

Did you read to Deery that declaration which you prepared at home, and without his being present?—He read it in my presence, and also read the copy which he got from me.

In the charges which Deery showed to you the night you met him in the public house, was there not a statement of Mrs. Dunne's going to Cork with her husband and some convicts, and being charged for as a conductor?—I do not immediately remember.

The Commissioners read the first paragraph in the paper handed to the witness by Deery.

Was not that passage read to you?—I saw it myself.

Did you then make any inquiries with respect to this Cork transaction?—No; I only spoke to Deery in general terms.

When you saw the statement with regard to Mr. and Mrs. Dunne's going to Cork, and the charge made for conductors, did you institute any inquiries, either by looking into the account books, or by asking Beatty, who was named as being of the party?—I did not. I never looked into the books until I got notice of this inquiry.

Did you ask Beatty?—I never did.

It is odd that you should not have tried to test the truth or falsehood of the statement?—Why it was no subject of my father's, as Mr. Dunne was governor at the time alluded to, and therefore responsible.

Yes; but the frauds were committed through the instrumentality of your family?—Not knowingly.

You now hold a situation on the county side, which was formerly held by Mr. Parker?—Yes.

What duties did he perform?—He used to come and issue out the provisions in the morning, and make entries of having done so, and he would come again at dinner time to do the same duties. That was his principal business, except that he was clerk to the Board of Superintendence, and kept their book, but since that the Board of Superintendence have directed me to keep a day-book.

Before you obtained the situation, you had the same appointment at the convict side which you hold at present?—Yes.

Had you full occupation at the convict side?—Why, I had a younger brother who used to assist me, and I came to the understanding that I was to resign the convict service, or rather it was expected that the convicts would soon leave Kilmainham. When, therefore, the Board of Superintendence asked me if I would take the situation in their gift, I accepted of it, and my brother Edward does the greater part of my duties at the convict side.

Do you, in point of fact, perform the duties at the county side which Mr. Parker discharged?—I do.

Was not the examination of the county prisoners immediately upon their admission one of his duties?—No; my father, as deputy-governor, used generally to do that.

Did Mr. Parker never examine the prisoners?—He clothed them only.

Whose duty is it to search the prisoners?—I should think the turnkey of the class.

Do you know what duties Miles the turnkey has to discharge?—He is in charge of a class, and instructs the convicts belonging to it for about two hours a day.

Has he been called on to perform duties which he had not formerly put upon him?—He may be called on to stand at a certain door, and the governor of the gaol, for the benefit of the establishment, may employ the turnkeys as he thinks fit.

Who keeps the key of the clothing department?—Miles has the key of his own class.

When was this arrangement made?—Within the last four or five months the Board of Superintendence have directed that a certain complement of clothing should be issued for each class, and each turnkey has the care of stripping and dressing his prisoners.

Was

Mr. *R. Allison.*

28 Sept. 1842.

Was that regulation in force before your appointment?—Certainly not; Mr. Parker used to do the duty.

Who has the custody of the provisions?—I have.

Is not the key of the store daily in the possession of the turnkeys?—It is not.

Are you present every day when the provisions are issued out?—I am.

Has Miles more to do since the new arrangements have been entered into?—I should think neither more nor less.

Has he not to perform duties which Mr. Parker did before?—That is according to the orders of the Board of Superintendence.

Is there not along with the entry of the name of each prisoner a description of his person?—There is no description of his person.

Then if a man escaped there would be no means of inserting a description of him in the Hue and Cry?—Very likely a turnkey might know him well.

There is no school in the gaol at present?—No; but the class assembles in the day-room, and the turnkey instructs his class.

Are they capable of teaching?—They might be able to instruct a man to read.

Are you aware of a regulation in the Act of Parliament that the prisoners should not be passed into the wards without being first examined by the doctor?—I am; but we cannot attend to the rule, as there is no reception room in the place.

Are the county turnkeys a better class than the convict officers?—I think so.

Are they paid as much?—They are not.

When a county prisoner is sent, what sum is allowed to the conductor?—I think it is 4 *s.* a day for a turnkey.

Why should 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day be given to the conductor of a convict, and only 4 *s.* to the same person for escorting a county prisoner?—That was an established sum, and it had never been changed.

When a conductor takes a county man to Trim he is only allowed for one day, while the Government conductor is allowed for two?—And so was the county man until within the last six or eight months.

Did you go to Clonmel with a person named Abbot, in September 1841?—Yes.

Did you go with Magee and O'Hare to Antrim?—Yes, and as I was in a bad state of health, Mr. Dunne induced me to go inside.

Did you go in 1840, with two men named Regan and Whithrow?—I did, and took an inside seat then.

You went with Sweeny to Cork in November 1839?—Yes.

How do you account for this, that 2 *l.* is charged for two seats to Cork, and one coming back, is charged 2 *l.* 5 *s.*?—When I returned, I had an inside seat.

[Witness withdraws.

Nathaniel Beatty, Examined.

Nathaniel Beatty.

You are a connexion of the governor's?—I am his son-in-law.

When were you married?—I think in July 1841.

What situation do you hold in the gaol?—I am a first-class turnkey.

When were you appointed?—In September 1839.

Have you anything to do with the convict department?—Nothing.

How old is your brother-in-law, Edward Allison?—I should think about 17 or 18.

What does he do in the gaol?—He may assist his brother.

Do you recollect accompanying Mr. Dunne to the South on any occasion?—I do.

Was that before you were appointed?—It was.

You had then no concern with any part of the prison?—I had not.

Had you been acquainted with Mr. Dunne before?—No; but he knew my father.

You went by water on that journey?—Yes.

Of whom did the party consist?—There was Mr. Dunne, his wife, three convicts, and myself.

How did you come to be one of the party?—My father was in Major Palmer's office, and said to him one day, "My son is going to the South to see his sister; have you any commands for him?" Mr. Dunne happened to be in the office, and observed to my father, that he was going to Cork with convicts, and he would take me as a conductor.

What was your father?—He had been commander of the Surprise, hulk, at Cork.

The proposal of Mr. Dunne was in order to save you expense?—I suppose so.

Where did you live then?—In Dublin.

Were your expenses paid to Cork?—Yes.

Did you get anything beyond your expenses?—Yes; I was paid my allowance as if I had been a Government officer.

How much?—I parted with Mr. Dunne in Tralee, and he gave me 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, besides paying my hotel expenses, and all other charges.

Where did you land?—In Cork; and we remained there the same night.

How did you dispose of the convicts?—One was left in Cork, in the city gaol, and the other two were brought on to Tralee.

How did you go from Cork to Tralee?—By coach.

What seats had you?—Mrs. Dunne was inside, and the rest of us outside.

What became of you at Tralee?—I gave up the two prisoners at the gaol; got the usual receipt from the governor; and after remaining at Tralee one night, returned by myself to Cork.

Nathaniel Beatty.

28 Sept. 1842.

Where did you leave Mr. and Mrs. Dunne?—In the hotel at Tralee.

Did you hear how long they remained there?—I did not.

Where did you see them next?—At Kilmainham, in about six weeks afterwards; I remained 10 days in Cork with my sister, and Mr. Dunne allowed me my fare back to Cork, and from thence home.

Were your party long going to Cork?—About 27 hours.

When did you leave Dublin?—About three in the day, and the next evening we got to Cork. The next morning we proceeded to Tralee, and slept there that night.

When was this transaction?—In May 1839, or it might be June.

Was that the commencement of your acquaintance with Mr. Dunne?—It was.

Were you a cabin passenger in the steam-vessel?—No. When I went down, Mr. Dunne said he would take a cabin fare for me, but I stated I would like to stop on deck, as I had the three prisoners to mind. Occasionally, however, I was down in the cabin.

Do you know who went to take the places at the packet-office?—I think Mr. Dunne. I happened, while on my way home, to meet him in Sackville-street, and he told me he had been after taking the berths.

How did you come back from Cork?—By steam.

Do you know how much was charged for you in the accounts?—No; and I have avoided having any conversation on the subject of that journey.

Was your attention never called to that account?—Never.

Do you remember, not long ago, meeting a man named Deery?—Yes, I do.

Where was it?—I met him several times.

Did you meet him in a public-house, at night?—Yes; very nearly two months ago.

Did Deery send for you, or for Robert Allison?—Deery sent for me. He was in a public-house at Island Bridge, and sent a boy for me to my house. I asked the messenger what was wanted of me, and he said he did not know. I declined going out at first, but the boy mentioned that I was wanted on some important business; and I then proceeded to the public-house, and saw Deery. He told me that there was a conspiracy against the Allisons, and all that sort of thing, and I scarcely believed him at first; but he then showed me a letter in O'Connor's handwriting, and seemed anxious to see Robert Allison. I went for Robert Allison to the gaol, and he was in bed at the time; and although he appeared reluctant to get up, I induced him to come with me to where Deery was stopping. The latter showed us on that occasion the handwriting of O'Connor to the charges which were to be preferred against the governor and his family.

Did you read the charges?—I did.

Was not your attention drawn to the first paragraph?—It was.

Did you mention anything of your trip to Cork to Robert Allison?—I did not say one word to him on the subject.

Or to your father-in-law?—No.

During that interview did Deery make any application to Robert Allison for money?—Not in my hearing; but some conversation passed between them when they came out of the house, to which I did not listen.

Did you see any money given?—Not that night.

Did you after?—I gave Deery money myself; a few shillings now and then.

How often?—Four or five times.

Why did you do so?—Because I saw him in want.

Did you give the money as a present, or as a loan?—I gave him about 25 *s.*, which he asked me the loan of.

On what night had you the meeting in the public-house?—I think it was either on a Friday or a Saturday night.

Did Robert Allison know you gave Deery the money?—I think he did.

Did you understand from Deery that O'Connor wrote the charges down as if from himself, and wanted Deery to support them?—That was what I supposed.

Did you credit him in that story?—I firmly believed him.

When you left the gaol with Mr. and Mrs. Dunne, and the three convicts, how did you go to the steam-packet?—Mr. and Mrs. Dunne were on his own car, and the convicts were on a car with me.

When you were at Tralee, how did Mr. Dunne say he intended to come back?—I think he said he would travel by Limerick.

Have you ever been employed in transmitting convicts since your appointment?—Once, to Cork.

What were the names of the convicts?—Halloran and ——, in December last.

Who was with you?—A man named Woods.

How did you go?—By the steam-boat.

Did you pay for your passage yourself?—I did.

Who was governor at this period?—No one; but Mr. Allison was acting governor.

Why was not the convict sent with a Government man?—I wanted to go to Cork to transact some business, and having procured a week's leave, I asked permission to go with the convicts.

Did you make out a bill of your expenses when you came back?—No; Mr. Allison had given me money to defray my expenses.

What did he give you?—I cannot say, but it was as much as he thought would answer.

Did you go as a cabin passenger?—I did, and the others as deck passengers.

What was the cabin fare?—£. 1. 3 *s.*, I think.

What were the others?—I do not know.

You

Nathaniel Beatty.

28 Sept. 1842.

You got a gross sum from Mr. Allison; and did you give in a bill when you came back?—Yes, from my memorandum book.

Did he enter it in any book?—I cannot say. I gave him a rough account of what the journey cost.

When did you return from Cork?—In five or six days.

How many days were you allowed for?—For four, and the other conductor the same.

How did you come back?—By coach. Going to Cork on that occasion the steamer, I remember, got fast in the mud, and I was obliged to pay for a whale-boat to take us up the river.

What is your salary?—£.52 a year.

In settling with Mr. Allison you produced no vouchers?—None. I wish, on recollection, to correct myself, as to having stated that I had gone on no other occasions with a convict, for I did go to Cork early in the last summer.

Was it with a man named Roache, on the 26th of May?—Yes.

How did you go?—By steam. A man named Kennedy was with me, and I never had such a job as with Roache.

Who is Kennedy?—He fills some situation in Major Palmer's office.

What were the fares on this last occasion?—I could not tell rightly.

Only three went on that occasion, and the charge by the steam-boat is 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, and an additional item for a lock-up cabin, makes the sum amount to 2 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, whereas on a previous journey, accompanying two convicts, the charge for the conductors and convicts was only 2 *l.* 12 *s.* Can you explain this?—I was allowed cabin fare, and Kennedy went in the cabin.

Did you get any voucher at the steam-packet office?—I did not.

Were you given a certain sum of money by Mr. Allison when leaving the gaol?—He handed me 4 *l.* or 5 *l.*, and said, "If your expenses are any more I will settle with you when you come back."

Did you, on your return, hand in any written account?—No; I told him what balance was due to me, and he took it down.

Did you report to him that you went in the cabin?—I did.

Now did you, in point of fact, pay for a cabin fare?—I did not.

How many days were you absent?—I think six, but I was only paid for four.

Is it not the fact, that for your own private convenience, you were allowed in May last, and upon a previous occasion, to go with convicts to Cork, you being a turnkey on the county side?—I had business in Cork.

Is it not looked upon as an indulgence to be sent with convicts?—It may.

Is it not hard that the officers of the convict department should be deprived of the advantage of escorting convicts?—I do not think it is; and if one officer wanted to go down on his own business another ought not to object to that. I would not, at least.

But if a man gets an indulgence, because of his private business, do you think it quite right, in addition to that indulgence, that the public must pay not only for the expenses he has really incurred, but that he should be allowed to make a profit of the transaction?—I was allowed the money, and kept it. I was allowed for a cabin passage, and might go in what manner I wished. Had the prisoner been quiet, perhaps I would have stopped in the cabin.

When you came to demand remuneration, did you deem it correct to make a charge which you did not incur, merely because the money was given to you?—I had as much right to be paid as Kennedy, and I did not consider it any harm when the sum was allowed.

Do you know Mr. Nash?—I do.

What were his duties?—I cannot say, but I have seen him writing in the office. I wish to state about that last journey to Cork, that I was put to a good deal of expense by the prisoners getting violent and breaking things on board.

Why, there is a charge made for that in the account, so that you were not at the expense. Was there any bill made out in the vessel for the damage?—No, I paid what they demanded.

Did you get any acknowledgment?—No. I told Mr. Allison of the damage which was done.

What hour do you come to the gaol?—About six in the morning, and two turnkeys remain until lock-up hour.

You are expected to remain every day?—Yes, every day. There are five of us, and two stop until nine in the evening.

Have you charge of any class?—I had formerly, but there is an arrangement within the last 18 months, by which we do not all take the same duties.

Are your duties now greater or less than before?—I think they are greater. I am one of the turnkeys who attend to the hatch.

Did not Mr. Parker keep the clothing for the prisoners?—He did, but latterly the turnkey of each class has the clothing of that class.

Have the turnkeys any allowances or rations on the county side?—Not now. They were taken away from them.

[Witness withdraws.

James Dignum, Examined.

James Dignum.

28 Sept. 1842.

THIS witness merely stated that he knew the period when a woman named Elizabeth Healy died in the hospital of the Kilmainham Goal. It was a month before Christmas three years, and some complaint was made by her friends in consequence of what some of the turnkeys in the hatch said. Mr. Dunne was angry with the men, and was cross to them, but witness could not say that William Allison was one of the turnkeys implicated, or that he used any threats to Mr. Dunne.

[Witness withdraws.

Lieut.-Colonel *George Brown*, Examined.

Lieut.-Colonel *George Brown.*

WAS it you who got O'Connor appointed to the situation of deputy-governor of Kilmainham Gaol?—Mr. O'Ferrall spoke to the high sheriff, Mr. Bagot, who was his relative, and O'Connor received the appointment.

Had he been previously in the police?—Yes, for several years, and he came from London recommended by Colonel Rowan. When the police force was being formed here, Colonel Rowan recommended a certain number of Irishmen for the service, and O'Connor was one of them.

What was his conduct while in the police?—Remarkably good; he was a sharp, intelligent, and active man, and performed his duties remarkably well.

Was it as a reward for his conduct he got recommended to the high sheriff?—Yes; and we thought him a fit and proper man, in every respect, for the situation of deputy-governor.

Was the appointment promotion?—We thought it advantageous to him, or we would not have recommended him.

What salary had he in the police force?—It was fully equal to 100 *l.* a year, and he got a great many rewards for his activity. The fact is, he very unwillingly accepted the appointment, and it was understood that his situation, as an inspector of police, should be kept open for him for a certain period if he did not like the deputy-governorship, and in ten days he expressed his dislike to his new situation.

Did he make any statement to you?—Yes; he stated that he discovered things going on in the gaol which he did not think to be proper, but, at the same time, he did not wish to bring charges against any one. He desired to be put into his old situation, without however bringing forward any charges; but we said that, as he had mentioned the matters to which he alluded, they ought to be reported at once to the proper authorities, in order to be inquired into. When O'Connor came to speak to me, it was to ask for advice; and he did remark, that it might be thought extraordinary his finding out improprieties in so short a time.

Did he produce any documents on that occasion?—I think he had some memorandums with him.

Did he produce any communication with himself?—He stated to me that a man, named Gilhooly, came to him and told him to be on his guard.

Do you think that the steps which O'Connor subsequently took, were in adoption of your suggestion?—Certainly; we thought that the things should not be concealed, and it was as a reason why he did not like the situation that O'Connor spoke of what he noticed in the gaol.

You have heard that he did forward communications to the authorities, and was deprived of his situation?—He would have been dismissed, but the sheriff gave him liberty to retire.

Has he been taken back into the police?—He has, and we consider that he never did anything to prevent his being restored to his original situation.

In consequence of the propriety of his conduct, connected with your knowledge of his general character, you re-instated him?—Undoubtedly; and my belief is, that he was sorry to bring forward any charges. When retiring he got a good character from the sheriff. It may be proper to state, that in appointing him there was no purpose of sending him to discover what things were going on in the gaol, of which he should make a report to the Commissioners. We are quite sure that the sole reason for recommending him was a wish to promote an active and well-conducted officer.

[Colonel Brown withdraws.

John Lamb, Examined.

John Lamb.

IN what employment are you?—I am a messenger in Major Palmer's office.

What are your duties?—I do what I am bid.

Have you no particular duties connected with your situation?—I deliver the letters and messages which belong to the business of the office.

Where do you live?—I have care of Smithfield Prison since it was given up.

Do you pay for your apartments there?—No; I was sent in by Lord Morpeth to take charge of the place.

Where did you come from originally?—From the county Carlow, and I was recommended to Major Palmer by several gentlemen there.

Did

John Lamb.

28 Sept. 1842.

Did you know Major Palmer before you were recommended to him?—I remember Major Palmer's inspecting the yeomanry a long time since, and he knew my family.

What salary have you?—£.65 a year.

Is that all you receive?—That is all, except one thing, which I may as well mention. In Mr. Dunne's time, he came down one day to the office, and said to me, "This convict business is particular, and every time you come up to the gaol on it take a car, and charge it to me, if you have a particular message." I never asked for the car-hire; it was Mr. Dunne's own offer; and at first when I went up, after this conversation with him, he paid me 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each car I took.

Was it not a part of your general duty to go of messages to Kilmainham?—Yes; but it might be necessary to send in a hurry where it was convict business. After I had been going for a short time, and taking cars, Mr. Dunne said he thought 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each message was too much, and he would only give me 2 *s.* I replied that I was perfectly satisfied, and that I never asked for a penny. The first 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Mr. Dunne paid me in cash.

When did the arrangement for paying for a car take place?—About two years ago.

How did you settle your account?—Mr. Dunne desired me to keep a memorandum, and he would check off what messages were on county, and what on convict business, for he said he would not pay me for any messages on the county side.

How could you tell, when you took a car, whether it was on convict or on county business?—I could not tell, but Mr. Dunne said he would know.

How much did he pay you for car-hire?—Not more than 1 *l.*, or 1 *l.* 10 *s.* a quarter.

Did you take a car often without knowing if you would be allowed for it?—I did, and when I handed in my memorandums, Mr. Dunne would say, I will not allow such and such an item, as it was on county business, and then the car-hire came out of my pocket.

Have you ever given Mr. Dunne a receipt for the payment of your car account?—I cannot say.

When were you appointed a messenger, at 65 *l.* a year?—I think about two years ago my salary was increased to that. I had first 1 *l.* a week, and that went on for nine years.

Who gave you the increased salary?—Major Palmer.

Who appointed you first?—Major Palmer, and he was always very kind to me and my family. At this moment his doctor is attending my son, who is sick.

Did you receive anything from Major Palmer before you were messenger?—Never.

Did he not support you?—No.

You gave Mr. Dunne a memorandum of the different times you paid for cars?—I did.

When?—When he was making up the quarter's accounts.

Do you do the same with Mr. Allison?—Yes.

Do you give a written memorandum?—No, merely a pencil memorandum of the number of cars I paid for in the quarter. Mr. Allison asked me if I could swear to my car account, and I said I would be very sorry to make up an account which I could not swear to.

What is the fare from the Castle to Kilmainham Gaol, and back again?—One shilling and threepence, if you make no delay; but more is generally given than the mere fare.

You said that it was Mr. Dunne proposed to you to take a car, and he would allow you half-a-crown for it?—The way it was, was this; he said to me, "I will pay your car-hire when you come on convict business;" and when I came the first time after this offer of his, he paid me 2 *s.* 6 *d.* himself. The allowance then continued for some time, but afterwards Mr. Dunne said the sum was too much, and he would only allow me 2 *s.*; I expressed myself satisfied with anything, or nothing, as I never asked for any money.

Did you look upon it as given for the payment of car-hire?—I did.

Used you to pay 2 *s.* to the carman in point of fact?—No, I would make a bargain; and sometimes get up for 1 *s.* or perhaps 1 *s.* 3 *d.*; I certainly never paid more than 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

When did Mr. Dunne pay you?—When he got the money from the Treasury.

Did you ever go to the gaol, and charge for a car which you did not employ?—I never did.

How do you generally spend your time?—I am generally at the Convict-office at half-past nine o'clock; I take letters to the Inspectors-general, and bring others down to the office, and go of all messages.

Do you know a man named Gilhooly?—Yes.

How do you know him?—By his calling officially at the office. The first time he came was with Major Woodward, about three years ago, and I heard it was Major Woodward got him his appointment as governor of Castlebar Gaol.

Did he call often to see Major Palmer?—When he came to town, he would probably do so; and I would show him up to the Major's office.

Was Major Palmer ever denied to him?—Yes, he came up about a fortnight ago; and when he called Major Palmer refused to see him, and desired me to tell him so.

Had he ever been denied to him before?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you know a man named Deery?—Yes.

Did you see him in Major Palmer's office lately?—I think he came up one evening to see Mr. Allison not long ago, but Major Palmer was not there.

What was Mr. Allison doing there?—It was Mr. Robert Allison, and he was taking home some books he had left in the place.

How long was Deery in the office?—Not five minutes.

Has Robert Allison been in the office since?—Yes, every day, these good many days past.

Has Major Palmer been in town every day?—Almost every day.

Mr. Allison would be in the Major's own office?—Yes.

John Lamb.

28 Sept. 1842.

Did the Major desire you to admit him?—He did not say one word for or against it.

Did Mr. R. Allison remain for any length of time upon any occasion?—He often stayed a good time.

Did he and Deery go away together?—I think they did.

Did you ever do any duty in Kilmainham Gaol?—No; except that one day I went down with convicts from Kilmainham to Kingstown.

Did you ever go with a convict into the country?—Never.

Did any one of your name?—The governor of Enniskillen might, and he is of my name, but no connexion.

You made a profit by your car allowance?—I cannot say I did; for I sometimes took a car, and was not paid for it by Mr. Dunne, as he would say it was not on convict business I came up.

Did you never ask Major Palmer if the business you were going on related to the convict or the county service?—I would not take the liberty of asking him any such question.

Did you ask Mr. Kennedy, his clerk?—No.

What is Mr. Kennedy's duty?—He is there standing in the office.

Was he not employed once going with a convict?—Yes, last summer; for he was going either to Cork or Kerry.

How long has he been with Major Palmer?—About four years.

Who pays you?—Mr. Kennedy, but formerly it was by a gentleman in the Treasury I was paid.

What was your employment before you were appointed to your present situation?—I was reared as a farmer.

Have you any allowance as office-keeper?—None.

Have you gone to the gaol with the contractors, to deliver the clothing?—It happens for me to go sometimes.

Do you know Magrath, a turnkey?—Just as the rest of them.

Were you sent with any message to him lately?—No.

Have you seen him down in Major Palmer's office?—I have not.

Did yov see him since the commencement of this inquiry?—I think he came down to the office with a message for Mr. Allison, who was there. My impression is that he came.

Do you ever bring any of the officers of the gaol into town on your car?—I might.

Did you do so lately?—I did not.

Did you bring Magrath?—Not to my knowledge.

If respectable persons swore to the fact, and to the day, and hour, would you say that you did not bring Magrath into town on a car?—I would.

Did you some time before?—Not to my "known" or knowledge.

Who had charge of the Smithfield prison when you came there as care-taker?—Mr. Marsden, and he questioned my authority to get up the keys; but the authorities ordered him to deliver them to me.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Thursday, 29 September 1842.

Major *Edward Cottingham,* Examined.

Major *E. Cottingham.*

29 Sept. 1842.

Are you a member of the Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes, and of the other prisons in the county of Dublin.

You have nothing to do with the convict department?—It is not under the surveillance of the Board of Superintendence.

How are the contracts managed on the county side?—All the supplies for the gaol are publicly advertised for, and the Board is summoned for the purpose of considering the contracts. When the proposals are opened, it is the habit of the Board to accept the lowest tender, provided the article to be supplied is equal to the sample, by which the quality is to be judged.

Are the persons whose tenders are accepted, obliged to enter into any written engagement for the fulfilment of their contracts? Is there, in point of fact, an instrument upon which the contractor might be sued if he committed a breach of the contract?—Not for the smaller contracts.

Is there any with respect to the supply of bread?—No.

For what then do you require a formal instrument to be executed?—For contracts as to building, and such matters.

Coming now to the subject of accounts, let us ask who is your book-keeper?—Our book-keeper is the clerk, Mr. Robert Allison.

Whose duty is it to prepare the whole of the accounts to be laid before the Board?—After the different individual accounts are submitted to the Board, by the local inspector, audited and examined, they are given to the clerk to make out the general sheet.

That is the proper way of proceeding. Pray, who is responsible for checking the incidental expenses?—The local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon; and he examines the vouchers, as does also the Board.

Then

Major *E. Cottingham.*

29 Sept. 1842.

Then in point of fact, the process of examination and investigation has terminated before the documents reach Mr. Robert Allison?—Yes; he makes up his accounts from the documents which have passed the Board.

The Board of Superintendence examines into the incidental expenses?—To the fraction, and the members of it have detected errors which had before escaped notice. If you look at the papers, you will find how our accounts are classified, both the probable expenses in future, and also those passed and audited.

When did you become a member of the Board of Superintendence?—Three or four years ago.

Who appointed Mr. Harris deputy-governor?—Mr. Bagot, the high sheriff.

Have you any recollection as to what were the terms of his appointment?—I could not say: it was Mr. Bagot's appointment.

Was he not in the same situation as that which had been filled by Mr. Allison?—Why I must explain that, prior to his appointment, there had been an intention of remodelling the offices held in the gaol, and making new rules and regulations, so that had our present clerk and storekeeper been selected to be deputy-governor, he was to have been answerable for the clothing, and the property of the prisoners; and the arrangements we struck out did require the new deputy to be a good accountant. I asked if Mr. Harris would not be sufficient to do the duties proposed, (and, recollect, there would have been a saving by the consolidation of two offices,) and the answer I got was, that they were afraid he was not active enough, or a good accountant.

From whom did you hear that?—I will not say. The conversation took place in the grand-jury room; and I then went up to the gaol with the local inspector, and I think Mr. Stubbs, to examine Mr. Harris. He said he did not keep accounts, and I found him not competent for the situation proposed to be made. The result of the inquiry was communicated to the Board, and Mr. Harris having soon after retired from his office of deputy-governor, to which Mr. Bagot had appointed him, the Board then met in February to complete their proposed regulations, taken from the Cork and other well-regulated gaols. It was the very day the high sheriff was going out, and we had entered into an arrangement for confirming our rules, to be presented to the grand jury at Easter Term, when Mr. Warren came in to announce that the high sheriff had appointed Mr. O'Connor to be deputy-governor.

Is it not the fact, that at the time Mr. Harris was appointed, it was to precisely the same situation as that which Mr. Allison held?—Yes.

But not to the same salary?—Because the proposed arrangement was in contemplation.

Had not the sheriff the power to select Mr. Harris?—I doubt if he had; whether it is really in his power to nominate the deputy-governor, is a question.

But the sheriffs have been in the practice of nominating to the office?—Yes.

By whom was Mr. Allison appointed?—By the high sheriff.

By whom was Mr. Harris's salary reduced?—By the grand jury in May 1842.

Pray how could that affect an appointment in November 1841, and resigned in February 1842?—Why the presentments are prospective, and may be subsequently modified.

If a grand jury grant 100*l.* to an officer for his salary for six months, do you mean to say, that at the expiration of the six months, another grand jury can reduce the former presentment to what sum they please?—I do not.

It is manifest from an inspection of the documents, that from Michaelmas 1841 to Easter Term 1842, the salary was not reduced, and it was not until Easter Term the reduction took place. What was the principle upon which a reduction was made in the deputy-governor's salary?—It was this. The deputy-governor's position would be, except for the arrangement proposed, merely a superior turnkey, or hatchman; but by the new plan he would have the responsibility of taking care of the stock, and also acting as clerk, the situation of clerk being abolished. By this means a better class of turnkey could discharge the duties now required of the deputy-governor.

What you state might be a reason for increasing the deputy-governor's salary; but why reduce Mr. Harris's salary 40*l.* a year until the alterations proposed had been effected?—He did not do all the duties discharged by Mr. Allison, and the latter when he first came into the prison was, I understand, both clerk and store-keeper. He had always great responsibility devolved upon him.

When was it first intended to abolish the office of deputy-governor?—I think even previous to Mr. Dunne's death.

Did not the judge remark upon the circumstance of the reduction in the deputy-governor's salary, when the presentment came before him?—I cannot say, as I was not in court.

You have no schoolmaster in the gaol at present?—No, but each turnkey instructs his class; and by having but one schoolmaster, all classification among the prisoners would have been broken up.

Do you know if the turnkeys are competent to instruct?—Whatever opinions I may entertain upon the subject, I have to observe that the arrangement was made before I came to the Board.

The Commissioners requested of the Witness that they might, by the Board of Superintendence, be furnished with the half yearly accounts of Kilmainham Gaol, from the 1st of January 1837 to the 30th of June 1842, as also with the minutes of the proceedings of the Board during the year 1825.

[Major Cottingham withdraws.

Mr. *Andrew Nash*, Examined.

Mr. *Andrew Nash*.

29 Sept. 1842.

You hold a situation in Kilmainham Gaol?—I do.

What is it?—Major Palmer asked me——

Has your situation any designation?—I understand that I got nominally the name of clerk, but Mr. Robert Allison acted as clerk, and I superintended merely to see him writing out the accounts.

In fact, you looked on as he wrote?—Yes; Major Palmer asked me if I would go to Kilmainham, and superintend the convict department, in order to see that nothing went wrong in the department, or in its management. I never asked him for the situation.

At what time did he send for you?—About two years and a half ago.

What do you consider to be your duties?—Major Palmer told me to see that nothing went wrong, and to give him a return daily (if possible) of the number of convicts in the gaol.

What steps did you take to fulfil the duty imposed on you?—Why at first I used to go in the morning to see all the convicts get their breakfast; and would also return to see them at dinner, besides being present at lock-up hour.

Did you remain all day?—No; I lodged nearly a mile from the gaol, and used to go home to get my meals.

How long did you continue that degree of attendance?—Perhaps not very long, and latterly I only go for a few hours in the day.

What do you do when you go?—I go into the great store perhaps, and may see some of the bread weighed. I may go into the hospital; afterwards inspect the men at their dinner, and take an account of the number of convicts for Major Palmer.

Did you ever discover any irregularities?—Never.

Then you never reported any?—Never.

What steps did you take to discover irregularities?—I generally asked the men belonging to the convict department if all was right, and if they had any complaints to make; and then I would speak with Mr. Allison.

Was it to the officers of the gaol you applied for information?—Yes.

Might it not have been more natural to apply to the prisoners than to the officers, in case of complaints being preferred against the latter?—I did not do so.

You say Major Palmer sent for you; did he state any cause for his wishing to have the assistance of a superintendent in the gaol?—I think he did.

What did he state?—He said there had been an anonymous letter sent, charging persons in the gaol with committing frauds, and he sent me there to watch and detect them if they existed.

What instructions did he give you?—He said, "Go to Kilmainham, and see if you can discover anything wrong, and report to me what you see."

Did he explain to what objects you were to direct your attention?—No.

You had not been conversant with prisons before?—Never.

Who was governor of Kilmainham when you first went?—Mr. Dunne.

Did you tell him what you were going for?—I did not.

Did Mr. Dunne interfere with you?—No.

Did Major Palmer tell you the nature of the complaints made the subject of anonymous communication?—No; but I heard of some of them.

What were they?—That Mr. Dunne was making away with convict straw.

What steps did you take to ascertain if the fact were so?—I did not think it could be the case; for how could the straw be taken out of the beds.

Could you tell whether any straw was taken away?—I never saw any removed.

Did you inquire as to what happened when you were absent?—I would inquire of the turnkeys.

Do you know how much straw was allowed for the use of the convicts?—I do not. When straw was wanted it would be sent for to the contractor.

Did you ever inspect the unused straw?—I saw it mostly every day.

Do you know if any of it was abstracted?—No.

What other charges did you hear against the conduct of persons in the gaol?—That the bread and milk was not good; and I have sometimes found this to be the case.

Did you report that fact?—I have.

And what steps did Major Palmer take?—He said Mr. Allison should write to the contractor about it.

You discontinued your morning visits very soon?—I did.

Do you know where the convict coals are placed?—I do not.

How many coal vaults are there?—I think there must be two.

Do you know if the county and the convict coals are kept separate?—I do not.

Then you could not tell, if you saw coals removing, from whence they had been taken?—I could not.

Have you any salary?—Yes; 60*l.* a year.

What rations are you allowed?—A loaf of bread and a quart of milk, together with coals and candles.

Do you keep all these things?—No, nothing but the coals.

What do you do with the bread and milk?—The bread I am allowed for by the contractor.

How

Mr. *Andrew Nash.*

29 Sept. 1842.

How much?—The price he charges for it himself.

What do you do with the milk?—I am paid for that sometimes, and sometimes not; one of the turnkeys, John Wright, gets it at present, and pays 2*s.* 6*d.* a month for it.

Does he pay you?—He does; Mr. Dunne got my milk at one period.

Did any one else?—Yes; a turnkey named Miles. Mr. Robert Allison asked me what would I do with my milk, and I said it would cost me as much as my rations were worth if I sent a messenger for them and paid him, and I wished the milk to be disposed of in some way. Mr. R. Allison got me Miles to take it, and the money was paid to me by Mr. R. Allison.

How much a quart is charged for the milk?—Twopence to the public.

And you sold it for a penny?—Yes.

What do you do with your soap and candles?—The contractor allows me for them; I am allowed 3*d.* a pound for the soap, and I think for 26 lbs. of candles per quarter, 13*s.*

Did Mr. Dunne know of your arrangement respecting the soap and candles?—I think not; but Mr. Allison was aware of it, I dare say.

What was the contractor paid for the soap and candles?—I think 7*d.* a pound for the candles, and 30*s.* per cwt. for soap.

Now, speaking in candour, do you think you have ever been instrumental in preventing any irregularities in the gaol?—I cannot say I have.

From whom did you hear the complaints respecting the straw?—I do not recollect.

If you were standing by and saw coals taken out of the convict vault applied to county purposes, you would not be enabled to detect the irregularity?—I would, so far as I would know that county turnkeys should not be allowed to interfere with convict coals.

But could you, from your own knowledge, check the fraud?—I could not; but I do not know how they could make away with them.

Did you hear of coals taken to Mr. Dunne's farm?—I did not.

Or to Mrs. Dunne's at Kingstown?—I did not.

What have you done with regard to examining the accounts of the convict department?—I have seen Robert Allison making them up.

Did you assist him?—I would look at them.

Did you assist in making up the accounts?—I did not.

Did you check them by any means?—I did not,

Did you take any means of detecting irregularities; we mean irregular charges?—No; I satisfied myself that all was right.

But supposing Mr. Allison willing to make up false accounts, you could not check him by any steps you took?—I suppose not.

If you saw him, for instance, entering a charge for a conductor escorting a convict to Kerry, did you take means to ascertain if the sum entered had really been paid to the conductor?—I never did.

Did you compare the accounts with any vouchers?—No.

You are a connexion of Major Palmer's?—Yes; he is married to my sister.

Have you connexions in any gaol in Ireland?—My sister is at Grange Gorman.

Where were you living before Major Palmer sent for you?—At Tallaght, where I had a few acres of ground and a cottage.

Had you ever been publicly employed before?—When young I was in the navy, and left it to join a militia regiment, but I unfortunately shot myself when out fowling, and never served.

Do you go every day to the gaol?—Except I might be unwell, or that it was wet, I do.

Do you go on a Sunday?—Never.

How long do you remain?—About two hours on an average.

Does the mode of disposing of your rations, of which you have spoken, continue still?—It does.

Did you know a man named John Palmer?—I did not.

Or John Lamb?—Yes; I know him for four or five years.

Have you ever been employed in transmitting convicts?—I went once to Tralee last March 12 months.

Who went with you?—A man named Lawlor.

What were the names of the convicts?—I think Connor and Relehan. I had been subpœnaed to Cork upon a record trial, and I went to Mr. Dunne and told him I was subpœnaed. His reply was, "Then there are two convicts going to Kerry, and I cannot spare men, so if you take them it will pay for your expenses."

Had you got your travelling expenses with the subpœna?—Yes, 5*l.* I did go with the convicts, and we went to Limerick the first day, and to Tralee the next. I gave to Mr. Dunne an account of the expenses when I came back from Cork.

You were paid the full amount of your expenses?—Mr. Dunne gave me a 10*l.* note to take seats by the Limerick coach; and when I brought him back the balance, he said, "Do you keep this, and give me a return of it; and here is another 1*l.*, for you will want it all."

When you got to Tralee, what did you do?—I went on to Cork, and Lawlor came back to Dublin.

Did you charge in your account as if for a journey by Limerick to Tralee and back again?—Yes.

What were you paid for personal expenses?—I was paid for four days,

Mr. Andrew Nash.

29 Sept. 1842.

How did you really come back?—After the assizes, I returned from Cork direct.

What were you paid at the assizes for your attendance as a witness?—Ten shillings a day while I remained, and I think I was in Cork nearly the whole of the assizes, as the trial I was in came on about the last.

You gave in an account of that journey to Mr. Dunne?—I did.

Who made up the account afterwards?—I dare say Mr. Robert Allison.

Had you any change out of the 11 *l.*?—No; but a little was due to me.

Did you pay for coachmen and guards?—The first coachman I gave 1 *s.* to, and he refused to take it, saying that there were four passengers, who occupied the places which others might have had. I said that I was only paying for another, and did not wish to squander the public money. I asked Lawlor what was the practice, and he stated that Mr. Dunne always paid for the prisoner as well as for himself; and for the remainder of the road I did pay better.

Mr. Dunne knew you did not come back with Lawlor?—Yes; for I did not return for 10 days.

The Allisons also knew that you did not come back?—Oh yes; they were all aware of it.

Did you see an account made out of your expenses?—I did not; I think it was made out by Robert Allison.

He knew you did not come back with Lawlor?—I must have told him before I left the gaol that I was goin g to Cork.

Then if he charged for your return by Limerick, he must have known that the entry was incorrect?—I suppose so; I thought I had a right to be paid the money, as if a person had been sent direct to the gaol, he should have come back by Limerick.

How long before you went to Cork were you told that the convicts could go with you?—I think it was the very day I was going to start.

Did Major Palmer ever give you any written instructions for your guidance in the prison?—No; in fact the situation was one I never asked for, it was of so low a nature.

How used you to support yourself before?—I had some little means of my own, and amused myself by farming.

Did you know of any money dealings between Major Palmer and Mr. Marques?—I have heard of them.

Do you know how the account stands now?—I believe all the money has been paid back.

Had you any similar transaction with Major Palmer?—Major Palmer owed me a sum of money, and he paid it.

When did he borrow it?—Years ago, and he would pay me from time to time.

When was the last of it paid?—Subsequent to my appointment.

What was the sum?—£1500.

Was the debt discharged by pecuniary payments?—Yes; when I wanted 10 *l.*, or 20 *l.*, or 50 *l.*, Major Palmer would give it to me.

Mr. Dunne was ailing when you were appointed?—Very much so.

Who did the principal business of the gaol?—Robert Allison and his father.

Did the deputy-governor interfere more than Mr. Dunne?—Yes; for the other was in a very bad state of health.

Did you ever inquire what duties were discharged by your predecessor, William Allison?—I did not, as I never considered myself as succeeding him. I was to be a watch for Major Palmer, and as I generally dined with him, he would ask me how things were going on.

Can you say, when the quarterly accounts were brought down for examination by Major Palmer, if the books were also sent to him?—I cannot say.

[Witness withdraws.

James Hines, Examined.

James Hines.

What line of life are you in?—I am a car-owner.

Do you know if there are car-owners in Dublin who could contract to supply 20 or 30 vehicles to Kilmainham Gaol on any occasion they might be required?—One man could not, as very few have 10 cars of their own.

Suppose you were employed to go from Kilmainham Gaol with four risoners to Kingstown, what would you require?—Why, the bare fare from Dublin to Ki gst own is 3 *s.*, but no one would give only that.

Would you be satisfied to go from Kilmainham to Kingstown for 4 *s.*?—I would not; the distance going and coming is 14 miles; and besides, many a cu stomer might not go in a car if he knew that convicts had been in it before.

What is the fare from Kilmainham to Green-street?—1 *s.* 4 *d.*

If a man took a car from the Castle, and went to Kilmainham and back again, what would be the legal charge?—If there was only 15 minutes' delay, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Do you know a man named Magrath?—I do; he and I drove for a man named Cunningham, who had cars in Dawson-lane.

Where is Magrath now?—He is living in Kilmainham Gaol as some sort of a policeman.

Did he apply to you for assistance before he went to the gaol?—He did; he told me he had a good chance of the situation, but did not know what to do in a strange place for credit with hucksters; and he said he was also in debt to his landlord, for he had been seven monsth out of employment. I accordingly lent him 2 *l.*

Did

James Hines.

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Did you know of any other persons to assist him?—I cannot say.

When did you see Magrath last?—I saw him at the gaol the other day, but was not speaking to him.

Did you know that he was examined here?—There was a person told me he had been examined.

Who was that person?—His wife.

What did she tell you?—Just that her husband was examined here.

For what purpose?—She said it was about his having given money for his situation and that from the way the thing was going, she was afraid they might be put out on the road.

Was it that she was afraid the case would be proved against him?—No; she stated that her husband was innocent of the charge.

Do you know how he got the situation?—I think it was through a letter from some gentleman in the Castle named Connor, and a person who was turned out of the situation told him it was open.

Did Magrath ever mention to you what passed between him and Major Palmer?—Never.

Did Magrath's wife tell you that the money which was given for the situation had been paid back?—I am positive she said no such thing.

Where did you meet her?—She came to my place.

What did she come for?—I do not know, unless it was to take a cup of tea. She said my name had been mentioned, as well as those of a couple more men, and that she supposed I would be called on to be examined.

Now, recollect that you will most probably be called on to swear to the conversations which Magrath had with you, and it would not be pleasant for a respectable man to state one thing to-day, and be obliged to contradict himself the next. Now, are you prepared to swear that Magrath never said he had given money for the situation?—I would not like to swear that.

What do you believe?—I might believe he might have given money for the situation, but I could not swear he did or did not.

Did he say he gave money?—Yes; he told me at the time he was going to get the situation that it would cost him money, and I understood he was to give money to Major Palmer.

Did he say how much?—No; the sum I gave him was 5*l.*

Did he tell you that he got help from others?—I do not know of any one from whom he could have got help except from Donoghue.

Did you understand that your 5*l.* was to go in payment of the situation?—Magrath said it would be very awkward for him to be in a strange place without money, as he knew no one at Kilmainham.

But did you consider he wanted the money in order to procure the situation?—I did.

Would you swear he never told you he received money from others?—I would not like to swear it, perhaps, if I was on my oath; and indeed it would be better to put me on my oath.

Is your impression this, that if you went out of this room and did not tell all you knew, that not being on your oath you would be excused?—Yes.

Did Magrath receive a loan of money from any other persons at the time you advanced him 5*l.*?—He said he was getting a couple of pounds from Donoghue.

Did Magrath, after he was in the situation, ever tell you he had paid money for it?—He did upon one occasion, shortly after he got it.

Did he name the sum?—I could not say he did.

Did he tell you to whom he gave the money?—I think he said it was to Major Palmer.

Now, is it true that you have not seen Magrath for the last three weeks?—I saw him, I think, four days ago, since he was examined; and his wife told me that he had denied before you all knowledge of getting money to give for the situation.

Do you think he told us the truth when here?—I guessed the poor man was not telling all the truth; and if he was not afraid of being put to beggary, I think he would have been more correct.

Are you sure he did not tell you what he gave for the situation?—I could not say.

Was it more than 20*l.*?—I could not mention what was the sum; I think it was 20*l.* or 30*l.*

Did you disbelieve him when he said he gave 20*l.* or 30*l.* for the situation?—I did not.

[Witness withdraws.

Bartholomew Short, Examined.

Bartholomew Short.

WHAT are you?—I drive a car.

Do you know a man named Magrath?—Yes; he drove cars for a man of the name of Cunningham.

Were you intimate with Magrath?—I was.

Did you give him any help when looking to get his present situation in Kilmainham?—I did not; I was not able to give him any help.

Did you know of his friends having assisted him?—No.

You have heard of this investigation?—Yes; Hines told me that Magrath was here, and was spoken to about his situation, and that my name, as well as Donoghue's had been mentioned.

Bartholomew Short.

29 Sept. 1842.

At the time Magrath procured the situation, did he get assistance from his friends?—What I heard was, that he turned Protestant in order to get the situation,

Was there any talk about a gift of money?—I heard some say he must have given money, and others that he turned Protestant. I was applying to Dr. White to get the same kind of situation, and Magrath told me he did not give any money to Major Palmer; he said this last February.

Before you spoke with him on the subject, you had heard of his advancing money for the situation?—Yes.

Did you ask him how did he procure the appointment?—He said he did not give one penny for it, and he did not give me any answer as to his turning a Protestant.

Why did he make use of Major Palmer's name?—Because it was the talk among the car-men that he could not get the situation unless he gave money for it, or turned Protestant.

Did you hear that persons had lent Magrath some money?—I heard that Hines lent him 2 *l.*, and Donoghue about the same.

Any one else?—No. [Witness withdraws.

James Magrath, Re-examined.

J. Magrath.

You were examined here before?—Yes.

Was all you then said true?—It was.

You told us, that when you got your present situation, you had no money?—Nor had I.

Did you borrow any money about that time?—I got 5 *l.* from Hines, and 2 *l.* from a man named Donoghue.

From whom else did you borrow?—From no one.

What did you do with the money you borrowed?—I paid some of it for my lodgings, and more for provisions, and the remainder I brought with me to keep me up for three months, until the salary came round.

How much did you owe?—About 3 *l.* would have cleared me, and I going to Kilmainham.

Why did you borrow 7 *l.*?—I wanted the 4 *l.* to bring me round the three months, during which I would get no salary.

What representations did you make when you were about borrowing the money?—I do not recollect making any, except that I was low and wanted a trifle of money to support my family.

Will you now swear you did not tell any one that you were to give money for your situation?—Not to my recollection.

Could you say it, and forget it?—I could not have said it, but it has been put on some misunderstanding.

Did you ever state to any one that you had given money for the situation?—People had that opinion of me, or that I turned Protestant.

Did you ever say anything about a gift of 20 *l.* or 30 *l.*?—Never.

Who told you the situation was vacant?—A man named Lawlor.

Did he say you should give money for it?—He never did.

Had you any conversation with Hines since you were examined?—No.

Had your wife?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you tell your wife what you were examined to?—I did.

Did you tell her what answers you gave?—My wife has no learning.

Did you not communicate to her what questions you had been asked?—No; except as to how I got the situation.

Did you tell her you denied all about the money?—I could not say anything else.

Did you send her to see Hines?—Never, sir.

Have you received any money since this inquiry began?—No.

Is Hines an honest man?—I think he is; I never knew anything bad of him, but he might make a misunderstanding.

What opinion have you of him?—No opinion one way or the other.

Can you say he is a man of truth, or not?—He is a man of truth, but might take a thing up wrong; and "many a one" might plan what was not true to get money.

Then, did you make representations to Hines, which were not true, in order to get money?—What I stated was true.

Did you plan a different story from the true one in order to get money?—I cannot say I ever did.

Did you ever communicate to any persons, before you got the situation, and after you procured it, that you had given money for it?—No; they must have misunderstood me.

Did you ever tell to any persons that you never gave Major Palmer anything for the situation?—I could say nothing else.

Did any one ask you if you gave him money?—Yes; and I said I gave no money.

Did Short inquire how you procured your situation?—He did; and I said to him I gave nothing for it.

If money had been given back, would you swear it never was given at all?—I could not.

If two respectable men are ready to swear you told them, before you procured the appointment, and after you procured it, that you gave money for it, would they be swearing what was true or false?—They must have made a mistake.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Friday, 30 *September* 1842.

Mr. *Edward Allison*, Examined.

Mr. *E. Allison*.

30 Sept. 1842.

You are Governor of Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes.

How long have you been so?—Since the 26th of November last.

When you were deputy-governor, you were very active in the management of the prison?—I was always considered so.

Quite as much as Mr. Dunne himself?—I believe so.

Was that vigilance extended to all parts of the gaol?—It was.

Did Mr. Dunne interfere more in the convict than in the county side?—I cannot say he did.

Then his deficiencies were supplied by you?—He was considered responsible for the safe custody of the convicts; and I had a similar care as the deputy-governor.

Who succeeded you as deputy-governor?—Mr. Harris.

How long did he continue in the office?—From, I think, the beginning of December 1841 to the middle of February 1842, and then he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. O'Connor.

How long did he remain?—From that period until about a month ago.

Did he resign?—He did, in one sense; but it was to save the sheriff the trouble of dismissing him.

While those two persons filled the office of deputy-governor, were they as active in the management of the prison as you?—No; Mr. Harris in particular.

Did they interfere much with respect to the convict side?—No; they had no necessity to do so, for when I became governor, Major Palmer stated to me that they were to have nothing to do with the convict department.

Did he communicate this to Mr. Harris?—I cannot say.

Did you tell Mr. Harris?—I think I mentioned that he was not to be considered as an officer over the convicts.

Did you mention anything to Mr. O'Connor on the subject?—I cannot say that.

Were they, in point of fact, allowed to enter the convict side of the gaol?—They were never denied to go into it.

Were they told they ought not to go there?—No.

Where was O'Connor's post?—At the outer hatch.

(*The Witness here produced a Plan of the Gaol.*)

Who occupied the hatch at the same time with him?—No one.

And how long had he to remain on duty?—Sometimes from six o'clock in the morning until nine at night; but when he locked the door he might be in his room, which was close by.

But of course he could not desert his post, by going into the convict yard?—No; unless he called a turnkey to take his place.

When you were deputy-governor your duties were not confined to the hatch?—I would frequently go through the prison, and call a man to relieve me at the front door.

Would you have permitted Mr. O'Connor, as deputy-governor, to have called a turnkey to take his place at the hatch?—No doubt of it.

Did you tell him he might do so?—I cannot recollect that I did.

Why should not your successors have entered into the full duties of the office as they had been discharged by you?—Major Palmer told me that the salary I received from the convict side, as deputy-governor, was in future to be saved to the Government.

What had you been allowed?—£. 60 a year.

Then the deputy-governor who succeeded you was in the first place to be deprived of the government salary, and his salary from the county side was to be cut down from 142 *l.* to 100 *l.* a year?—I did not know of that latter reduction until Easter Term. I was aware there was to be a reduction, and that same term they cut me down 148 *l.* a year.

Why was Mr. O'Connor dismissed?—In consequence of its transpiring that he and Sheal were going about seeking matters against me, and inveigling a person to bring charges against me, in order to effect my downfall. As soon as this came to my knowledge I drew up a statement, which I submitted to the high sheriff, and left at his house in Roebuck, together with the papers I got from Deery. The sheriff, after perusing them, said he would rather have Deery's affidavit to the facts which were set forth in the documents; and happening to meet Deery by accident in Blackhall-street after this, I told him I had left the papers with the sheriff, who wished him to make an affidavit, or declaration, of what he knew of the transaction with O'Connor.

How did you get the possession of the papers?—Deery came up one night to my son-in-law, and told him that there was a conspiracy to put the Allisons out of the gaol; and my son-in-law communicated the fact to me. I felt shocked at the news, as I had no idea that any such thing was going on; nor did I merit it, for I never injured Sheal.

Had you any previous difference with O'Connor?—None. After he was in the gaol about three weeks, he thought fit to go to the Commissioners' office and state to them some things which he professed to consider irregular, instead of relating the matter to me, or bringing it before the local inspector.

Did the sheriff examine O'Connor before he dismissed him?—He did; and Sheal was also

Mr. *E. Allison.*

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also at the investigation. I asked Sheal what he had to say against me, and his reply was, "Mr. Allison, I must say I do not know an honester man than you, but you took the part of Mr. Dunne against me when you ought to have been on my side."

Would it not have been the duty of the deputy-governor, if he saw irregularities, to bring them under the cognizance of the authorities?—Yes, if they were serious; but I, as governor, ought to have my opinion upon matters as well.

Suppose, for argument sake, he saw irregularities on the part of the governor himself?—I do not think that he would be in the right to interfere with the governor.

Then, according to your principle, you would not have reported irregularities c mmitted by Mr. Dunne?—I would not.

And you did not, in point of fact?—I did not.

Was it that you never knew of any irregularities to occur when you were deputy-governor and he governor?—I might have seen some little matters which might not have been considered perfectly regular.

What were they?—For many years back I did not see anything I could take a hold of.

Could irregularities occur without your knowledge, you being present in all parts of the gaol, and a very active officer?—Things might have occurred which I did not wish, and I would not have acted upon that, because I considered Mr. Dunne had a right to do as he pleased.

What other members of your family are in the prison?—My eldest son, who is clerk, and what not, over the convicts.

Who else?—My son William was a turnkey, and made out a list of convicts, besides keeping the registry.

Was not your son Edward a good deal in the prison?—He was; he resides with me, and is an active young lad.

How long has he resided with you?—Ever since he was born.

Did not his brother Joseph also?—Yes, from his birth until he went to France, about six years ago; and he is with me at present.

Your son-in-law has also a situation?—Yes, he is a turnkey on the county side.

Who prepared Mr. Dunne's accounts?—Sometimes one and sometimes another of us. My son William did, at times, before he went away.

Did Robert Allison?—Yes.

If the accounts contained irregular or improper charges, was it possible for the improper items to be introduced without your knowledge of their falseness; or at least without the knowledge of some member of your family?—If we made out an account, how could we say whether it was right or wrong? We could not know if a fact had been misstated; and it would be unnatural to expect that any persons would make out a false account when it was of no benefit to them.

We are not inquiring as to motives, but as to facts. Now is it probable or possible that gross irregularities could have entered into the accounts without the observation of the persons who prepared them, they being so closely connected with the management of the gaol?—I feel satisfied that they would do nothing which they did not consider to be right.

If you were employed by Mr. Dunne to prepare an account, and he desired you to charge for A. B. going to such a place, when you knew A. B. did not go to that place, would you have introduced that item?—If I knew it, I would not, certainly; as I would then be as bad as the person doing the act.

At the time you ceased to be deputy-governor, did you apply for the situation for any member of your family?—An application was made, but not by me; and the Board of Superintendence wished my son to be appointed.

Did you expect he would have succeeded?—I did.

And you wished he should?—Of course.

Then the appointment of Mr. Harris disappointed you?—He first applied for the situation of governor, and then for that of deputy-governor; and I thought it then, and still think, it was very injudicious to put in a strange man into an arduous situation. You would not put a raw recruit into the place of a serjeant-major; and the duties of deputy-governor are such, that they can only be learned by an apprenticeship of two or three years.

How old were you when appointed deputy-governor?—Forty years of age.

What had you been before?—I had been in the Hibernian School. I was clerk for four or five months in Kilmainham before I became deputy-governor.

Then you did not find the situation too perplexing after being in the gaol for so short a time?—I did; but I was sharper then than I am now.

Perhaps you are aware that there are gentlemen connected with the prison who do not think the office of deputy-governor an important one?—Then they are much mistaken.

Have you any rules and regulations posted in the gaol?—None, except those general rules laid down by the Act of Parliament.

Were they always posted up?—Yes; unless sometimes when they were defaced, and after a time they would be renewed.

Did not O'Connor call your attention to the nonexistence of the rules?—He did.

Were they hung up at that time?—There was one copy only, in the Marshalsea.

Were new ones ordered up after this?—Yes. I think it was Mr. Fitzsimon said to me, "I do not see your regulations posted;" and I mentioned that there was one copy hung up in the Marshalsea.

When

Mr. *E. Allison.*

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When you first went to the prison, how did you learn the duties?—I learned my business by going through it.

Who assisted you?—Mr. Dunne pointed out what my duties were.

Did you adopt a similar course with Mr. Harris?—I did; and advised him to take nothing on himself unless he was sure it was right. I did all I could for him; but I did not consider Mr. Harris competent.

Was O'Connor more intelligent? Was he capable of discharging all the duties connected with the situation?—He was. We were on good terms, and I always found that he did what he was desired; I considered him a very clever man.

How much coals are allowed to the governor by the county?—A ton a month.

And how much by the Government?—I think it is six tons a year.

How much to your son Robert?—A ton a quarter.

Your son and you occupy the same apartments?—We do.

Is the allowance of coal you get sufficient?—I think we do not consume it all.

Is the surplus, then, placed to the credit of the county?—It is not.

Is the full allowance supplied?—It is; we use a good deal of coal in winter.

How is the quantity of coals for the use of the convicts regulated?—There is no restriction; but when coal is wanted a note is written to the contractor to send in a supply.

How was your allowance of 12 tons from the county fixed?—It was fixed by the grand jury and the local inspector.

And the six tons from the Government?—By Major Palmer; the rule was established before I had been appointed.

The quantities were originally fixed by Major Palmer?—Yes, and never altered since.

Can you say what is the average consumption of coals in the convict department?—No.

Who writes to the contractor, and directs him to send in coal?—My son Robert, upon the governor's requisition.

You say your allowance is quite sufficient, and yet had not Mr. Dunne a larger supply of coals than you?—He had four or six tons more.

Yet did it not happen that he was sometimes short of coals for his own use?—So I heard, and I wondered how he consumed his allowance of coals which he had for his own use.

Do you know how he supplied his deficiencies when he was out?—He borrowed from the Government stores until his own came in; and I have known it to be the case for Jackson to come to me on the subject of giving out the coals, and I said I will give no order about them, but go to Mr. Dunne himself.

Were you asked to permit coals to be sent to Mr. Dunne's farm?—He had a cottage where he lived in summer, and sometimes coals used to be sent out there.

Do you know where the coals were taken from?—Sometimes they were taken from his own coal-hole, and sometimes, I believe, he got them from the contractors.

Did you know of coals taken from the convict vault to have been sent to Kingstown?—I did not, and when they went from the gaol I cannot say from what vault they were taken.

Who kept the key of the convict coal-vault?—Principally a man of the name of Jackson.

Whose duty is it to keep it?—I do not know.

Could it be the intention of the Government to give a turnkey control over the stores; pray who keeps the key now?—My son, I believe, and he goes down to see the coals given.

Did you know of coals sent down to Kingstown to Mrs. Dunne?—I heard of it a short time ago.

When was she at Kingstown?—Three or four years ago.

Who kept the key of the coal-hole then?—I think my son.

When Mr. Dunne was absent, you had, as deputy governor, the whole of his duties to discharge?—Yes.

Did you know of any pecuniary dealings between Mr. Montgomery, the coal contractor, and Mr. Dunne?—It could be only a suspicion.

Have you heard from Dunne that there were dealings?—I have. Mr. Montgomery bought straw and hay from him.

Were there any bill transactions between them?—There might.

The coals upon the county side were supplied by contract; and is it not the fact that the same persons supplied the convict side without there being any contract?—They used to be supplied without a contract, but I cannot say by the same persons who contracted for the county.

Who forms the contracts for the county?—The grand jury.

And who upon the convict side?—There were none at first, but since the contracts have been regulated by Major Palmer.

How long is it that contracts have been required on the convict side?—Since about two years ago.

What led to the alteration in the practice?—There was, it seems, some anonymous letters sent complaining of want of fair play, and when this took place, Major Palmer said, "I will soon settle this," and put in advertisements for proposals.

Did you ever hear that there had been a letter received by the Board of Superintendence in 1840, signed "John James Noble"?—Yes.

Was it after that letter that Major Palmer said the convict supplies should be contracted for?—I think it was in consequence of the statements in the letter sent to Major Palmer.

Did he take any steps to ascertain the truth of the charges made by the anonymous writer?

Mr. *E. Allison.*

30 Sept. 1842.

writer?—No, except that he tried to make out John James Noble; and he wrote to that person, who stated that he lived in Kingstown.

Did he take any steps in Kilmainham by making new appointments?—I think not.

Do you recollect the appointment of Mr. Nash?—Yes, he was appointed in consequence of my son William going to Clonmel.

What were your son's duties?—To put in all the convicts' names in a registry, and to copy the accounts into the books.

Was Mr. Nash appointed for the discharge of the same duties?—I never could understand what duties he had to do.

Did you ask Major Palmer or Mr. Dunne what duties he had to discharge?—When Mr. Nash came I brought him up to Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Dunne said to him, "Let us all do our duty here, and I hope to see a good active officer in you." I thought when he was appointed, that he came to take an active part in the gaol, and to perform the duties which my son discharged.

What did you afterwards consider him to be?—I looked upon him, and so did Mr. Dunne, as a confidential person under Major Palmer, to inform him of what was going on.

Was there any necessity for that?—I heard it was in consequence of an anonymous letter that Major Palmer sent Mr. Nash to take observations of what he saw was not right.

You keep dietary lists?—We do.

Do they set forth the time of the arrival and departure of each convict?—They do.

And the hour of the day?—I do not know if the lists state the hour.

If a man comes in about the middle of the day, is his full allowance charged for?—No, his half allowance only would be put down, one pound of bread instead of two pounds, and that would show he came in in the course of the day.

(The Commissioners directed that the book should be sent for in order to inspect it.)

When a prisoner arrives at the gaol is he inspected by a medical man before he is admitted into the ward?—We have no proper reception room in the gaol to enable us to do so.

Then the surgeon does not examine them when they come in?—No; but the hospital man comes down to see them, and if any one complains of being ill, he is taken to the hospital.

Can you explain why the orders for the transmission of convicts have not been acted upon often for a long time, in some instances for months?—I could not. Since I became governor I am very particular to transmit them quickly, but I have known the convicts to lie over for a considerable length of time; and as Mr. Dunne used generally to go with them, I should think they lay over for his convenience.

Did not this practice cause an expense to the Government, which should have been borne by the county to which the prisoner belonged?—Yes.

With regard to the officers of the gaol who are away, say for four or five days, on convict business, and who get 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for their personal expenses, are their rations drawn during their absence?—They are.

What becomes of them?—Upon my word I cannot precisely say, but I know there is no stoppage of the rations from them.

Whose duty is it to deal out the rations to them?—My son's.

Who keeps the return of the quantity of bread and milk received in the gaol?—My son Robert.

By what document does he check the account?—There is a regular pass-book kept.

Do you keep a journal?—No; I was aware that one should be kept, and I was only waiting in order that a new system might be generally adopted.

Have you seen the journal of the governor of the female convict department?—No, I have not; but I keep a sort of "state book." Since I became governor I applied to get a set of regulations issued, and then we would begin on a new footing.

An account of the supply of bread and milk is sent to Major Palmer; is it extracted from the registry?—It is.

When the account is sent to Major Palmer, does the book from which the return purports to be compiled accompany the accounts?—No; it is never required.

Is it the fact that any of the officers of the gaol get from the contractor money instead of bread?—I believe it has been the case. I know Mr. Nash does not draw his bread.

Is it not charged for in the contractor's book as if it had been delivered?—No doubt of it.

Would the contractor give as much money as he himself would charge for the bread?—I cannot tell that.

Does the same dealing apply with respect to Mr. Nash's soap and candles?—I cannot answer that.

It has been stated to us, that a list is sent every day to the bread and milk contractors, to tell them how much will be required on the following day; whose duty is it to prepare that list?—My son Robert's.

Then if a person entitled to rations be in Cork, does the order go notwithstanding for his rations to be sent in the morning?—Certainly; but I may observe that we always keep a quantity of bread in the house, as it would not do to give it fresh to the convicts.

You spoke of anonymous letters having been written; have you any suspicion as to the writer?—I always suspected Sheal.

Did you ever suspect any one else?—I did, a man named M'Keon; but I found out that I was mistaken. One letter charged me with removing from the gaol a metal oven, the

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the fact being, that I purchased it myself, and after having it two or three years my wife thought it would be better to have it put in the kitchen of the house I rented, and which was opposite the gaol.

When you sent a convict to the country, you did not require from the officer in charge of him any voucher for the charges which he made?—I did not.

And when you come to settle your accounts, Major Palmer requires none?—He does not.

You, when deputy-governor, used to be employed in transmitting convicts?—Sometimes; perhaps once a year.

Upon those occasions, did you not produce to Mr. Dunne vouchers for the expenses incurred?—I used to lay before him my account upon a slip of paper.

Did you ever get a voucher from the coach-office?—If I ever drew a document from the coach-office, it was only to show to the other passengers that I had got a seat.

Your son made up the accounts?—Yes, or myself. As to charging for expenses, we acted upon principles of honour.

What were you paid for personal expenses when engaged transmitting convicts?—Seven shillings and sixpence a day; but in Dr. Trevor's time I used to have all my expenses paid, and get, in addition, perhaps 1 *l.* or 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for my trouble.

Has there been any rule laid down as to the number of conductors going with convicts?—No; there are a great many things with respect to which no rules are laid down. Formerly, when there was a commutation of sentence, it might be to only a trifling period of confinement, and I know of a respited convict going to Omagh on one day and being at liberty the next; but now the commutation is very frequently to two years, or two years and a half confinement, and for my part I would rather go to my destination than remain in gaol for so long a period, as a prisoner, after such a lapse of time in gaol, seldom recovers his health. In consequence of the change in the period of imprisonment, it now becomes necessary to send two conductors with a convict.

Why are the names of the conductors not mentioned in the accounts?—The omission was an oversight, and not done with any intention to commit a fraud.

What was the mode adopted in transmitting the county prisoners from Kilmainham?—The system was this: Mr. Dunne had a contract with the county, by which he horsed a tax-cart for 10 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; 5 *s.* for himself, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for his driver for each day was also paid.

How many prisoners would the cart contain?—It was made to contain two; but it was a heavy cart, and Mr. Dunne would not take more than one prisoner in it.

Did not that increase the expense of transmission?—Yes.

Then if four prisoners had to be sent to Trim, instead of sending them together, he would take them separately?—He would do so, but latterly the grand jury found a clause in the Police Act, by means of which the prisoners are transmitted from county to county until they reach their destination, and half of the expense is borne by the counties through which they pass, and the other half by Government. Mr. Moffat, the paymaster, allows 8 *d.* a mile going, and 4 *d.* coming back; and if there are two the charge is only the same. The conductors must go to Trim and come back in one day, and the vouchers for the car, expenses, &c. being got in duplicate, in a few days I send in the account and the duplicates to Mr. Moffat, and am paid the amount.

How long has this system been acted upon?—About 12 months ago it was adopted.

A receipt is given by the gaoler to whom the prisoner is delivered up?—Yes.

Why has not the system now pursued at the county side been adopted at the convict side also?—It ought to have been, I admit, and a great saving would, no doubt, be effected, but there has been no regular system adopted; and I recollect the time when we used to travel in a coach and four, and with a party of dragoons.

A man named Moncks had the contract for supplying coaches?—Yes.

Did you know of any carriages used, not in conveying prisoners, and yet paid for by the public?—No; I am confident of that.

Is there any rule laid down as to the payment of fees to coachmen and guards?—None.

Has Major Palmer ever raised a question as to the amount of those fees charged for in an account?—No, never.

Used you to pay fees for the prisoner, as well as for yourself?—Yes; and Major Palmer told me to keep the coachman on my side.

You remember instances of prisoners who ought to have gone together, not being sent together, but separately?—Yes; I remember that such cases have occurred.

Did they often occur?—Yes; if Mr. Dunne had two prisoners to transmit he would make two journeys with them.

Did you know of him to make three or four trips to Trim within a very short period of time?—I dare say that might have happened.

Who is the governor of Armagh Gaol?—He is dead.

Do you recollect his coming to town on one occasion?—I heard of the circumstance to which you allude, but the last time I saw that man was six years since, and in this very month, and he did not bring a convict from Kilmainham to his own gaol.

Did you know of the governor of the Enniskillen Gaol to take a convict?—Yes, I did.

What was his name?—John Lamb.

Was he charged for as a conductor?—He was. Mr. Dunne allowed him to take the prisoner to his gaol, and allowed him the money as if he came back again, as well as went down. He considered he had a right to do so. I was not satisfied with the proceeding, and spoke to Mr. Dunne, but he considered he was authorised to make the charge. I made the remark the second time Lamb got the money.

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Then this mode of charging for Lamb took place on two occasions?—It did.

The principle Mr. Dunne acted upon was, to charge for a conductor as if sent from Dublin, and returning again; when, in point of fact, the individual did not return?—Just so.

You must admit that an account made out on such an occasion was false?—Why, Mr. Dunne considered it to be right.

And that account having several items inserted for the expenses of men returning, who never returned, do you mean to say the entries would not be false?—But Mr. Dunne was such a peculiar man.

We ask you, would not the entries be false?—They would.

And were not the accounts verified by Mr. Dunne upon his oath?—Yes.

Was not any person who made out such an account highly culpable, and was he not aiding in the commission of a fraud?—You may construe it into what was not proper, but there was no contending with him upon that point.

Would it not have been easy to report him?—I would not like to do that.

Then you would sacrifice the county for Dunne?—I certainly should not like to have reported him.

Why not?—I should not like to be implicated in things of that nature.

Is a public officer, for any private reasons, to be a party to passing a fraudulent account?—Why, the thing was very well known, and Major Palmer must have been aware of the governor of Enniskillen's going with a convict.

Did he perform more than two trips?—Two only; but as to the governor of Armagh Gaol, I think there was a mistake there.

You say you have no doubt of Major Palmer's knowing that Lamb brought the prisoner to his gaol?—I should say so.

And that he did not return?—Just so; no one thought there was any harm in it at the time; but I did not like the practice, and would not do the thing myself, although I have been pressed on the subject since my appointment.

Had you much intercourse with Gilhooly when he was in the prison?—Why he was a singular character, a bitter enemy, and a sincere friend, and he would take offence without any cause.

Was he nor considered a wealthy man?—Yes; and he could make money where no one else could.

Had he money dealings with any one but Mr. Dunne?—He had with a great number of people, and was a money-lender for many years.

Did he lend money to Major Woodward?—He never told me that he did.

Or to Major Palmer?—I do not know; there was some anonymous letter written, stating that Gilhooly had lent a gold watch to Major Palmer, or some money, but Gilhooly denied the thing to me.

Did you ever hear he lent money to Major Woodward?—I heard at the time he was going down to Castlebar that he had, but as the situation of deputy-governor was trivial, I do not think he would have lent money on that account.

How much did you hear he lent?—I never heard any specific sum; it was something between 200 *l.* and 300 *l.*

Was there any similar report as to Major Palmer?—No; and Gilhooly seemed angry with him.

Was that before he got his present appointment?—It was.

Had Gilhooly any notion of looking for your situation?—I believe so.

Do you think he had any thing to say to the writing of the anonymous letters in 1842?—I do not think he had, but I know he said he was inveigled by Sheal and O'Connor to join in a conspiracy against me; and the reason he acted with them was, because he was tormented with anonymous letters, and he considered if he was friends with Sheal, that he would not get any more of them; he therefore joined with Sheal, and no more letters came to Castlebar.

Who was it told you he had conspired with Sheal and O'Connor?—I cannot recollect; I remember he was dining one night at Mr. Lacy's, (who has got Mr. Dunne's farm,) where he was talking of what he would do for Mr. Dunne's widow; and as he passed the gaol in a covered car, he sent in for Mr. O'Connor, and to him railed against every one in the gaol. O'Connor told me the next day what he had said, and observed that Gilhooly was no friend of mine.

Did not O'Connor's coming and promptly informing you that Gilhooly was no friend of yours show the reverse of any bad feeling on his part towards you?—I think that did.

Would not O'Connor have subjected himself to great responsibility if he suppressed an important communication made to him by a third party?—Mr. O'Connor did not tell me what the charges were, as I think he ought.

Was there any rule as to the conductors taking inside or outside seats on coaches?—No.

Was it a matter of choice?—Yes.

Did Major Palmer ever raise any question on the subject?—He did not.

Has Major Palmer raised any question as to the delay in transmitting convicts after the order had been received for that purpose?—He did make the remark, that on one occasion there had been a delay in the transmission, which he expected would not again take place.

We see that the car account is always very heavy; let us take the last quarter, which is for 33 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*, and see how the account is made out?—The way the car account is kept is this: the cars engaged by me, or those sent from the gaol, are entered on a slip of paper, and Lamb keeps an account of the different times he comes with messages from Major Palmer's

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Palmer's office. We each keep an account, and at the end of the quarter they are all put into proper form.

Who makes out the car account?—I do, generally.

What check have you upon the charges which are made by Major Palmer's messenger?—I keep an account of the occasions on which he has come on convict business, and when I see an item for a car not exactly employed for that service, I strike it out.

Do you keep a written account by which to check him?—I do not, but I carry it in my head.

Suppose he comes in July to charge for a car had in April, could you check that item at such a distance of time?—I have the thing quite pat, and it occurs to me at once if the charge is right or not.

Is it right to pay Major Palmer's man at all?—I found the practice was to do so, and I did not create that practice. I paid the 2*s.* allowed before my time, and thought no more about it.

Can you give any other explanation?—No.

What is the fare from Kilmainham to Major Palmer's office and back again?—One shilling and threepence.

We find 2*s.* 6*d.* the charge in all these accounts?—Because we are generally delayed in town; and I have paid more than 2*s.* 6*d.* when going to transact some of my own private business.

Is the 2*s.* 6*d.* always paid to the car-man?—To the best of my knowledge, it always is.

Who authorised the payment originally?—Major Palmer and Mr. Dunne.

Has Major Palmer ever raised any question as to the amount of the car account?—Not to me; and I never heard that he did.

What is the course you adopt when about to embark convicts?—My son Edward goes round the different stands and selects the number of cars required, and the next day they come up to the gaol; and when the car-man arrives at Kingstown, a docket is made out with the gaol stamp, and handed to him; he then calls in a few days, delivers in his ticket, and is paid.

Why is more than the legal fare charged from Kilmainham to Kingstown?—The car-men have to wait a good while at the gaol before the convicts are secured, and they have a delay at Kingstown also. I think 5*s.* is not too much to be paid them.

Are any vouchers attached to your car account when it is sent in to Major Palmer?—No.

Let us examine some items in the car account of May 1842, as a specimen of what the whole is. On the 3d of May there is 1*s.* 3*d.* charged for a car to go to the steam-packet office to engage berths, and on the same day, for a car to the Convict Office, 2*s.* 6*d.*; could not a person have made both trips with the one car?—I cannot account for that.

We find similar cases occurring on the 9th, the 21st, and the 26th of May?—I can give no explanation on the matter, but I am sure all is right.

Why are not vouchers laid before Major Palmer in support of the contingent account?—I do not know the reason.

Does Major Palmer always go to see the convicts embarking?—He does generally; but I have called on my return from Kingstown to let him know all was right.

By whom were the salaries of the convict officers fixed in 1837?—I think by Mr. Drummond.

We asked you if you recollected when Mr. and Mrs. Dunne and Beatty went to Cork with convicts?—You did.

Your attention was called to that circumstance in 1840?—It was.

Did you make any inquiry on the subject?—I did not; I might have spoken to Mr. Dunne about it, but he treated the thing with contempt.

What did he say?—I could not recollect what he said, but he was very angry.

Beatty was in the gaol in 1840?—Yes.

And you never inquired from him whether the charge was true or not?—Mr. Dunne went to the Castle to have the matter cleared up, and as they could not get John J. Noble the matter dropped.

It was brought again to your notice on a late occasion, for the Cork journey formed one of the charges in the papers handed to you by Deery. Did you make any inquiry then?—I did not.

You know that the party went by steam?—I do.

Was it possible that the party who made out that account within five weeks of the transaction could have been ignorant that it was a false account?—I think it was a mistake upon all sides; for I do not think that Mr. Dunne, unless labouring under some delusion, would have ordered such an account to be made out.

Is not the natural conclusion to be formed this, that Mr. Dunne wished to bring his wife on an excursion at the public expense, and to have it paid for by means of a grossly fabricated account?—It appears like that, but I cannot believe so.

There were other circumstances to make this a singular transaction. It was the only transmission during the quarter; the account was made up in about five weeks after the alleged transaction, and there was an error by 2*s.* 10*d.* being put down instead of 2*l.* 10*s.*, which was corrected in the next quarter.

The dietary book was here produced by Mr. Robert Allison, and, although it did not in the margin contain observations as to the hour when the convicts arrived or departed, the columns for bread and milk showed whether they had got whole or half rations, by the figures 1 or 2 appearing.

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Mr. *Robert Allison,* Re-examined.

Does Major Palmer get a return every day of the number of convicts in the gaol?—He does not every day.

How then can he say if the bread and milk account sent in to him is right?—He cannot, unless he has the registry or dietary book.

Do you always enter the exact amount of loaves you receive?—Yes.

Supposing an officer received money instead of bread, would you allow that practice to take place?—It has been done in the case of Mr. Nash, and 90 loaves are added every quarter to the baker's account.

When a turnkey is absent on convict business in the country, do you send to the contractor for the same quantity of bread?—Yes; and when the man comes back he draws an extra loaf, or quart of milk, until all is paid off; he gets double rations then.

Then he is supported in the gaol when he is getting 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for his personal expenses?—That is the custom.

[Witnesses withdraw.

[Adjourned.

Saturday, 1 *October* 1842.

Richard Donoghue, Examined.

Richard Donoghue.

1 October 1842.

Have you ever supplied cars for the conveyance of convicts?—I have not.

If you were sending cars from Kilmainham to Kingstown with four persons in each, what would you say was the regular fare?—I think 4*s.*, but I am not sure.

Did you know a man named Magrath?—I did.

What situation does he hold now?—I am told he is in Kilmainham Gaol.

You were intimate with him when he got that situation?—I was always so.

Did he apply to you for assistance, as a friend, when he was about to be appointed?—He told me he was getting a situation in the gaol, and that he could not get it at a better time, as he had been so long idle. He said he was a good deal in debt, but would leave the place clear, as he had procured the lend of some money, 4*l.* or 5*l.* from Hines. I remarked, that if he applied to me I could have lent him some, and Magrath then asked for the loan of 1*l.*, as he was going to a strange neighbourhood, and would not be paid any salary until the end of the quarter. I called upon him and brought 2*l.* to him.

Is that all you lent him?—That is all.

Did you get from him any other explanation as to his reason for wanting money?—Never, except that he wanted to pay his rent.

Did Magrath pay you back the 2*l.*?—Yes, in about eight or nine months afterwards.

Could he not have been able to pay the money before that?—I suppose so, but I told him to keep the money as long as he wished.

Did you expect to be paid sooner?—I did not.

Did he tell you how he got the situation?—He did not.

Had you any conversation with Hines lately?—He told me he was here yesterday.

Did he tell you what he was asked here?—Yes.

Had you any conversation with Magrath or his wife?—I saw her about a week ago going into Hines's house, and I spoke to her, and, asked her how she was.

Did she tell you any inquiry had been made about money lent to her husband?—*No*; I was driving at the time, and did not stop.

Did you hear that Magrath gave anything for his situation?—No; I heard he turned Protestant.

When did you hear that?—About four months ago, from some car-men.

Had you any conversation with Hines about Magrath's appointment?—Nothing more than that he told me he lent him money.

[Witness withdraws.

Major *James Palmer,* Examined.

Major *J. Palmer.*

You are Inspector-general of Prisons?—I am one of them.

You are aware that we have been directed to inquire into circumstances connected with the management of the convict department of Kilmainham Gaol?—Yes; Mr. Lucas sent me a copy of the charges, and of the Treasury letter.

You are aware that the inquiry, as regards you, divides itself into two branches, one involving matters which might be designated as criminal, and the other referring to an alleged laxity in the discharge of your duties. Now it is inconsistent with the rules by which judicial or legal inquiries are conducted, to examine a party charged in such a way as to elicit answers tending to criminate himself; we do not feel at liberty, therefore, to ask you any questions on the first branch of the inquiry, but what we intend to do is, to mention to you what those imputations are, and to hear any explanation you may wish to make in reference to them. The charges are, that you received some pecuniary or other consideration for the appointments of the governor of Castlebar Gaol, and of the deputy-governor

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deputy-governor of Clonmel Gaol, and that turnkeys on the convict side obtained their appointments by means of a similar consideration?—Do you decline to take a solemn assertion from me?

Anything you choose to say we are quite prepared to hear from you?—I do most solemnly declare, in the presence of God, that I never had anything to say to the making of any appointments through corrupt motives, and the charges are an utter fiction, utterly unfounded, and invented by some persons known or unknown. I am not aware who are my prosecutors, but I assert as a soldier, as a man, and as a Christian,—as a soldier who has served Her Majesty for 40 years,—that I never had anything to say, directly or indirectly, to the base transactions which are imputed to me; and I have no more to say upon that subject, unless you do me the favour of telling me what has been proved, or sworn, or said against me. The assertion in the papers sent to me is one founded on suspicion only, and I know of no evidence which any one has ventured to give in support of the accusation.

There is an allegation that you either got money, or were accommodated with a loan, as an inducement to confer appointments?—With the same solemnity as before, I utterly deny one and all of the charges.

Does that denial apply to every one connected with the prisons under your management?—Yes; and from the beginning to the end of my 24 years' service I never dreamt of improperly disposing of any situation; I would not only be a base but a foolish person to accept of a pecuniary reward for an illegal act.

What were your reasons for appointing James Magrath?—The man brought me some characters when he came to me applying for the situation which was then vacant, and I sent him up to Mr. Dunne on trial. Colonel M'Gregor, Colonel Brown, and others, might send men to me to see if they would answer when a situation became vacant; and it was in a similar way Magrath came to me, and I sent him up to Mr. Dunne. I would not know Magrath if I saw him this moment; and, for my part, I considered him as a poor man who wanted assistance, instead of being able to give money to any one. I have heard it said he had a horse and car, and I made inquiries, and found out that such was not the fact, but only the fiction of some individual's brain; and my belief is, that some persons must have concocted this charge themselves, and then got people to swear they heard of it.

The Witness here handed in the characters he got when Magrath applied for the situation.

You knew the late Major Woodward?—Intimately, for 20 years.

You know Gilhooly?—Perfectly well, and a very intelligent officer he is.

Were you aware of any pecuniary transactions between him and Major Woodward?—No: I can imagine there was, but not of the nature you allude to. Major Woodward, when he inspected a gaol, had a demand of 20*l.* on the collector of excise; and he has told me, he gave a receipt to the local inspector for that amount, and obtained an advance of the money from him. I suppose he might have done the same thing with Gilhooly.

That is, the governor of the gaol would cash his draft upon the Excise?—Just so, or the local inspector would do so.

Are you aware of any instance in which a money transaction took place between Major Woodward and Gilhooly of the kind you mention?—Certainly not, but one did happen with the governor of another county.

Do you know of Major Woodward's having been indebted to Gilhooly in any sum at the period of his death?—I know nothing of it, nor do I believe it; Major Woodward might have been in distress, but he was too high-minded to have any dealing with Gilhooly in money matters.

Did the other say he had an unsatisfied claim against the Major?—Never.

Did you never make application upon behalf of Gilhooly to Mrs. Woodward, or any one acting for her?—I think not; as to Gilhooly, I heard some talk about his owing some money, and I declined acting as his executor principally on that account. Indeed he owed something to myself.

Are you sure you did not make application to any one acting for the family of Major Woodward, for a debt claimed by Gilhooly?—I have no recollection of having ever done so.

How long is Major Woodward dead?—About a year and four months.

Will you have the goodness to recollect whether you had any document placed in your hands by Gilhooly, or by some one acting on his behalf, as proof of a claim still subsisting against the assets of Major Palmer?—Certainly not. There might have been some claim upon an order of the collectors of Excise, but not made by Gilhooly.

Have you settled claims upon Major Woodward at the request of his widow?—I was in communication with a friend of the family, looking over the accounts, and trying to settle them, but I am sure Gilhooly's name was not among them.

Were you instrumental in settling the claims which were made?—I was, certainly, in confidential communication with Mr. Scott, the Queen's counsel, and we had a settlement as far as was practicable.

Did it embrace any demand of Gilhooly's?—I think not.

Was any money placed at your disposal by Mr. Scott?—Yes, he gave me money to settle a part of the demands, but my recollection is, that Gilhooly had nothing to do with the transaction. I shall, however, try by to-morrow, and see if I can find any documents

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which will refresh my memory. There was a case, I know, in which the governor of the Sligo Gaol was concerned, and he claimed about 40 *l.* I think, as due to him.

What sum was placed in your hands by Mr. Scott?—I think it was 100 *l.*

Do you recollect having seen a letter written by Major Woodward, as if in reply to a communication of Gilhooly's, alluding to a sum then due by him, and asking that the debt might be made an equal sum by a further advance, which he would take steps to liquidate?—My impression is, that this applies to the Sligo governor.

What was that man's name?—Beatty.

Mr. Scott stated, that the transaction you speak of was with the governor of the Castlebar Gaol?—I am sure Mr. Scott's recollection must be the more correct. It is with great reluctance I speak of the private affairs of Major Woodward.

Nor do we mean to inquire into them, further than to ascertain what were the dealings between him and Gilhooly.——

Were you aware that Gilhooly had made money advances to the late governor of Kilmainham Gaol?—I heard so; and that Mr. Dunne having been pressed, paid them; but I never saw any document connected with the matter.

Did you hear the amount lent?—I think it was 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*, but I had it only from hearsay. There was a great jealousy between Gilhooly and the whole set of them in the gaol, grounded upon his claim on Mr. Dunne.

Do you know if that bad feeling continued?—I think not; after the money had been paid.

Was the feeling cordially relinquished?—I cannot say that Gilhooly and Dunne were great friends.

The former was an intelligent officer?—He was; but I have found fault with his being absent from the gaol.

Did he make any application to you for the governorship of Castlebar Gaol?—Never. In that case the high sheriff applied to Government to recommend a proper and efficient person, and when the choice was left to us, as inspectors-general, Major Woodward pressed very hard for Gilhooly to be nominated. I had two or three persons to name, more eligible in my opinion, but as we were in the habit of yielding to each other, I allowed Major Woodward to nominate Gilhooly on that occasion.

Is your name attached to that recommendation?—Very probably it is.

Do you know if the Allison family participated in Mr. Dunne's feeling against Gilhooly?—I think they did, but nothing upon the subject came before me officially.

Does that disposition continue?—I think not.

Is the situation of governor to Kilmainham Gaol more profitable than that of governor to the Castlebar Gaol?—I should say the salaries were just the same, with the exception of the convict service.

Are there not profits from lodging debtors?—Such fees are not now allowed. I believe, however, that Gilhooly would be very glad to get Kilmainham Gaol, and I heard him say so.

When was it that the change took place as to the removal of the convicts to Kilmainham Gaol, and as to your appointment to that peculiar department?—There were always convicts in Kilmainham Gaol. The women were there under Doctor Trevor's care, and about four years ago they were removed to Grange Gorman.

When did you receive your appointment as Inspector-general of Prisons?—In 1820.

How was the convict department then managed?—The female convicts used to be assembled in Kilmainham, and would be sent round to Cork in a vessel, and kept in a depôt at Cork until the time of embarkation arrived.

Were there any male convicts in Kilmainham?—I should say not, unless some happened to stop for a night going down to the hulk.

Had you anything to say to the hulk?—I examined it, as inspector-general.

When was the hulk at Kingstown broken up?—In 1837.

What accession did the change give to your duties?—None at all at first, for Doctor Trevor was alive at the time, and had 1,000 *l.* a year for managing the convict department. He died, however, in a few months after the change, and Mr. Drummond then sent for me, and asked me would I undertake the duty of the convict department for Government; I said, certainly, that I would do what they pleased. Mr. Drummond added, that he would promise no salary for the increased duty, which would only be temporary in its nature, but some time afterwards he said he would allow me so much per ship while the duty lasted, and that arrangement was in order to preclude any future claim for compensation. I stated I was quite ready to adopt any arrangement which would be of service to the Government, and that I would do the duty for them.

Is that the footing on which the convict department stands?—It is.

Did you receive any written instructions from Mr. Drummond?—No; but Mr. Drummond said he would send for Captain Brandreth, of the engineers, who was acquainted with the duty of fitting out ships, and under whose directions I would be instructed in what was necessary to be done. In about a month or two after this I got 20 *l.* allowed me for each ship sent out.

Did you get any written instructions, such as were formerly given to Dr. Trevor?—Never.

Have you since your appointment?—No; the department has been conducted without an Act of Parliament, and without any regulations, except such as I received when a difficulty

difficulty occurred, when I applied to the Government. In fact the business was left to the management of one individual.

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Was everything superintended by you in the same way as it had been by Dr. Trevor?—Yes, except in a few cases, I acted on his principle. I have in some instances effected reductions, while on the other hand I may have increased other expenses, and at one time I increased the number of officers. If I thought it necessary, I would feel myself authorised to appoint 10 more turnkeys.

How many ships leave this port in the year?—The average number of convict ships is between five and six.

What are the duties you discharge with respect to the convicts in the prison?—I am to take care that they are properly fed; and as an implied duty, that there is no fraud committed by any parties on the Government. I see that the men have a good diet, and I hear any complaints which they have to bring forward.

Your situation is analogous to that of local inspector?—Dr. Trevor was entitled in the Treasury warrant, "Inspector of Convicts," and as to the appointment, I must say that I never asked for it, it was forced on me, and I accepted it to oblige Mr. Drummond.

The Board of Superintendence in Kilmainham had nothing to do with the convict department?—Certainly not, but if they wished to interfere, I would have permitted it.

Did you not understand, when you were appointed, that it was a part of your duty to examine the accounts quarterly?—I did not know at first that it was; but I found that Dr. Trevor did so, and then I did the same duty. I would have felt it to be my duty, however, to detect any frauds if they existed, and that responsibility I fully admit.

Were the salaries of the several officers of the gaol fixed, before you took the superintendence?—They were.

Fixed by Dr. Trevor, or by the Government?—I am sure Dr. Trevor did what he thought fit, but I think the Audit-office requires an authority for the payment of salaries of a permanent nature.

When the convict department was handed over to you, were the supplies for it under contract?—I do not think they were.

Did not Dr. Trevor require them to be sent in and supplied by written tender?—I think he often did, but not always.

Did you leave the employment of the persons who were to furnish food and other matters, to Mr. Dunne?—I never allowed the management to be in Mr. Dunne's hand, but the system I adopted was, to give the supplying of the convict department to those who were already supplying the county side of the gaol.

If a system of contracts was adopted on one side of the gaol, why should it not also have been pursued on the other side?—My opinion was, when I got possession of the department, that there was a certain number of persons employed, and I did not know if they were contractors or not.

At some time since 1837, did you not make an alteration in the system, and advertise for tenders?—Yes.

Why did you do so?—The recommendation came from the other side. There was some objection made to the price paid for the clothing, which was charged for 1 *s.* or 2 *s.* higher than it was considered ought to have been paid for it.

Was there a general direction then given, that all the supplies should be thenceforth provided by contract?—No; but in 1840, when I contracted for one thing, I thought I might as well contract for all.

Since then do you receive the tenders?—I advertise for and receive them, and I get some public officer, Colonel M'Gregor or Major Warburton for instance, to be present when the tenders are opened; they put their initials to the papers, and the lowest proposal is at once accepted.

Would any legal instrument be executed by the person whose proposal was accepted, for the due performance of his contract?—I think not. The contractor tendered to get his contract executed at any time it should be required.

What remedy then could you have for a breach of contract?—I do not know if the law would have provided any remedy; but except the bread and milk, the contracts were for small supplies.

You know of no penalty for the breach of any contract?—None at all.

Do you not think there was danger in permitting the governor of a gaol to employ persons to supply articles over whom he had an undue control, as he could change them when he pleased, they not having any contract?—I never thought that, and I did not imagine the officers connected with the gaol would have deceived me.

Would not the tradesmen be more likely to afford pecuniary assistance to an officer, when they had no contract, than when they had?—It might be so, but in either case they might be disposed to give assistance at a fair interest.

Did you hear that Mr. Dunne had money dealings with some of those who supplied the gaol?—Never, nor would I believe it, except it were proved.

If Mr. Dunne said to a person supplying the gaol, "Instead of paying you 15*l.* due on your account, give me the difference between it, and 30*l.*, and I will pass my note for the full sum" would not the person who had no contract be disposed to grant what was asked, sooner than a contractor?—If Mr. Dunne did ask for accommodation, either party would have given it to him.

But a contractor for the county side of the gaol, if unfairly dealt with, could appeal to the Board of Superintendence, while it would be a different thing with a man not under any

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contract, and depending upon the goodwill of the governor?—That I deny, because the tradesman could not be changed, unless I was applied to.

How are the quantities of coal regulated?—I took them under Dr. Trevor's arrangements and at one time I reduced the quantity.

What is the quantity allowed for the convicts?—I know I got a return at the time, and it did not appear unreasonable.

Is there any limit to the extent of the coals to be issued for the use of the convicts?—There could not be, as at one time there might be 300 of them in the gaol, and at another time perhaps not 30.

Who was to judge what quantity of coal should be sent in?—The governor would order them upon his judgment, and the accounts passed under my examination.

Did you ever object to the consumption of the coals?—Never.

When the quantity varied very much, what means did you take to ascertain the reason of the variance?—I calculated the number of prisoners in the gaol, and then judged if the increase or decrease seemed reasonable. I never thought I was to go into the actual detail of every trifle in order to discover if there was some little excess beyond what ought to be.

The whole of the quarterly accounts are marked by you, "Examined; James Palmer?"—They are.

Did you try the coal account every time, by the return of the number of prisoners?—In a rough way, I would, perhaps.

Suppose in the convict coal account there was an excess over a previous year of two or three tons, would you require that to be accounted for?—No.

If there was a variance of 10 tons, would you?—I think I would, but I depended on this, that the accounts came generally to me, sworn to.

How can this be, when we find in the accounts which came from the Audit-office, that the quarterly accounts for March, June, and September 1840, were not sworn until 1841, the 13th of May?—My impression is, that my examination did not take place until the accounts had been sworn to.

When was the money procured?—After my examination; but I had nothing to say to the actual disbursement of the money.

It subsequently appeared, that a copy of the quaterly accounts were sworn to, before they had been examined by the Witness, and a copy for the Audit-office was also sworn to, but at a subsequent period. The Commissioners had before them in the first instance only the accounts from the Audit-office; but Major Palmer produced the duplicates, which had been sworn to before being examined.

We find here, that in the account for the quarter ending the 31st of March 1841, the coal for the convicts was 21*l.* 18*s.*, and for the quarter ending the 30th of September in the same year, 20*l.* odd. Now why should the quantity in the summer quarter be as great as in the winter quarter?—That may arise from the number of prisoners in the gaol at one time, and the coals would be required to dress their food.

But the food the convicts get does not require any cooking; and if there was a governor disposed to commit frauds, had you any means by which to check or detect them?—I admit that so far the governor would have the power to commit a fraud. Unless I saw something very monstrous, I would not consider it my duty to look very minutely into the accounts.

Let us take the issue of bread and milk for the quarter ending the 30th of September 1840, and which account you certified as having examined. Had you before you at the time of your examination, the books from which the account purports to have been made out?—No; but when I went to Kilmainham, I could see any documents I required, and I had the means in my own office of checking the account, as I had a return furnished to me of the number of convicts in the gaol.

By what record did you try the correctness of the charges for bread and milk?—My clerk would compare the account with the number of convicts who must have been in the gaol.

Why have you a daily return of the number of convicts?—I know the number remaining after each embarkation, and can thus make a calculation; but I certainly have no registry in my possession.

You could not try the correctness of the return unless you had a daily state?—Why, I know the numbers left after each embarkation; but I will admit, if it came to farthings, I might possibly not detect any errors.

If a convict came into the gaol at four o'clock in the day, and that his rations for the morning were charged, had you any means of detecting the overcharge?—I admit I could not to that extent, having no reason to suspect a fraud.

Was not your examination one more of form than of substance, trusting as you did to the character of the parties with whom you had to deal?—I admit, most fully, that I did depend greatly on the truth of what was laid before me; but I wish to add, in referring to the characters of the officers under me, that they were not of my appointment. Mr. Dunne was a man in the complete confidence of the Government, and he had a pension of 100*l.* for refusing a bribe of 3,000*l.* to let Emmett escape. He went to the Chief Secretary's with part of the money in his hand.

We cannot see any such great merit in a man's refusing to do an act by which he might have forfeited his life?—I only referred to the circumstance, to show how much Mr. Dunne had

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had the confidence of Government. Had I known that I was to have been responsible for those things to which you are examining me, I would have refused the situation.

But having accepted it, you should have performed the duties. We find that from the 1st of January 1837 to the 30th of June last, the expenses of the convict department in Kilmainham amount to nearly 12,000 *l.*; and two items are particularly heavy, that for the transmission of prisoners, and the other the car account. The transmission of prisoners cost 580*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and the car account is 470*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Now, we want to know by what means you tested the accuracy of the charges, there being no voucher to a single account?—I think there must be vouchers in the Audit-office.

No. The documents you marked "Examined," were prepared without being substantiated by any vouchers; and how could you test the accuracy of the two sets of accounts?—I looked to see if the items were such as might be considered reasonable under the circumstances.

When you signed the quarterly accounts as having been "Examined," what did your examination consist of?—I do not see how I could have examined them. All I would look to, except in the bread and milk account, was to see that the charges were reasonable, considering the duty stated to have been performed.

Do you consider that your signature to the accounts was a mere matter of form, or was to operate as a check upon fraudulent charges?—I considered it to be a general check upon fraudulent charges, but not as to minute details.

Do you conceive it was a part of your duty to endeavour to keep down the charges for the transmission of convicts?—Yes.

And yet you did not call for vouchers; and on the faith of your signature the Government advanced the money to the parties?—I merely gave a rough examination, leaving the final audit to the Audit-office.

How could they inquire into the correctness of the charges, being at a distance. Now, if in a quarterly account ending on the 30th of June 1839, false charges were made, representing that two convicts had been transmitted by coach to Tralee on the previous 22d of May, and one to Cork by the steamer, when in point of fact the three had been sent by sea to Cork; if the account had been accompanied by the voucher from the steam-packet office, the irregularity in the account could have been easily detected?—It would have enabled me to discover the irregularity no doubt; but when I examined an account, I merely saw that the distances charged for were reasonable, taking for granted that the journey had been performed.

The conductors are not named in the accounts?—I never asked for their names.

Was it not an indulgence for turnkeys to be sent to convey convicts?—I should say not, and I do not think the duty was made a source of general profit.

Was not the governor bound to transmit the convicts at the lowest rate, consistent with security?—No doubt; but I do not see why Mr. Dunne should have travelled outside the coach.

But as to the selection of the most economical route?—Yes; but the duty put on the governor is a very responsible one.

You have said it was right Mr. Dunne should travel inside; but suppose he or any one else charged inside fare, and went outside, what means had you, in the absence of vouchers, to detect the overcharge?—None whatsoever.

Would not a voucher have proved a guard against such a practice?—It is very easy to discover a remedy when the evil presents itself.

Are the accounts of the female convict department accompanied by vouchers?—No.

Have you ever asked for them?—Never.

Do you know if they are in existence?—I do not.

Then they are forthcoming if you had thought fit to ask for them; let us ask you when the Cork and Kerry transaction came to your knowledge?—Mr. Allison told me of it two or three days ago.

Were you not aware of it before?—No.

Was there not a letter, signed John James Noble, sent to you in 1840?—Yes.

Was not the circumstance alluded to in that letter?—It is so long ago I cannot say.

Did you make any inquiries on the subject?—I do not think I did.

How was the scale for the payment of the conductors regulated?—I consulted either Colonel M'Gregor or Major Warburton, and 7*s.* 6*d.* was laid down as a fair sum for the personal expenses of a man for every day he was out on duty.

Do you know what they are paid on the county side for transmitting prisoners?—I am aware that the convict officers are paid more, as they go farther from home.

The county would only pay 4*s.* a day to a turnkey escorting a prisoner to Cork, and a Government conductor would get 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for bringing a convict to Trim?—I admit that; but a fixed principle was laid down, and my opinion is that not one of the officers is paid sufficient.

It appears, in a great many instances, that the convicts were not transmitted until long after the order for their transmission had arrived; have you ever raised a question with the governor as to the cause of this delay?—I could not tell when he would receive the order for the transmission, but I frequently spoke to Dunne upon my inspection, when I found a few convicts were detained longer than I thought they ought to have been, and he used to give me several excuses, such, for instance, as that they were kept back by order of the doctor.

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You were aware that by the delay in the transmission Government was bearing an expense which the convict's county ought to have borne?—No doubt of it.

You know nothing of the transaction of May 1839?—No. I found two journeys set down as having been performed, and I took this to be the case in the absence of vouchers.

By which the expenses were doubled?—I believe so.

But even supposing the two journeys to have been made, should you not have considered what would have been the cheapest mode of conveyance?—I did not.

In point of fact, the three convicts were sent to Cork by steam, and two were sent on from thence to Tralee, and 19*l.* 12*s.* is charged for that. Now here is another account of the transmission of six persons from this to Cork in August 1840, and the expense is only 16*l.*?—The difference never struck me; and what I considered was, if the general charges for the duty stated to be done were reasonable.

If the keeper of Armagh Gaol happened to be in town, and that Mr. Dunne was pleased to place a convict in his hands who was under orders for his gaol, in order to take him down, would you think it right for Mr. Dunne to include in his account, not merely the expenses of taking the convict down, but charges for the supposed conductor's return to Dublin?—I should say it was wrong.

Would you call it peculation?—No; as the governor of the county gaol would get the whole amount, and not Dunne.

When Mr. Dunne prepared an account, in which he had an item for that man's return to Dublin, who never came back, and when you consider he had to verify that account on oath, can you consider the act as capable of being excused?—No.

Then that has occurred repeatedly, and would have been prevented if the conductors' names were required; do you think it right to send a turnkey on the county side with a convict to Cork, and to charge for his going and coming back, when he did not come back?—I should say it was wrong, but I had no suspicion that I had anything to do with that, and it would be very unreasonable to put the duty on me.

Did you go much to Kilmainham Prison, before Mr. Dunne's death?—I should suppose once a month.

Mr. Allison was then deputy-governor?—Yes.

Was he very active in his superintendence of the prison?—He was, and I considered him to be a most excellent officer.

And his examination extended to the convict department?—To that especially.

Was it not his duty, as deputy-governor, to inspect the convict department?—I should say not, unless he was paid for it.

Is a man to do nothing except what he is paid for?—I do not think that the deputy-governor, or county officer, had anything to say to the convict side of the gaol, unless paid for acting there.

When Mr. Allison became the governor, did you give any instructions to the new deputy-governor, to the effect that he should have nothing to say to the convict department?—I think not; but before Mr. Dunne's death I had stated my intention not to allow the deputy-governor who should succeed any salary, as Mr. Allison was able to do the duty if appointed governor, and that therefore a reasonable saving might be effected.

Did you instruct Mr. Allison not to permit the deputy-governor to interfere with the convict department?—I did not say he was not to be permitted, but merely that he was not to be paid for any duty there.

Who is your messenger?—A man named John Lamb.

What salary has he?—I think he had 1*l.* a week, and that it is now 70*l.*

What are his duties as messenger?—The same as the messenger of any other public department; he attends from morning until the evening, and goes up often to Kilmainham on extra duty.

Was he your messenger before you got the superintendence of the convict department?—I think Major Woodward and I used to give him some money out of our own pockets, but he was not before that regularly employed.

Were any instructions given, as to his receiving any other emoluments beside his salary?—Not that I know of; he was allowed for car-hire going to Kilmainham on convict business.

What instructions did you give to Mr. Dunne on that subject?—I am not aware; I think Mr. Dunne did ask me if I was to allow him the car-hire, and I said he should; I sanctioned the charge, as it would have been often impossible for him to go of all the messages he had to deliver in sufficient time.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Monday, 3 October 1842.

Major *James Palmer's* Examination Resumed.

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MAJOR PALMER explained to the Commissioners that the quarterly abstract of the accounts were sworn to before they were examined by him, and he produced several so sworn. The money obtained on the faith of his signature to the accounts marked "Examined,"

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"Examined," he considered to be merely an advance on accounts, to be accounted for subsequently, and this led to his not being so strict in his examination.

Our impression is, that the Government relies on your examination, and the Audit-office has no means of testing the truth of the charges. It appears to us, that considering the position you hold, your subjoining your signature to the word "Examined," implied an investigation, not a mere adoption of the accounts?—I admit that.

What is your clerk's name?—He is a young man named Kennedy.

What is his salary?—£. 80 a year, and Mr. Drummond sanctioned his appointment.

Is he a competent clerk?—Perfectly so; I wish to mention that since Saturday I have found a memorandum of the monies which I paid away to creditors of Major Woodward, and I find I was in error as to Gilhooly. I might be unwilling to speak of Major Woodward's affairs; but I am ready to give you every information, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, under whose advice I have been acting, recommended that I should communicate frankly all I know, in answer to any questions you choose to put to me. I find by my memorandum, that there were money transactions between Gilhooly and Major Woodward. (*The Witness here handed in a list of payments, including one to Gilhooly.*)

Did you make the payments mentioned here?—Certainly, to Major Woodward's creditors.

Did Gilhooly receive 100 *l*?—My impression is, he received 70 *l.*, and that 30 *l.* was a doubtful part of the debt, for which he had no document. I sent 70 *l.* to him, and got his receipt, but my only doubt is, whether it was for 100 *l.*, in order to guard against any future claim, or for 70 *l.*

Did you see a letter of his demanding the money?—I think Mr. Scott showed me one, and some of the creditors threatened to complain to Government. My impression is, that the money advanced by Gilhooly was to anticipate the claims which Major Woodward had on the collector of excise for his inspection of three or four county gaols, and that he let the thing run on.

That could scarcely be the case, because if the orders had been given to Gilhooly, the debt would have been discharged by that arrangement.—

With respect to your reliance on the correctness of the abstracts of the quarterly accounts, because they were sworn to before being examined by you, we are of opinion that no account ought to be sworn to before it has been checked?—It gave me a conviction that it was intended to be a fair and conscientious account.

Beside the salary paid to Lamb, your messenger, has he any other allowances?—I should say not.

We find in your accounts, 5 *l.* for an assistant for the ship?—That was another man who had been my clerk, and who is now governor of Enniskillen Gaol. The allowance to which you allude was sanctioned by Mr. Drummond.

Are you aware of the way in which Lamb's car-hire was brought to account?—I think Mr. Dunne charged for it in his accounts.

But is there any book in your office showing when he is authorised to take a car?—No; there is only the governor's check.

At what time was the permission given to charge for a car?—Two or three years ago.

Do you think a messenger with 65 *l.* or 70 *l.* a year, is entitled to charge car-hire?—I think he is, if he goes on the public service.

Where has he to go beside Kilmainham, on the convict service?—To Grange Gorman Prison.

Does Lamb ever receive any presents from tradesmen?—Not to my knowledge, and I have a very high opinion of him.

Did he receive 5 *s.* worth of molasses?—I think there was something about that before Mr. Blake's inquiry.

Do you know of tradesmen to the convict department, having paid discount on the settlement of their accounts?—Never; and I believe the reverse to be the case. Indeed, extraordinary pains were taken by some informers to ascertain it under different garbs, and no such thing could be proved.

With regard to Mr. Nash, when was he appointed an officer to the Kilmainham establishment?—I should say about two years and half ago.

Is his appointment similar to that which his immediate predecessor had?—The appointment is nominally the same, but it was never intended to be so in reality.

In what respect are the duties required of Mr. Nash different from those performed by William Allison?—My direction to him was to do the same duties, so far as he was capable, or as he was required to perform them; but, as some anonymous letters had been sent to the Government, complaining of frauds in the gaol, I felt very awkward without having some one in whom to confide, and who could watch what was going on, and communicate with me. The result was, that I asked Mr. Nash, as a favour, to accept an office in the gaol for a time, and to let me know every day what was going on.

By whose authority was the appointment made?—I appointed him as a matter of right.

Is his salary the same as that of the man he succeeded?—No; because his predecessor had another situation on the county side of the gaol.

Then you thought you were authorised to appoint Mr. Nash, and to give him an increased salary?—I felt I was empowered to appoint any person who was wanting.

What salary has Mr. Nash?—My impression is, a turnkey's salary.

Had you any authority from the Government for this increase of salary?—I should think not;

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not; but if I thought it necessary to appoint three or four turnkeys, I would not dream of asking the Government. I might have nominated ten more turnkeys if I saw a necessity for them.

What portion of time does Mr. Nash give to this superintendence?—I do not know, except that he is there every day.

Are you sure of that?—He is not there on a Sunday.

Is he at the gaol on every week-day?—I should say so, unless ill, or that some particular thing occurred.

What instructions did you give him for the object which you had in view?—My instructions to him were, although not in writing, to attend to the convicts' diet, to hear any complaints which they had to make, to look over the registry, and to furnish me with a return of the number of men in gaol. In fact, in every way his intelligence could suggest, to watch for and detect abuses, if they existed.

Did you learn from him that he had made himself acquainted with the particular situation of the coals provided for the prison?—I think I did in my continual communications with him.

Could he know if the coals were diverted from their legitimate purpose, without knowing where the coals allocated to the different departments were placed?—No.

Then in such case he could not detect any misapplication of coals within the gaol?—I should say not, unless he heard of it from one about the place.

If he was only there for a couple of hours in the day, could he detect any fraud?—He might hear something which would give him a clue.

Could he be sure the milk and bread were good, and he not in the gaol in the morning?—Yes; for the dinner diet was the same as that given at breakfast.

How could he know if there were improper charges with respect to the numbers getting food, if he never looked into the books?—He could see books in my office.

Would they prove a sufficient check?—I think he kept a good part of the registry.

That is not so. Pray has he ever reported any irregularities to you?—He has told me of the provisions not being good, and of turnkeys neglecting their duty. He has also brought me letters from prisoners which might not otherwise have reached me.

Was there not an investigation several years ago into the conduct of Mr. Dunne?—I do not recollect any such thing.

Is it advisable, in your opinion, to have several persons connected with each other in the same gaol?—I should say not; and I am sure I would have objected to it, if I had the power.

Have you objected to the principle in other gaols?—I might have expressed an opinion, but I had no control over the Board of Superintendence.

Have you not objected to the principle in the Baltinglas Bridewell, where there were only two persons connected with each other?—I think I have.

Why did you not follow up the suggestion in Kilmainham, where there is a colony of connexions?—I had not sufficient control there, and indeed I had a very high opinion of the Allisons.

Should not that gaol have required a greater measure of superintendence from you than any other gaol, with four or five members of one family in it; the father managing the contracts for stores, and the son being storekeeper?—That latter circumstance did not occur to me, but it would have been idle to interfere with the Board of Superintendence, and I was obliged to take such aid as I could.

Is there a school in the convict department?—There is no schoolmaster, but the turnkeys, I believe, give some instruction to their classes.

Is there a regular school on the county side?—There was, but is not now. I was remarking, that the turnkeys do the schoolmaster's duty.

Who was schoolmaster?—Sheal; and although I do not wish to cast any imputations on him, I must say there were many complaints made of the state of the school under him.

What is the meaning of this passage in your report of 1841, "A good school is established?"—By that I meant the turnkeys were instructing their classes, and they do so for a certain time each day. I have never said anything in my reports which I am not prepared to justify.

The phrase is rather a singular one. By school we would have understood, that there was a regular schoolmaster?—

What is the average cost of a convict per day in Kilmainham Gaol?—Perhaps 8*d.* or 9*d.*

Does that include the salaries of the establishment?—I should think not.

Have you an office-keeper?—There is a woman who cleans out the treasury and Colonel M'Gregor's office, and she is paid 6*l.* a year.

It is stated to be 10*l.*?—It may be so.

You are acquainted with the system of accounts on the county side of the gaol?—Yes, I have seen and examined them.

Are the supplies for the convict ships by contract?—Every one of them.

The salaries of the officers were fixed before you had been placed at the head of the convict department?—The main officers had the same, I did not raise them.

Had the officers, at the time you took the superintendence, rations as they have now?—I think they had; and I recollect once reducing them.

Do you know of officers drawing money in lieu of rations?—I knew that two or three drew the price of their rations.

Was

Major *J. Palmer.*

3 October 1842.

Was that a right practice?—As a soldier, I have often given my rations on board ship to others.

That is quite a different thing; was not the practice against the prison rules?—I know of no such regulation.

You are aware that the contractor gives a less sum to the officer than the rations cost the public; and there is this immense evil, when you once permit the officers to sell their rations, that you cannot say but they may still feed themselves out of the prison stores?—

You said a letter dated the 20th of September 1840, and signed John James Noble, was referred to you by Lord Morpeth?—Yes; and I think Lord Morpeth said he had others.

What steps did you take in getting the letter?—I wrote a letter directed to J. J. Noble, Kingstown, requesting him to furnish me with a list of his witnesses, and that an inquiry would be directed.

Did you receive any reply?—Never, until I got my own letter back from the Dead Letter-office.

Not receiving any reply, did you take any steps to see if any of the things he alleged were true?—I did make such inquiries as I thought necessary, and so far as I could act upon that letter, a letter which was treated with considerable contempt.

Who did you consider to have written it?—There is no doubt it was Sheal.

Who do you think wrote the letters signed J. J. Noble in this year?—I have no doubt it was Sheal.

The Witness here referred to a passage in Mr. O'Connor's letter, which he considered was an acknowledgment of Sheal's being the writer.

Did you communicate with Mr. Dunne respecting that letter in 1840?—I did.

Do you consider there is any impropriety in employing others than officers of the gaol in conducting convicts?—No, but a great convenience in many instances; and the officers were never intended to be sent off with convicts.

You say you have called Mr. Dunne's attention to the delay occurring between the order for transmission and the actual transmission?—Yes, and complained of the delay; and he would assign various excuses.

The Witness here produced a letter of Sheal's, of the 16th of November 1840, which he said was, in his opinion, written by the same person who had penned the anonymous communications signed John James Noble.

If any fraud was committed on the county side you would report it?—Yes, to the grand jury.

Has it come to your knowledge that any of the turnkeys were not regularly settled with for their journeys by either Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison?—No; I am confident they were all paid, and they must have given receipts before the Audit Office passed the accounts.

You are wrong in that latter particular, for the receipt was by either Mr. Dunne or Mr. Allison?—That I was not aware of; I took it for granted that they passed receipts when they were about to be paid.

In the accounts for your own department there is a charge for allowances to Major Palmer for superintending the departure of the convict ships, varying from 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to 6 *l.* 10 *s.*, car hire and boat hire, &c.; is there any detailed account of that?—I am sure there is not. I charge for my expenses, for my clerk's expenses, and for messengers; and during the fortnight previous to the embarkation, there is a good deal of business to be done back and forwards.

There are no bills in existence of those charges?—No, not for those personal and other expenses incurred at the time of embarkation. I wish gentlemen to say something upon one matter which has been stated in the charges made by my anonymous accusers, and that is as to my taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act; now I have to mention, that out of 7,000 *l.* which I owed I have paid 5,000 *l.* in cash.

We did not think it necessary to allude to that insolvency, but as you have referred to it, we may state that the allegation is, you borrowed from Gilhooly at that period 20 *l.* or a gold watch.

I perfectly remember being in the Court-house, waiting to go off to London that night, in order to explain to Lord Stanley the circumstances in which I had been placed, and I happened to remark I had not the money to do so about me at the time, when poor kind Montgomery gave me a check for 20 *l.* to pay my expenses. I paid the money back of course; and Lord Stanley, when I saw him in London, was perfectly satisfied with my explanation; I did not borrow any money from Gilhooly, and he was the last man I would have asked anything from, as I had opposed him.

Who was present when the 20 *l.* was given?—There might have been a great many round me, and the circumstance has been distorted by a malignant enemy. It is also stated that John Lamb is my son, and was on the list of the turnkeys of the gaol. Both charges are gross and utter falsehoods; and when men are detected in such gross and palpable falsehoods, the rest of their evidence ought to be also doubted. The first time I saw Lamb was about 12 years ago. I knew there was a respectable Protestant family of the name in the county of Wicklow, and from the day Lamb came into the service he is in, until the present time, I have entertained the highest opinion of him.

Has he acted as your private servant?—No; but my son had some business going, and he was a kind of factor for him.

[Witness withdraws.

[Adjourned.

Tuesday, 4 *October* 1842.

Francis White, Esq. M. D., Examined.

Francis White. Esq. M.D.

4 October 1842.

You are one of the Inspectors-general of Prisons?—Yes.

When were you appointed?—On the 6th of August 1841.

Does the convict department of Kilmainham Gaol come under your inspection?—No.

Have you in point of fact ever inspected it?—When I came into office I found that Major Palmer had an arrangement with my predecessor, that they would divide the country into two districts, one taking the northern and the other the southern division, and changing with each other on the following tour of inspection. When in 1842 the southern district came to me to inspect, I concluded that Kilmainham Gaol would be one of the prisons upon which to report, and before commencing an official inspection, I went to look over the gaol. Mr. Allison was there, and asked me to look over the place, and he brought me to the convict side. I saw there were irregularities in the entire of the prison, and that the convict department was a mass of confusion, owing a good deal to the want of sufficient space. I went into the office, and Mr. Allison asked me if I would wish to see the accounts. I did look at one or two books casually, and saw a number of items for car hire. It occurred to me, however, that I had no right to interfere at all in the convict department, and I made no further remark. There were two books I looked into, one a small book, in which appeared a number of items for car hire.

Then you are of opinion, that you have nothing to say to the convict department?—I was considering since the subject, and I should say it is my province, as Inspector-general, to go through every prison; but that I have nothing to do with the fiscal arrangements of the convict side of Kilmainham.

Do you consider it a part of your province to look into the expenditure of the county side of the gaol?—I do.

Have you had any written communications made to you as to abuses existing in the gaol?—I had one with reference to the convict department.

Can you produce it?—I think I can. It was dated the 6th of June, and was signed John James Noble. (*The Witness produced this Letter on a subsequent occasion.*)

Did you take any steps founded on that letter?—I made memorandums in order to make further inquiries.

Did you see any irregularities on the county side?—I did.

Of what description?—I found the turnkeys were quite incapable of instructing their classes, and one of them told me that they never came to be schoolmasters, and were merely turnkeys. Now it is unnecessary to dwell upon the vast importance of instructing the juvenile prisoners. As to the hospital, I found it very defectively conducted; and at two o'clock in the day there was a stout fellow lying in bed, who was labouring under a slight attack of gonorrhœa. I also got an intimation that Mr. Allison's son cupped the patients, and dressed the sore legs, beside performing an operation requiring considerable skill, viz., the application of lunar caustic to sores, by means of heated iron; I never could find out where the young gentleman received his medical education.

What is your opinion of Mr. Allison?—I think him a rough uncouth man, of the old school of gaolers, fonder of harshness, terror, and locking up, as remedies, than of seeking to win by kindness. Mr. Harris, who was appointed deputy gaoler, bore a very high character, and was a gentleman, and he told me he could not live in the situation. My impression is that there are too many of Mr. Allison's family in the gaol.

Do you know anything against Mr. Allison's integrity?—Certainly not, and I should say he was an honest man.

You consider Kilmainham Gaol an ill-conducted establishment?—There is not a worse conducted gaol in Ireland.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *Dowling*, Re-examined.

Mr. *Dowling.*

THE last day you were here, we asked you if, on any occasion, you gave money instead of bread to any of the officers?—I do not recollect that you asked me that.

Suppose the question were put to you now, what would be your answer?—I have allowed Mr. Nash money for his bread.

We asked you, most distinctly, on a former occasion, if you ever gave money in lieu of rations?—I understood the question to be as to the giving of a gratuity.

Did you always pay Mr. Nash the full value of the loaf?—Yes, the sum was so trifling.

Was there any other officer you accommodated in a similar manner?—I think that once Robert Allison got money in lieu of his bread.

How long did that continue?—For one quarter only.

How long ago was that?—It was, perhaps, nine or 12 months ago.

Was it before or since the death of Mr. Dunne?—Certainly previous to his death. As to our supplying bread without contract, we then gave it at so much per cent. under the assize price.

[Witness withdraws.

Adjourned.

Monday, 10 *October* 1842.

Bartholomew Short, Re-examined.

B. Short.

10 October 1842.

WHEN you were here last did you state all you knew?—Why the fact is, I did not like to injure any man, and I would rather be sworn; when my employer heard I had been here, he said I should not remain in my employment, and he said this in the presence of the other men.

Who is he?—Mr. Murray, of Frederick-lane.

Have you anything more to say about Magrath?—Why, I have to say, that when I went to his place last spring, I saw his wife (as he was out), and asked her if I would have a chance of a situation in one or other of the prisons, as there was a talk of removing the convicts to Smithfield; but she said not, for that no one would be let to go to Smithfield Prison unless those who purchased their situations, and that their names had been sent in to Government; that Major Palmer was to have the convict department to himself, and those who did not give money for their situations were to remain behind at Kilmainham. She also said that Richard Wright, who gave no money for his situation, but got it for turning Protestant, was to remain behind.

Who is Wright?—A turnkey, and cousin of Magrath's.

Did she say who bought their situations?—No; but she said their names had been sent in to Government.

Did Mrs. Magrath say they had given any money for the situation?—Yes; a whole handful—30 *l.*, and that it had left them very bare ever since. I told Hines I had been at Magrath's, and Hines said, "The old rascal, why does he not come and pay me what he owes me, when he was giving his 30 *l.* to Major Palmer." When I saw Magrath, I told him what Hines was saying; and he was in a great fright, and begged me to tell Hines not to say a word about the matter, as he would be destroyed.

Did you mention that to Hines?—I did.

What did he say?—I cannot say.

Had you any conversation with Magrath lately?—Yes. About six weeks ago I was coming from Lord Cloncurry's, after leaving Mr. Burke there, and I went up to see Magrath. There was a woman in the room who lived with Major Palmer, a sister of Wright's, and Magrath told me not to mention anything about his giving money for the situation. That O'Connor was going to have an inquiry into the gaol, and he would be destroyed if I let anything slip as to his giving money to Major Palmer. I said I would mention, if examined here, that I heard he got the situation through the means of the woman who lived in Major Palmer's service; and his reply was, "Do not for your life mention anything about a friend of mine living at the Major's." He added, that he did not care for being examined, as he could swear he never gave a penny to Major Palmer.

Have you heard of any subscription raised for Magrath?—I always considered he had more than 30 *l.* himself; and when we wanted him to try a car and horse, he said he was afraid, as he did not know how it might turn out.

Where had he the 30 *l.*?—I think in Cuffe-street Savings Bank. He was very much afraid surgeon White would hear of the money having been given.

Was not Magrath for a long time unemployed, before he got the situation?—No; only for a short time, as he was driving for another.

[Witness withdraws.

The Rev. Mr. *Nixon*, Examined.

Rev. Mr. *Nixon.*

YOU are the Local Inspector of Kilmainham Gaol?—I am.

Is it your duty to examine every account upon which payment is claimed, before it is submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and to the grand jury?—Yes.

At the time Mr. Dunne had the management of the gaol, did you ascertain the dates of the orders for transmitting prisoners?—I did not.

We find that in 1840, four prisoners were sent on the 9th, 13th, 24th, and 29th of July, who might have been transmitted together, thus putting the country to greatly increased expense?—If I had required the orders of transmission, Mr. Dunne would have accounted for the delay by saying he had great difficulty in getting a *habeas corpus* in time.

Does the order for transmitting a prisoner on the county side come from the Government?—No; but from the clerk of the Crown, or clerk of the peace.

From Mr. Dunne's swearing to his accounts, you had greater confidence in their correctness?—Yes; but also I was aware that they would be closely scrutinized by the Board of Superintendence, and then by a grand jury of intelligent gentlemen; and I do not think it possible that frauds could have been committed with respect to the county accounts.

What was your opinion of Mr. Harris as deputy governor?—I scarcely had an opportunity of judging, as all I saw him do was opening the door.

Why had he not other duties to discharge?—I do not think he was called upon to do anything more.

Do you think there was any anxiety on the part of the Allison family to get rid of him?—I would rather not think so; but I told Mr. Harris he would find the situation a very unpleasant one for a gentleman to fill.

Rev. Mr. *Nixon.*

10 October 1842.

Did the opinion force itself on your mind, that the Allisons wanted to get rid of Mr. Harris?—I should say he did not get the countenance he ought to have done. He was not told to do so and so. It is my opinion, that the situation of governor ought to be one rendered fit for a gentleman to fill, and many a field officer would be glad to get 500 *l.* or 600 *l.* a year. Dunne and such men thought only of securing prisoners by bolt and bar, and that then enough was done; but I think the appointment of governor, which requires great intelligence, ought to be made a Government one, and filled by a half-pay officer. Mr. Dunne opposed everything in the way of improvement, and frustrated all my plans to effect a moral reformation in the habits of the prisoners. I got permission from the grand jury to visit the gaols in England, and brought back with me a very intelligent person from the Manchester Gaol, by whose assistance such a change was effected in 18 months, that we had a system of industry established, and 1,100 yards of cloth manufactured by the prisoners, so that every man going out had some money in his pocket; whereas men have told me, before that period, that after their discharge they could not get their breakfast until they first robbed. Dunne, however, opposed me all through, and succeeded at length, so that the prisoners were then left quite at leisure to train each other up in villany.

Is it good to have many of a family in a gaol?—The general opinion is decidedly adverse to any such principle; at the same time, Robert Allison is such an intelligent man, and so many years acting without a flaw on his character, that I think his removal would be regretted.

Do you think, from your knowledge of the terms on which Dunne and the Allisons lived, that the Allisons would have refused to make out a false account for him?—It would have been a very trying thing for them to refuse.

What kind of school have you?—There is a new system, by which the turnkeys teach their classes.

Are they competent to instruct?—I cannot say they are very; and the great evil of the gaol is, that officers were nominated by Mr. Dunne, without the approval of the Board of Superintendence having been asked.

Was Sheal a competent schoolmaster?—I should say, decidedly so.

What opinion do you entertain of his character?—I thought exceedingly well of him; but in the present business he has displayed a malicious feeling, which a man with a profession of religion ought not to entertain. I was very sorry to be deprived of Sheal's assistance in the gaol; and I found out from him what used to be the real feelings of the prisoners under his care, as I was anxious to learn what led to their first step into crime.

Did you know of anything against his moral conduct?—No. There was an irregularity which he was once guilty of, in taking a present from a prisoner; but that was all I ever knew to be against him.

Is there a limit to the issue of coals to the prisoners on the county side?—Yes, a strict limit, and it is managed according to regimental rule. The contractors also give in their accounts on oath, and then we compare the returns with the vouchers kept, and with the daily issue.

Are the barrack regulations strictly in force?—I think so.

Is it the same way with respect to the straw?—Why the issue of straw is very small, and if there is any defect, it is that too little is issued.

[Witness withdraws.

Mrs. *Dunne*, Examined.

Mrs. *Dunne.*

You have given us to understand that you wish to be examined in reference to the present inquiry, and we are quite prepared to hear anything you desire to say, or to receive any written communication from you?—I recollect about the voyage to Cork, that it was alluded to in some anonymous letters, and I asked Mr. Dunne what was there about it to be remarked upon. His reply was, that he did not care, as he could explain everything. An anonymous letter was also sent to Sir Robert Shaw, about 16 *l.* incurred for some transmission business, and Mr. Dunne explained the matter to the perfect satisfaction of the Board of Superintendence.

You can only state that Mr. Dunne disclaimed to you having committed any impropriety?—Yes, that is all.

Can you explain why that journey to Cork was misstated?—I never saw the account respecting it.

Were the accounts prepared by the Allisons?—Yes; either by Mr. Allison or his sons.

When you went to Cork by the steamer, of whom did your party consist?—Mr. Dunne and Mr. Beatty went with me, but I was an invalid at the time, and did not see the prisoners.

How did you return home?—I and my husband came back from Tralee by way of Limerick. When my husband would come back from some journeys, he would say, I have lost so much by that journey. With regard to the coals, I must say, that when any were borrowed it was Jackson the turnkey's fault if they were not restored to the convict stores. I was never in the coal-vault myself, but when Mr. Dunne was short of coals he

he might borrow some, and Jackson had strict orders to restore them, when our supply came in. Mrs. *Dunne*.

Used not coals to be sent to Kingstown?—Yes; our own coals, when we lived there. 10 October 1842.

And to the farm also?—Just in the same manner, and we were entitled to order our allowance to any place my family was living in. If there is any information you think I can give, I will be happy to communicate. We have nothing to depend on but my husband's character.

Did the Allisons know what was going on in the gaol better than your husband?—Yes; Mr. Dunne was ailing for the last three years.

Who issued the rations of soap and candles?—Robert Allison. If I can give you any further information, I will be most happy. Judge Burton knew my husband for 30 years, and considered him to be a most admirable officer.

[Witness withdraws.

Mr. *Robert Allison*, Re-examined.

Mr. *R. Allison*.

We find a vast increase in the item for soap and candles between the years 1837 and 1838, and the succeeding years?—Because in 1839 rations of soap and candles were given to the officers.

By whose directions?—By Mr. Dunne's, and he said Major Palmer authorised him.

Was this increase in their emoluments made by Mr. Dunne, on the officers' requisition?—I think so.

Had they money allowances before that?—No.

Had not the officers at one time double rations of bread and milk?—They had.

How long since?—Until the end of 1840 or 1841, when Major Palmer on inspection reduced the allowance of bread and milk one-half.

Is there any difference in the allowances for soap and candles, between the summer and the winter quarters?—Not the least.

Major *Palmer*, Re-examined.

Major *Palmer*.

We find that there is a vast increase of late years in the expense of soap and candles. Did you in 1839 authorise Mr. Dunne to give rations of soap and candles to the officers?—I have no recollection of it; but I cannot say I did not give the order. I thought, however, that I reduced the rations.

So you did of bread and milk, but you cannot speak positively about giving an order for an allowance of soap and candles?—My impression is, that I did not, but I will not be positive.

You sanctioned the increase, however, for you passed the accounts?—No doubt of that.

[Witness withdraws.

[*Evidence Closes.*]

— No. 4. —

COPIES of all Orders and Proceedings founded on the Report and Evidence taken on the Subject of the alleged Abuses on the Convict Side of *Kilmainham* Prison.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 29 November 1842.

No. 1.

I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will give notice to Mr. Nash, employed in the convict department, that on the 31st of December next, his employment will cease.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Major James Palmer,
Inspector-general of Prisons.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 1 December 1842.

No. 2.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Report and Evidence before the late Commissioners of Inquiry into the Convict Service in Dublin, and I beg to return my sincere thanks to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for this act of justice to me, as, without it, I was in a state of total ignorance of the entire proceedings, except that charges were exhibited against me calculated to destroy my character and ruin my family. To these charges I never had an opportunity of answering or of producing any witness, or cross-examining those examined, or

ever knowing who were examined, except by accident, which would enable me to prove that I was not wilfully negligent or careless of the accounts, or had all possible checks on accounts laid before me, but, on the contrary, did frequently check and discover inaccuracy; and if the accounts, as I kept them, were now referred to an accountant accustomed to such matters, and auditing public accounts, I have no fear of being able to prove zeal and attention to them.

It is, however, a happy circumstance for me that the Commissioners employed on this occasion were those high-minded men to whom no person could object, and to whose decision I bow with respect, after being permitted to lay this humble answer and remonstrance before His Excellency for consideration; and I know and have every confidence that a just conclusion will be arrived at, and an equitable decision made, taking all circumstances into judgment.

I shall make no remark on my acquittal of all fraud or criminal participation in any of the charges brought against me, except that I sincerely thank His Excellency for the kind manner he has communicated to me that he fully agrees with this opinion of the Commissioners, and I shall only say, that perhaps some consideration will be made for one who is thus falsely charged, in the coarsest language, by two persons, whose conduct before, and whose mode of prosecution and motives (if worth inquiring into), leave me no redress or opportunity of clearing myself to the public, who have incidentally and unavoidably become acquainted that some such charges existed. However, laying all this aside, and deeply sensible of the kind manner I have been treated by His Excellency throughout, I shall proceed to make a few observations on the Report and Evidence, and leave the result, with cheerful resignation, to His Excellency's decision.

The part of the Report of the Commissioners to which I am now to confine my observations is, that I did not take sufficient pains to discover and prevent frauds and irregularities in this service, and that I employed unnecessary officers in executing the duty; to them I shall confine myself, trusting that if any impression beyond that is made on His Excellency's mind, I shall have an opportunity of explaining it.

I now state that Mr. Dunne, the late governor, had been entrusted, without stain or suspicion on his trustworthiness, for more than 30 years in this department, had been an accountant to the Treasury and the Audit-office for most of that period; and Dr. Trevor, my predecessor, has frequently to me bore testimony of his faithfulness as a public officer, and his sons, Colonel and Captain Trevor, are even now ready to do the same; that the Government of the day entrusted him with more than confidence is on record, as in his refusing to let Mr. Emmett escape, though offered a bribe of 3,000*l.* I confess I did trust him; and it is with astonishment I discover now his paltry frauds, which of course proves the capacity of greater ones; and, though I could prove the malignity and enmity of his prosecutors, it could not lessen the crime; I shall therefore confine myself to my own defence for not discovering it.

As to Mr. Dunne's frauds, I do not hesitate to say that, in my humble judgment, they were beyond my reach to discover, in the special case of transmission of convicts.

He was a public accountant, an officer of the Treasury, long before I had anything to do with this branch of the service; he swore to his accounts before I examined them, which I required at his hands; and I only then examined them with a view to check or stop any extravagant charge or matter that did not legitimately belong to the convict service, and especially as to the dietary and clothing, which were the heavy charges; and I then only certified the account as to a recommendation that the sums charged might be advanced quarterly to these Treasury officers to pay the claimants till the accounts, with their remarks, were finally audited by the public officers in London, upon Mr. Dunne's transmission direct, and not through me; and I beg to state, that with this efficient audit I had nothing to do, nor any official communication, as all their objections to his charges were made to Mr. Dunne himself by this officer, and corrected by him without any reference to me. Mr. Dunne was not my officer, or an appointment of mine; I was only employed for four years in conducting the convict service; it was forced upon me, or rather I was requested to take it as a temporary measure. I received no instructions, rules, or regulations whatever; I followed generally the practice of Dr. Trevor, my predecessor, who had about 1,000*l.* per annum for the duty; and had I had the opportunity of examining a witness, I should have shown that when I altered his practice, it was to reduce the rations, and in one instance to reduce

reduce a large salary, viz., that of the deputy-governor of Kilmainham, and stop him receiving any salary for convict service, on the vacancy occurring of Mr. Allison being made governor on the death of Mr. Dunne; and this is one of the charges against me, that Mr. Harris and Mr. O'Connor, who succeeded as deputy-governors, received nothing for the convict duty, although Mr. Allison had, and consequently were not required to do any convict duty.

But I would principally, on this head, wish to bring before his Excellency the fact that I could know nothing of Mr. Dunne's transmitting convicts to the county gaols, as the orders for any commutation of sentences, and sending the prisoners back, went direct from the Chief Secretary's office at all times to Mr. Dunne; I never knew when they went, or at what period they were transmitted, or by what conveyance, or who went with them; I only knew when the demand came quarterly for an advance of money, that such a sum was expended for taking one, two, or three convicts to their own county gaol; I then invariably saw the Government order, calculated the number of miles and number of prisoners, and if it appeared reasonable I made no comment, inasmuch as I was not auditing the accounts. I could only take Mr. Dunne's oath or declaration for the facts, knowing that he accounted afterwards direct to the audit officer for his expenditure; and I now appeal to his Excellency whether I could or ought to have gone further, unless I suspected Mr. Dunne's honesty, which I confess I did not.

No other direct fraud is actually proved against him, though I admit it may fairly be suspected that others were committed of a like kind; but in the principal and heavy expenditure of bread and milk, nothing is even supposed by the Commissioners; and in the accounts and checks on these articles, I do not hesitate to say the books are regularly kept, the system a good one, and the half-day's diet duly entered; and it is still capable of proof, and a sufficient check is provided, if in any one day an instance can be adduced of a false entry; and the same check is provided for the issue of coals, straw, soap, and candles, though it must be admitted that the allowances in these particulars were perhaps too high; I can only say that I did, in one instance, even reduce them, and acting as I was in the face of an adverse grand jury, who were ever complaining of their gaol being occupied and crowded with Government prisoners from other counties, I felt it desirable (and reported the same frequently to the late Mr. Drummond), that the county officers, who were employed by the Government and paid small salaries for taking charge of convicts, should be allowed good rations, to prevent their being dissatisfied and unwilling to take upon themselves that duty, which, as reported annually for 20 years by the Inspectors-general of Prisons, disturbed the discipline and good order of Kilmainham Gaol. Nothing but necessity and the want of a depôt induced the Government to occupy this gaol as such; and I can only say, it required great management on my part to induce the grand jury and Board of Superintendence to bear with the inconvenience, without stronger and more frequent remonstrance; and if the governor and other county officers had not an interest in submitting to it, I cannot think that the system would have lasted so long: this circumstance satisfied me of the propriety of liberal allowances; but as to fraud in them, I never for a moment suspected it, and I do not now think that fraud did exist in the issue of these articles. Rations to officers are allowed in most gaols in Ireland; the wisdom of it is a question much to be doubted, but it is a question I have no power to decide upon, and it will, I think, be gradually abolished, as improvements in prison discipline receive the public sanction. I certainly have not been careless (intentionally) of this, or any other matter connected with the duty of the convict service, superadded to my other important duties; I may have been unqualified to contend with the difficulties laid upon me, without specific rules or orders, in a service, I may say, solely depending on my own responsibility and prudence; and if I had erred in judgment, I do trust his Excellency will not visit me with that censure which I should merit, were I guilty of a wilful and flagrant neglect of duty in my own department.

It is imputed to me as an unnecessary extravagance, the appointment of Mr. Nash, at a turnkey's salary, to assist me in guarding against fraud, when I could not by possibility attend myself.

The Commissioners themselves admit, in page 22, "that it was quite impossible for me to bestow that degree of minute attention upon the various duties of the convict service that its exigencies demanded, consistent with my other avocations."

I do not hesitate to admit, that it was an appointment made by me for my own

 protection,

protection, and I now with truth assert, that I sent Mr. Nash there in the confidential capacity of watching the dietary as to quality, the number of prisoners each day, so as to enable me to check the registry and issue of provisions, and otherwise to daily inform me of anything wrong he observed; this duty he performed faithfully, however imperfectly, as the Commissioners think; his salary was as low as it could be; he took it only to oblige me, and he now resigns it as a relief from an unpleasant duty, which he found difficulty and opposition in discharging, being considered as a spy: he succeeded an officer who had 20*l.* per annum only (as he held a second situation in the gaol), so that the temporary excess of salary was 40*l.*, and this even was shortly after reduced and turned into a saving to the public, by my total abolition of the deputy-governor's salary for convict services on the death of Mr. Dunne; his rations were only the usual ones allowed, and his disposal of them is the common practice in many gaols, and over which I have no control, though I admit the inexpediency of it; the Audit-office required authority on all new appointments, and for Mr. Nash's Mr. Drummond's approval was sent to them, and the charge was allowed accordingly.

The Commissioners consider it unreasonable to charge 65*l.* per annum for a messenger to the convict department; to this I can only answer that one or more is allowed to every public department in Dublin, the Treasury, the Constabulary, the Loan Fund Office even, and the Chief Remembrancer, as well as the Convict Department employed in London; in some of these cases a larger salary than 65*l.* is made, with an apartment, which my messenger has not. The Commissioners do not say the appointment is not wanted, and I can say conscientiously, I could not do without one. The Commissioners are under a mistake in supposing his only duty is communicating between me and the convict prisons; he has constant and important duties to perform, often requiring early and late attendance, especially when convict ships are in Kingstown, every two months at least, and on these occasions from 10 to 14 days are occupied; during these periods he has frequently had to go down to the ship more than once in the day; and he states himself that he has frequently not charged for cars when he took them for expedition; and though I cannot require credit from the Commissioners for this assertion, and had not an opportunity of putting it forward, yet I do believe it, from my knowledge of the moral character of this man, and I am quite satisfied he made no profit by the allowance made to him by Mr. Dunne for car hire, though I admit it was a most improper and loose way of keeping this small account between him and Mr. Dunne; and I can only assert in mitigation of my offence in allowing it, that I never knew it till I read this Report. I shall only add on this charge, that my messenger's salary, and his appointment, was approved of by Mr. Drummond, the then Under Secretary, and would not have been allowed by the Audit Office if it had not. In fact, all the officers and servants employed were approved of in this way, except the occasional removal or addition of a guard or assistant in the two depôts, as numbers of convicts increased or diminished; and when I undertook this temporary employment, I specifically required to be allowed an office, a clerk and messenger, and the late Mr. Drummond at once acceded to it and their salaries; and I can only humbly submit, that I consider them reasonable, and that under all circumstances (without for a moment attempting to justify fraud or peculation, or soften it down in any way, or excuse myself for not discovering it, where practicable) the service was, in most cases, economically managed; and I beg to accompany this defence with a Statement to prove this fact of the expenditure so late as 1836, when the hulks and depôt existed in Cork, and were all reduced, at my suggestion and under my guidance, in 1837; a saving of 2,283*l.* per annum was made.

The only remaining remark of the Commissioners requiring me at present to trouble His Excellency with, is the evil arising from too many of one family being officers in the same gaol; it is no doubt true, and I would gladly remedy it here and elsewhere; it is one of the remaining evils of our gaol system, that the appointment of most officers rests with the High Sheriff, frequently influenced by the sub-sheriffs; and till this is remedied, which is in progress, we meet difficulties every step we move in the moral government and discipline of the prisons.

Having thus, with an honest intention, endeavoured to explain my motives for my management of this department, I submit them for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and if I have failed in altering His Excellency's opinion in any measure, I can only regret that I am unable to express myself, so as to show that honest intention and zealous performance of

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a confidential office entrusted to me, as far as my other responsible duties permitted; and that I did not wilfully allow in myself or others any laxity of vigilance, though I admit willingly, that had I suspected others more than I did, and that had I required vouchers for the minutest expense, I should have found the system handed over to me was very defective, and required an abler hand than mine to correct and alter. It is indeed foreign from my habits to suspect others, and it is much to be regretted that I accepted the office, though by the accompanying comparative statement, it will, I trust, appear that I performed some good service to the public; and when I consider the baseness of the charges against me, and every criminal one disproved, I do feel a confidence that something is due to me for my sufferings for three months under them, without any possibility of redress, except that of His Excellency's favourable consideration under all the circumstances.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Palmer*,
Inspector General of Prisons.

E. Lucas, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENSES of the CONVICT DEPARTMENT the last Year, 1836, when in full Operation under Dr. *Trevor*'s Superintendence, and 1841, under Major *Palmer*'s Superintendence, each Year selected for Comparison having the same Number of Ships, viz. Six.

Dr. Trevor's Superintendence, 1836:

		£.	s.	d.
Hulk Surprise, stationed at Cove -		2,139	16	–
Hulk Essex, stationed at Kingstown -		1,520	17	4½
Convict Penitentiary, Cork -		2,517	13	1
Dr. Trevor's Salary - -	£.400 – –			
Dr. Trevor's Allowance on Six Ships, 100 *l.* each -	600 – –			
		1,000	–	–
Expense of Convict Departments under Dr. Trevor, one year - - -		7,178	11	5½
Expense of Convict Departments under Major Palmer, one year - - -		4,895	8	10½
Saving to the Public in one year by Major Palmer's Superintendence - - £.		2,283	2	7

The above Statement is correct, and can, by quarterly charges in my possession, be proved to be so.

(signed) *Js Palmer*,
1 December 1842. Inspr-Genl of Prisons.

Major Palmer's Superintendence, 1841:

		£.	s.	d.
Kilmainham Gaol, Male Convict Department		2,450	16	3
Grange Gorman-lane, Female Convict Department - - - - - - -		1,403	17	1
Expense of Six Ships, including Clothing, Office Expenses, Clerk, Messenger, and Major Palmer's allowance of 20 *l.* per Ship -	Ships, 1842:* Hope - -	72	12	6
	Isabell Watson	281	5	11
	Kinnare -	223	12	–
	Waverley -	65	13	1½
	Navarino -	199	2	–
	North Britain	198	10	–
	£.	4,895	8	10½

* 1842: The present year is selected, as Dr. Trevor had six ships during his last year of office, and six ships this year correspond. This year would also be taken for the expenses of the Male and Female Convict Departments, but could not be ascertained until 31st December next.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 4 January 1843.

No. 3.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that Major Cottingham having been appointed Superintendent of Convicts, the allowance heretofore made to you of 20 *l.* per convict ship, and of 60 *l.* per annum for a messenger, will no longer be made, the duties having passed into other hands.

I am further to state that Major Cottingham has been directed to put himself into communication with you for information as to your duties; and he has been informed that the Convict Office in Dublin Castle will henceforward be at his disposal.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Major Palmer,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 4 January 1843.

No. 4. I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Excellency has been pleased to appoint you to be Superintendent of Convicts, and application has been made to the Lords of the Treasury to sanction a salary of 200 *l.* a year to be paid to you as such, commencing on the 1st instant, together with 36 *l.* a year for a messenger, and an order will be given to the Stationery-office to supply you with requisite stationery.

The office is to be considered a temporary one, and the duties those heretofore performed by Major Palmer as Superintendent of Convicts.

The portion of Kilmainham Gaol occupied by convicts will, like other prisons, be subject to the inspection of the Inspector-general of Prisons.

The office in the Castle of Dublin, hitherto occupied by Major Palmer, will be allotted as an office for the transaction of your business.

I am further to signify his Excellency's desire that you will put yourself in communication with Major Palmer, and also with Mr. Connor, of the Chief Secretary's office, from which gentlemen you will readily learn the routine of the duty which you will be called upon to perform.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Major Cottingham,
&c. &c. &c.

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on 18 July, 2018